"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

With FINANCIAL REVIEW and QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT

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THE WEATHER.

Thunderstorms; cooler in middle of day; winds southwesterly.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Cash cotton, 5⅝c.

Page 1.

President and Mrs. McKinley and Vice President and Mrs. Hobart drove through East Side Park at Paterson, N. J., yesterday afternoon. The President received an ovation from a crowd listening to a band there, and the people in their eagerness to see him trampled through the flower beds.

Gen. Pando arrived in this city yesterday from Havana on his way to Spain. He talked freely about the war, which he declared was brought about by greedy Spanish and American politicians. There was "no real war, no real fighting," he declared, and added that Gen. Toral was severely criticised by the army for surrendering Santiago and doubtless would be court-martialed.

FOREIGN.—Latest reports from the conflict at Omdurman estimate the losses of the dervishes at between 8,000 and 10,000, and those of the Anglo-Egyptian army at between 200 and 500. The remnant of the dervish forces has surrendered, but Khalifa Abdullah managed to escape with his harem and staff. The taking of Omdurman has been completed. The French Cabinet will meet to-day to take action upon the petition of Mme. Dreyfus for revision in the case of her husband. It is believed a favorable decision will be made.

Page 2.

Assemblyman John F. Maher yesterday made light of the threat of Knights of Labor District Assembly No. 49 to prevent his re-election.

The Central Labor Union yesterday adopted a resolution requesting President McKinley to further reward George Phillips, one of the Merrimac heroes.

Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, who has inspected the sanitary conditions at Camp Wikoff, declared yesterday that the disinfection system there was a farce.

Frank Madison of the Seventy-first Regiment, who is suffering from malarial fever, collapsed while on a visit to Coney Island and yesterday was taken to the hospital at Fort Hamilton.

Frank, George, and Mabel Ferguson, aged respectively twenty-three, fourteen, and nine, children of George Ferguson of 449 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, were drowned by the upsetting of a rowboat about a mile off Noroton Islands. They had gone to that vicinity to spend Sunday and Labor Day with a party of friends camping out on one of the islands.

Gen. Wheeler thinks that the camp at Montauk Point will not be abandoned for some time. Col. Roosevelt gives his men some advice and compliments Chaplain Brown for his gallantry. Two members of the Seventy-first Regiment die at sea on the transport Roumania.

Capt. Concas, former commander of the Infanta Maria Teresa, arrived in New York yesterday on his way back to Spain. He spoke enthusiastically of the manner in which he has been cared for in this country, and said he could not understand the reports about our treatment of our troops.

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There are entertainments and athletic contests without number for to-day. Col. Roosevelt will speak at Oyster Bay.

The baseball games in the National League yesterday resulted as follows: Cincinnati, 2; Cleveland, 0. Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 4. Louisville, 2; St. Louis, 1. Louisville, 14; St. Louis, 5.

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Maurice Grau, the operatic manager, arrived here yesterday from Europe, and will spend a week in the city arranging for the appearance of his company Nov. 28 at the Metropolitan Opera House.

The yacht Gloucester, made famous by her service during the battle of July 3, arrived here yesterday and anchored off Tompkinsville. The men brought many trophies of the war. Lieut. Commander Wainright is worn out from the long strain of arduous service.

Page 9.

The Czar's proposition for universal peace was the subject of the Rev. B. F. De Costa's sermon yesterday at the Church of St. John the Evangelist. The preacher expressed the opinion that the American people should adopt it with enthusiasm The Rev. R. S. MacArthur discussing the proposal at the Calvary Baptist Church, said he believed it to be feasible.

Page 10.

The steamer Statendam, the latest addition to the fleet of the Holland-America line, arrived at her dock in Hoboken yesterday morning.

The elevated railroad station at One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Eighth Avenue caught fire yesterday and considerable damage was done before the flames were extinguished.

The Republican politicians who gathered around Senator Platt at Manhattan Beach yesterday treated as a huge joke the talk of Gov. Black's supporters about driving the Senator out of politics.

The Rev. Dr. Peyton H. Hoge of Wilmington, N. C., is favored for assistant and ultimate successor of the Rev. Dr. John Hall by the congregation of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, it is said.

Three large meetings were held in the Auditorium at Ocean Grove yesterday for the purpose of assisting in the work of the Army and Navy Commission. Gen. O. O. Howard, Col. John J. McCook, and others spoke.

Policeman Degan witnessed a murder yesterday from the window of the police station on Lower Fulton Street, Brooklyn. He gave chase and captured the alleged murderer, who, while running away, was knocked down by a boy with a baseball bat.

Fire yesterday afternoon practically destroyed the five-story factory building of Maas, Blum & Co., at One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue. Four alarms were turned in, and for a time the entire block was threatened. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Real Estate.—Page 9.
Markets.—Page 8.

THE WEATHER.

The local forecast may be found at the top of this page to the right of the title.

There has been a break in the heated term, and a considerable fall in temperature in all districts east of the Rocky Mountains, except stationary temperature in New England and South Atlantic States. Cincinnati reports 16 degrees fall in 24 hours; Davenport and Indianapolis 14; Pittsburg, Cleveland, and St. Paul 10. This drop in the temperature will continue in the Atlantic States Monday. Thunderstorms and rain have occurred in all districts from the Mississippi Valley to the Atlantic coast. A trough of low pressure extends from New Mexico to the St. Lawrence Valley. The pressure is high off the South Atlantic and North Pacific Coasts. Thunderstorms and rain may be expected from the Mississippi Valley eastward to the Atlantic coast.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1897.	1898.	—TIMES. 1898.
3 A. M.	60	78	83
6 A. M.	56	78	82
9 A. M.	61	79	86
12 M.	67	84	89
3 P. M.	68	87	91
6 P. M.	66	84	89
9 P. M.	65	79	86
12 P. M.	62	78	84

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	86¼
Weather Bureau	80⅞
Corresponding date 1897	63⅞
Corresponding date for last twenty years	70

The maximum temperature yesterday was 88 degrees, at 5 P. M.; the minimum was 76 degrees, at 4 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was .80 and at 8 P. M. .81.

DERVISHES WERE DEFIANT

They Rushed Upon the Anglo-Egyptian Lines in a Desperate Attempt to Drive Them Back.

FIERCE BATTLE AT OMDURMAN

Thousands of the Dervish Fighters Fall Dead in the Meadow—Their Courage Wins the Admiration of the British.

OMDURMAN, Opposite Khartoum, on the Nile, Nubia, Sept. 2, by Camel Post to Nasri.—The Sirdar, Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener, with the Khalifa's Black Standard, captured during the battle, entered Omdurman, the capital of Mahdism, at 4 o'clock this afternoon at the head of the Anglo-Egyptian column, after completely routing the dervishes and dealing a deathblow to Mahdism.

Roughly, the Anglo-Egyptian losses were 200, while thousands of the dervishes were killed or wounded.

Last night the Anglo-Egyptian Army encamped at Agazia, eight miles from Omdurman. The dervishes were three miles distant. At dawn to-day British cavalry, patrolling toward Omdurman, discovered the enemy advancing to the attack in battle array, chanting war songs. Their front consisted of infantry and cavalry, stretched out for three or four miles. Countless banners fluttered over their masses, and the copper and brass drums resounded through the serried ranks of the savage warriors, who advanced unwaveringly, with all their old-time ardor.

The Anglo-Egyptian infantry formed up outside the camp. On the left were the First Battalion Northumberland Fusileers, the Second Battalion Lancashire Fusileers, and the First Battalion Grenadier Guards, with the Maxim battery, manned by the Royal Irish Fusileers. In the centre were the First Battalion Warwickshire Regiment, the First Battalion Cameron Highlanders, and the First Battalion Lincolnshire Regiment, with Maxims worked by a detachment of the Royal Artillery, under Major Williams. On the right were the Soudanese brigades, commanded by Gen. Maxwell and Gen. Macdonald. The Egyptian brigades held the reserve, and both flanks were supported by the Maxim-Nordenfelt batteries.

At 7:20 A. M. the enemy crowded the ridges above the camp and advanced steadily in enveloping formation. At 7:40 the British artillery opened fire, which was answered by the dervish riflemen.

The Desperate Dervishes.

Their attack developed on the left, and, in accordance with their traditional tactics, they swept down the hillside with the design of rushing the British flank. But the withering fire maintained for fifteen minutes by all arms in line frustrated the attempt, and the dervishes swept toward the centre, upon which they concentrated a fierce attack. A large force of horsemen trying to face a continuous hail of bullets from the Cameron Highlanders, the Lincolnshire Regiment, and the Soudanese, was literally swept away, leading to the withdrawal of the entire body, whose dead strewed the field.

The bravery of the dervishes can hardly be overstated. Those who carried the flags struggled to within a few hundred yards of the British fighting line, while the mounted Emirs absolutely threw their lives away in bold charges.

When the dervishes withdrew behind the ridge in front of their camp, the whole force marched in battalions toward Omdurman. As the British troops surmounted the crest adjoining the Nile, the Soudanese, on the right, came into contact with the enemy, who had re-formed under cover of a rocky eminence, and had massed beneath the Black Standard of the Khalifa in order to make a supreme effort to retrieve the fortunes of the day. A mass 15,000 strong bore down on the Soudanese.

Gen. Kitchener swung round the centre and left of the Soudanese, and seized the rocky eminence, and the Egyptians, hitherto held in reserve, joined the firing line in ten minutes, and before the dervishes could drive their attack home.

The flower of the Khalifa's army was caught in a depression, and within a zone of withering cross-fire from three brigades, with the attendant artillery. The devoted Mahdists strove heroically to make headway, but every rush was stopped, while their main body was literally mowed down by a sustained deadly cross-fire.

Defiantly the dervishes planted their standards and died beside them. Their dense masses gradually melted to companies, and the companies to dribblets beneath the leaden hail. Finally, they broke and fled, leaving the field white with Jibbahclad corpses, like a snowdrift-dotted meadow.

Retreat to Omdurman Cut Off.

At 11:15 the Sirdar ordered the advance, and the whole force in line drove the scattered remnant of the foe into the desert, British cavalry cutting off their retreat to Omdurman.

Among the chief incidents of the battle was a brilliant charge by the Twenty-first Lancers, under Lieut. Col. Martin. Galloping down on a detached body of the enemy, they found the dervish swordsmen massed behind, and were forced to charge home against appalling odds. The Lancers hacked through the mass, rallied, and kept the dervish horde at bay. Lieut. Grenfell, nephew of Gen. Sir Francis Grenfell, was killed, four other officers were wounded, twenty-one men were killed, and twenty wounded.

The Egyptian cavalry were in close fighting throughout with the Baggara horsemen. For a short period the enemy captured and held the gun, but it was brilliantly retaken.

The heroic bravery of the dervishes evoked universal admiration. Time after time their dispersed and broken forces re-formed and hurled themselves upon the Anglo-Egyptians, their Emirs conspicuously leading and spurning death. Even when wounded and in death agonies, they raised themselves to fire a last shot.

Among the wounded is Col. Rhodes, the correspondent of The London Times, a brother of Cecil Rhodes.

CAIRO, Sept. 4.—Gen. Kitchener telegraphs, saying:

"Only two British officers were killed in the battle—Lieut. Grenfell of the Twenty-first Lancers and Capt. Caldecott, Warwickshire Regiment. Grenfell fell in a brilliant charge by the Twenty-first Lancers, who lost twenty-one killed and twenty wounded."

THE ADVANCE UPON OMDURMAN.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Daily Telegraph issues a special edition with the following details of the movements on Wednesday and Thursday, telegraphed from Nasri:

"This (Wednesday) morning the Anglo-Egyptian troops began the advance in three brigades, side by side, with a front a mile wide, the army giving the impression of a vast square, with faces each a mile long. Our cavalry occupied Jebel Sheikh Pail, three miles ahead, at 6 o'clock, and an hour later our infantry had arrived at the banks of the river, which was flooded at that point fully a mile inland.

"Here the force halted, while the gunboats proceeded. The cavalry and camel corps trotted forward, but only a few scouts were seen, under the command of Abdel Baki, a dervish Emir, who fell back rapidly without a contest.

"In a village we passed a number of charred and mutilated bodies were found—bodies of natives suspected of spying, and killed by the dervishes. At 7 o'clock the Maxims fired a few rounds, scattering a body of dervishes in the bush. Then there was a lull until noon, though the cavalry and camel corps were several miles in advance and in the rear of the low hills around Kerreri. The gunboats signaled that 500 dervish horsemen were moving west upon the Egyptian right, and the Lancers on the left trotted to intercept the enemy, the camel corps supporting. But the dervishes slipped back to their camp in the bush, a mile inland, a camp consisting of an old redoubt at Kerreri.

"The Lancers advanced through the hill passes, and got within a mile of Kerreri. Then two officers went ahead, and discovered that there were many flags in the dervish camp. They were fired upon, and eventually the entire mounted force returned to Sur-Urab, inside the Zereba.

"During the afternoon the gunboats shelled the dervish camp for several hours, apparently doing much damage. A number of dervishes who had fled to the bush to escape the shells surrendered during the evening. Among the refugees were the Sheik of Kerreri and a grandson of Kurshid Pasha.

"This (Thursday) morning, in spite of a fierce rainstorm which continued all last night and until 9 o'clock to-day, the army advanced at 5 o'clock and found Kerreri deserted. The Lancers, on the left, and the Egyptian cavalry and camel corps, on the right, advanced six miles ahead of the infantry, which marched in a square, Brig. Gen. Lyttleton's battalion leading. The Lancers got within a mile of Omdurman, and saw the dome of the Mahdi's tomb, Tuti Island, and the palm trees of Khartoum.

"Drawn up in five divisions, with a wing thrown back, was the Khalifa's army, its spears and swords glistening in the sunshine, arrayed northwest of the town in the desert. The tents of the camp were on the north side of the town. In the central divisions was an enormous number of banners, including one of blue and one of black.

"A number of mounted dervishes galloped forward, and our dismounted troopers fired on them, hitting several and driving off the remainder. Two squadrons of our cavalry pushed to within 800 yards of the enemy, who then advanced, our Lancers and the Egyptians retiring. The gunboats are now (Thursday afternoon) bombarding the forts at Omdurman and Khartoum."

KHALIFA AND HAREM FLED.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The war correspondent of The Daily Telegraph with the Anglo-Egyptian forces says:

"Khalifa Abdullah, with his harem, and Osman Digna, his principal General, managed to escape, but Abdullah's banner and thousands of prisoners are in our hands. It is estimated that 10,000 of the enemy were slain. Our total casualties were about 500.

"Besides Col. Rhodes, another correspondent was slightly wounded. Mr. Howard, The New York Herald correspondent, was slain by a shell in Omdurman."

The war correspondent of The Daily News says: "Our victory was not easily or cheaply won. The dervish loss was enormous. It is estimated that the killed of the enemy were no fewer than 8,000.

"Our whole force was engaged in the fighting from 6:30 A. M. until sundown. The dervishes displayed marvellous bravery to the last. Instead of waiting for us in Omdurman, where they could have made a resistance that would have cost us thousands of lives, they advanced to meet us. The sight was extraordinary. Some 12,000 men in four brigades, attempted to rush our Zeriba.

"With desperate gallantry they were repulsed, suffering huge loss. Our Maxim guns especially made terrible lanes in their ranks, and our artillery dealt havoc in the town, which was full of women. The dervish army of 60,000 is utterly broken, but we are fully prepared to fight to-morrow if they wish it."

The Standard's war correspondent also pays tribute to the magnificent courage of the dervishes, but says:

"Fortunately for us their leaders showed little or no wisdom in choosing a battlefield. By not occupying the hill on our left front the enemy missed their opportunity. That would have left the Sirdar two alternatives. He might have either accepted the challenge or elected to make a wide detour into the desert to reach Omdurman.

"In the former case we should have been compelled to meet the dervishes in the open. In the latter the enemy's chances of offering a prolonged resistance would have been materially increased. But the Baggara have lost none of their former courage, and were resolved to attack us where we stood, trusting to sheer weight of numbers and hoping to hurl themselves against us with an irresistible rush."

Describing the attempt of the Baggara horsemen to retrieve the day's fortune by a final charge, the correspondent says: "Dashing across the level stretch of pebbly soil, the Khalifa's cavalry rode madly at the steady line of infantry. Our troops awaited the charge without flinching. On came the dervishes, but again the deadly fire poured into them did its work. Men and horses fell thick, and hardly a rider in that desperate charge escaped.

"A large body of the enemy's infantry, undismayed by the slaughter, could be seen preparing to follow the cavalry, but our field artillery and Maxims, descending from the hill on which they were posted, came again into action, and the conflict entered a new phase.

"The attack on our camp had been repulsed, and the only question was whether the defeat of the enemy was complete. It was not long before the dervishes were seen in full flight toward the right, leaving their dead on the field as they fled. Practically the whole army of the Khalifa was destroyed. Our casualties number over 200.

"Our losses in the Zariba when the enemy first attacked us were small, considering the number of the enemy. Our artillery and rifle fire was terribly effective. The dervishes fought well, displaying a courage that would have seemed marvelous had we not known their spirit.

The march to Omdurman, after the great fight, was comparatively without incident. The Sirdar, with his chief of staff, Gen. Rundle, Col. Wingate, and Slatin Pasha, rode behind two companies of Egyptians and Soudanese, who proudly carried with them the Khalifa's flag, the black banner which was to lead his troops to victory.

"As we neared the place the people living in houses outside the wall poured out in large numbers to welcome the victors with hoarse shouts. Passing through a long street, we came to the wall itself, a solid-looking piece of rough masonry. There had been no need to employ forty-pounders to effect a breach. An entry was found near the river, and the Sirdar rode into Omdurman unopposed.

"The city seemed deserted, save for women and some twoscore men, who came forward to make submission and lay down their arms. Around the ruined tomb of the Mahdi the city extends on all sides like a rabbit warren."

KHALIFA'S FORCE SURRENDERS.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Kitchener, dated Saturday evening:

"The remnant of the Khalifa's force has surrendered, and I have now a very large number of prisoners on my hands. Our cavalry and gunboats are still pursuing the Khalifa and his chiefs, who, with only about 140 fighting men, are apparently making for Kordofan."

"The left bank of the White Nile is so difficult of approach, owing to the overflow and the thick bush, that the gunboats cannot effect a landing. I therefore can only rely upon the cavalry to capture him.

"I visited Khartoum to-day. The town is a complete ruin, but the lower portions show some of the principal houses still standing. The people are naturally delighted to see us. So far as I can see at present Khartoum is the best position. Omdurman is very extensive, and the stench there is unbearable.

"I have therefore moved the troops down to Khor Skambat, where we now are in a good camp on the river. All the British wounded will descend the river with this dispatch. There are no cases that cause grave anxiety."

CAIRO, Sept. 4.—The following telegram from the Sirdar, dated to-day (Sunday) at Omdurman and forwarded by camel post to Nasri, was received this evening:

"The camp has been moved outside Omdurman to the river banks. Our wounded are doing well and are now descending the river.

"The Austrian Sister Theresa Grigolini and all the European prisoners have been rescued. They are well.

"The list of our casualties has not yet been received. The population of Omdurman manifests joy at the arrival of the expedition."

THE BATTLEFIELD DESCRIBED.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The special correspondent of The Times, with the Anglo-Egyptian forces, telegraphs as follows:

"The advance toward Omdurman was a magnificent panorama. Our whole front was covered by the English and Egyptian cavalry and camel corps, spread out, like a fan, four miles in advance, and protecting a front of three miles. The gunboats Melik, Sultan, and Sheikh steamed in single file, their decks cleared for action.

"The British division advanced along the river bank. Then came the Egyptian force in battle formation, the Sirdar and his staff riding in the centre, Gen. Kitchener being easily distinguishable in white, every one else being in khaki."

Later the correspondent says: "The Omdurman forts replied incessantly, but they had no chance against the quick-firing guns on our gunboats. No better amphitheatre could possibly be found for an engagement. The plain, smooth, bushless land, stretching to the south, is perfect for cavalry and artillery. On the right are low hills and on the left the Nile and a flooded marshy country for miles eastward. Ahead, to the right, is Omdurman, the Mahdi's tomb rising white and clear above an interminable line of brown mud houses in the centre of the town."

THE SIRDAR CONGRATULATED.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The Queen and Gen. Lord Garnet Wolseley, the Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, telegraphed their congratulations to the Sirdar direct.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Secretary for War, sent his through Major Gen. Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell, Inspector General of Auxiliary Forces, now at Cairo, and charged with the general direction of the successful expedition.

The Cairo correspondent of The Times says:

The first telegram of congratulation to arrive from Europe was from Emperor William, who said:

"I am sincerely glad to be able to offer my congratulations on the splendid victory at Omdurman, which, at last, avenges poor Gordon's death."

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The Temps, eulogizing Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener's feat, says:

"A march so scientifically planned may be likened to the solution of a mathematical equation."

War Correspondent Killed.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Gen. Kitchener telegraphs:

"Howard, the war correspondent, was killed at the taking of Omdurman." It is believed that the Sirdar refers to the Hon. Hubert George Lyulph Howard, second son of the Earl of Carlisle.

MR. BAYARD CRITICALLY ILL.

Serious Change in the Condition of the Ex-Ambassador.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 4.—The condition of Thomas F. Bayard, ex-Ambassador to England, who is at Karlstein, the home of his daughter, Mrs. Warren, is very critical to-night. So pronounced has been the change in the past two or three days that it is feared the patient will not survive many days.

Mr. Bayard came to Karlstein, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. S. F. Warren, about three weeks ago. His health was not good, and during the first two weeks it did not improve. A week ago a change came which appeared to be a gradual breaking up of the system, combined with kidney trouble. At first it was not thought likely that his case would prove serious, although it was admitted by those in attendance that the end of a great career was not far off.

The extreme heat of the past few days has had a depressing effect upon the patient, and on Friday anxiety was keenly felt. A consultation of physicians was held, Dr. Cabot of Boston, the family physician; Dr. Andrew H. P. Hodgdon of Dedham, and another from out of town, being in attendance. Late on Friday a favorable turn was noted, but yesterday the change was for the worse. To-day he was semi-conscious, with a fair pulse, to give hope that a favorable turn might soon come.

FRENCH CABINET TO MEET

Petition of Mme. Dreyfus for Revision Will Be Acted Upon Favorably, It Is Thought.

MR. CAVAIGNAC'S RESIGNATION

It Has Caused Greater Complications in the Dreyfus Case—Gen. Zurlinden May Succeed Him as Minister.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—Owing to the resignation of M. Godefroy Cavaignac from the Ministry of War, President Faure returned to Paris this morning and conferred with M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Bourgeois, Minister of Public Education, and Gen. Zurlinden, the Military Governor of Paris.

The Cabinet will meet to-morrow expressly to deal with a request from Mme. Dreyfus for a revision of the proceedings of the court-martial that condemned her husband.

As the Cabinet is now practically unanimous in favor of revision—partly because Ministers are aware that there is no other method of satisfying public feeling—the outcome of the meeting is almost a foregone conclusion.

It is not thought that M. Cavaignac's retirement will involve the resignation of other Ministers. The fact that Gen. Zurlinden has been in conference with M. Faure is taken to mean that he will succeed M. Cavaignac at the War Office.

The Ministerial conferences, which have been continued throughout the day, have had to do with the details of revision. There is no foundation for the report that the Chambers will be immediately convoked.

According to Le Soir, M. Faure, who received M. Cavaignac to-day, strongly urged him to withdraw his resignation. The paper also asserts that at the Council to-morrow the President will endeavor to prevent a decision in favor of revision. On the same authority it is announced that Gen. Roger, Chief of M. Cavaignac's military staff, will retire at his own request.

The name of Gen. Saussier, former Military Governor of Paris, is mentioned in connection with the War Office portfolio.

In her letter to M. Sarrien, the Minister of Justice, Mme. Dreyfus says she addresses him again, since he alone has the right to demand revision on the ground of a "new fact." She argues that Lieut. Col. Henry's admission of forgery deprives his depositions and acts of all weight, and concludes her appeal by calling upon M. Sarrien to "listen to the voice of public opinion and put an end to the punishment of a loyal and innocent man."

The Temps, Liberté, and Journal des Débats express regret at M. Cavaignac's "obduracy," asserting that it adds to the difficulties of the situation.

Burial of Colonel Henry.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—The services at the interment of the body of Lieut. Col. Henry, at Pogny, yesterday, were civil, the Bishop of Chalons having forbidden religious services. Several staff officers were present at the ceremony.

PROBLEMS OF THE PEACE.

Likely to be Considered by the President During This Week.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Peace Commission is a matter to which the President will have to give attention during the week. It is probable the members of the commission will meet here soon to confer with Mr. McKinley about their work in Paris.

It is practically decided, however, that the only position the Americans will assume before the Spaniards will be to demand the handing over of every inch of ground conquered by our arms, whether in actual fighting, or as a result of fighting. This would mean that we are to hold all the Philippines, the Ladrones, and the Spanish islands in the West Indies.

The conviction has grown in the minds of the President and his advisers that nothing less than this could satisfy the country. The feeling seems to be that the war has cost so much in money and in human life and suffering that nothing short of tremendous territorial gains and the increased prestige of our arms and Government throughout the world can compensate for it all.

To abandon an inch of conquered territory, it is thought, would be to add to the discomfiture of the Administration, and insure its defeat in the coming elections, and in the national election to follow.

Politics to some extent is shaping the destiny of the Nation in the matter of its foreign acquisitions.

SPAIN'S PEACE COMMISSION.

Cabinet Accepts Senor Castillo's Refusal to Serve as a Member of the Body.

MADRID, Sept. 4.—The refusal of Señor Leon y Castilla, the Spanish Ambassador to France, to serve on the Spanish Peace Commission on the ground that he could not act owing to the non-participation of Gen. Horace Porter, the United States Ambassador to France, has been accepted by the Cabinet.

If Señor Montero Rios accepts a place on the Spanish commission he will be nominated as President.

MEETING OF SPAIN'S CORTES.

Public Not Deeply Interested—Government to Pay Cuban Interest.

MADRID, Sept. 4.—The public appears but little interested in the forthcoming meeting of the Cortes.

The newspapers, it is understood, will be permitted to indulge in "fair comment" upon the proceedings in the Cortes, unless the tactics of the opposition compel the Government to resort to secret sittings.

The decision to call out 100,000 recruits to the ranks is regarded as a smart device to keep the younger men outside the Carlist movement.

The Government has decided to pay the next coupon in the Cuban debt, pending the settlement with the United States.

BRYAN WANTS TO GO HOME.

Desires to Quit the Army So as to Take Part in the Campaign This Fall.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 4.—Gov. Holcomb to-day telegraphed the War Department with reference to having something done for the Third Nebraska Regiment, better known as the "Silver Battalion," in which there has been an increase in the sick list from 44 to 147. Gov. Holcomb asks the Secretary of War to give all the Third recruits who desire to come home honorable discharges.

Col Bryan wants to get back and take part in the Fall campaign. He telegraphs that he does not want to resign if his regiment can be mustered out at once, but otherwise he will resign, as there is no further use of his presence in the army.

OVATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Crowd in Park at Paterson Trampled Through Flower Beds in Their Eagerness to See Him.

PATERSON, N. J., Sept. 4.—President McKinley spent a very quiet day here. This morning he went to the Church of the Redeemer in company with Mrs. Hobart. The Rev. Dr. Magie preached. After the service the President shook hands with the minister and a large number of the members of the congregation, who pressed around him.

During the heat of the afternoon Mr. McKinley remained quietly in the Vice President's house. A crowd gathered in the neighborhood in the hope of getting a glimpse of the President. Their desire was gratified at 5 o'clock, when the President, Mrs. McKinley, Vice President Hobart and Mrs. Hobart entered an open carriage and started for a drive. There was much hand-clapping and some cheering as the party drove away. The carriage was driven down Park Avenue to East Side Park and through the park.

There was an immense crowd in the park listening to the Second Regiment band, and as the carriage approached its occupants were recognized and the people rushed to the side of the drive, while the band struck up the "President's March." The park rules relative to tramping upon the grass were ignored, and the crowd surged across the lawns and through the flower beds, breaking down flowers and shrubs in the rush. The carriage did not stop, but went so slowly that many persons had an opportunity to shake hands with the President.

The cheering was continuous, and both Mr. McKinley and Vice President Hobart had to bow continually in response. Cheers were also given for Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart. The carriage left the park by the Broadway entrance and proceeded to the North Jersey Country Club, where the President visited the house and grounds. The party then returned to Carroll Hall and spent the evening quietly.

During the day and evening many personal friends of Mr. Hobart called to pay their respects to the President.

OUR CONSULS IN SPAIN.

American Agents Resume Work in the Peninsula—Opportunities for American Enterprise and Energy.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Government of this country, as well as the people, is giving abundant evidence that we do not long cherish national enmities. The hospitable treatment of Cervera and his men revealed the fact that the Americans are quick to forgive a bold enemy and to show respect and admiration for the best qualities of a soldier and for sterling manhood even in their active foes.

The State Department through its Consuls and Consular Agents is now revealing still more of this national virtue and magnaminity. The war was hardly over before the Consular Agents of this Government resumed their work in Spain. They have taken up their tasks where they had been forced to abandon them, and have gone to work as actively and as disinterestedly as if they were in friendly England instead of resentful Spain, where it is not yet popular to consider the war as done with.

Theodore Mertens, the Consular Agent at Valencia, has made a report to this Government that may be of vast benefit to Spain, from a commercial point of view. That kingdom has lost much because of its war with this country, but Mr. Mertens shows how this country may help to restore to Spain some of the trade it has lost, while increasing our own commerce abroad and at home. In this report he says:

"The effect of the war upon Spanish trade is clearly manifested in the returns for the month of June, 1898, compared with the same month of the previous year. There was a decline of $9,823,000 in importations, while the export trade produced an increase of but little over $1,737,000 worth of goods, principally in raw material, sought after from abroad on account of the low value of the peseta. But now that the war is over, the making of commercial treaties between America and Spain ought to be considered. Not only should products be exchanged but various commercial enterprises should be organized."

He then calls attention to the fact that Americans could create a large and profitable business in Valencia by investing money in the manufacture of olive oil. The oil produced in that province is of superior quality; land and labor are cheap, and money has shrunk to half its face value. A small investment would be sufficient, he thinks, to establish a paying business. The French are availing themselves of this opportunity, he says, for investing in Spain. Mr. Mertens says:

"French capital is already in the field. While Spanish money is cheap and every industry embarrassed through want of proper management, Frenchmen have recently purchased factories and bought up railroads and tramway companies, returning handsome profits upon their investments and giving this people a practical example of the energy of other nations."

Mr. Mertens thinks that there is room and opportunity for energetic Americans. He does not think, apparently, that the enmity of Spaniards toward us would prove a bar to making handsome returns upon investments. He says:

"Opportunities are still abundant to open mines and start steam and electric railways, telephone companies, and electric light plants in various parts of Spain, and these enterprises would be remunerative if managed upon an intelligent basis. The opportunities should be seized before the country has recovered from its present inertia."

If Spain had Consuls and Consular Agents in this country who would tell as much truth about America, and show as much kindly sympathy and good will, it would not be long before the two countries which have just been at each other's throat would be enjoying, with mutual benefit, enlarged commercial relations.

Governor of Bermuda Here.

Lieut. Gen. G. D. Barker, Governor of Bermuda, accompanied by his daughter, arrived in the city yesterday on the steamship Orinoco. The Governor is here to meet his wife, who is on her way from England. Other passengers on the Orinoco were R. D. Darrell, Solicitor General of Bermuda; Col. C. M. Watson, Deputy Inspector General of Fortifications; W. Maxwell, United States Consul to Bermuda, and several English army officers stationed in Bermuda, who are absent on furlough.

Army of the Cumberland.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Gen. D. S. Stanley, President of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland, announces that the Executive Committee of the organization has decided that the annual meeting, which was to take place at Detroit Sept. 21, will be postponed until September, 1899, many of the active members being engaged in the war.

GEN. PANDO IN NEW YORK

Declares War Was Brought About by Greedy Spanish and American Politicians.

NO REAL FIGHTING, HE SAYS

Army Severely Criticises Gen. Toral for Surrendering Santiago, and a Bad Quarter of an Hour Is in Store for Him.

Gen. Pando, the chief aide of Gen. Blanco and the Commander of the Spanish troops at Manzanillo, arrived in this city Saturday on the steamship Philadelphia, at the foot of Wall Street. He was dressed in a dark traveling suit and there was nothing to indicate his rank in the Spanish Army. Accompanying him are Lieut. Leopoldo Vejarano of his staff and Capt. of Engineers Luis G. Estafeny, and two servants. The party was driven to the Hotel America, Irving Place and Fifteenth Street, where he conversed freely about the surrender of Santiago.

"In regard to Gen. Toral," he said, "I shall be very much surprised if he is not court-martialed. He had no right to surrender Santiago as he did. I understand that I express the general sentiment in Madrid, and I know I do that in Havana. In the Spanish Army the manner in which Gen. Toral surrendered has been most severely criticised, and I firmly believe that it will receive harsher criticism in the Cortes.

"I am a member of the Cortes—the upper branch—and am hastening to Madrid now. That is the only reason I came this way. I could get to Spain more quickly by coming here. I leave on the Urania next Tuesday. I do not care to say much now, but I assure you I shall have much to say in the Cortes."

Whether he referred to criticising Gen. Toral or to the war in general he refused to state, simply saying: "What I have to say you will know. It will keep. It will be printed, and you will read it."

Was Opposed to the War.

Gen. Pando, speaking of the commencement of the war, remarked that he had been heartily opposed to it, and did everything in his power to prevent it, as did Gen. Blanco.

"This war," he continued, "was entered upon not by the desire either of the great common people of Spain or of those of the United States. It would never have been brought about, if it had not been for the greed of politicians both in this country and in Spain. It was instigated by politicians and howling agitators for their own benefit and aggrandizement.

"I am led to believe that in the United States the assertion that a war would make the Administration popular in the eyes of the masses was widely disseminated, particular pains being taken to propagate the idea. Only the great political leaders of vast fortune were averse to the war, and they were won over when it was shown how much money could be made from big Government contracts and how popular the Administration would be with the people, for fighting in the alleged cause of humanity. It was argued that the war would quickly be brought to a successful conclusion; that the Cubans would have their liberty, and that the election of another Republican President would be assured.

"It happened that in Spain politicians had even more to do in bringing about the war. Of course you know there are two parties—one for peace, the other for war; one in favor of the reigning Queen and Alfonso, the other desirous of seeing her dethroned. Politicians, I repeat, instigated this war. Every effort was brought to bear on the Queen to make her believe that 'Spanish dignity, honor, and justice' should be preserved. She was told that if the United States sent aid and assistance to the reconcentrados and Cubans, the common people of Spain would look upon the fact as the greatest insult, and if it were quietly permitted there would be a general uprising.

"In regard to the hostilities, there was no actual war, no real fighting. The American soldier has not tested the valor of the Spaniard. Why, there are 200,000 Spaniards in Cuba now who have never seen an American soldier's uniform. I never have—not even to this minute, except that of Capt. Stewart M. Brice. I have seen some of your warships, but the first time I saw them was to-day, when an American Captain on board pointed out to me the Brooklyn, and informed me how she chased the Colon, and also showed me the Texas, which he said did most effective work at Santiago, although she is a second-rate ship.

Havana Looking for Our Flag.

In response to a query as to what was the chief topic in Havana just now, Gen. Pando said: "Everywhere the question is heard, 'When are the Yankees going to hoist their flag here?'"

"Do you think the Cubans will be able to rule themselves?" he was asked.

"Yes, yes I suppose so," he replied, raising his eyebrows and giving a peculiar shrug to his shoulders.

"Did you make a statement on board the Philadelphia that a popular subscription ought to be started in this country for Sagasta?" asked the interviewer.

"Yes, I did say that, or words to that effect," he admitted. "Why, he has practically given away Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. Has he not benefited your country greatly? Is he not your public benefactor? Why not, then, raise a monument to him?"

Asked how the report that he had left Cuba secretly on the French steamship Notre Dame de Salut, for Spain, with 12,000,000 francs, originated, the General said:

"I have no idea. It has worried me considerably. I simply wanted to get to Madrid as soon as I could, and took the first steamer."

Gen. Pando declared that he was much amused at the reports published here about his march to Santiago, when he was nowhere near there at the time. He said he had laughed at the accounts of how he outwitted Gens. Garcia and Shafter.

Some of the Spanish passengers on the Philadelphia said yesterday that while chatting with them during the voyage Gen. Pando told of his recent experiences in South America, where, it is understood, he went to endeavor to enlist the sympathy and support for Spain of the Spanish-speaking nations.

While in the City of Mexico, according to their story, Gen. Pando was the guest of Marquis de Sasmera. One night the General was aroused by the Marquise screaming that there were thieves and burglars in the hacienda. In the dark corridor Gen. Pando grappled with a man he found there, and was stabbed in the neck before he discovered that the supposed burglar was in reality the Marquis de Sasmera, who had returned late from a theatre. The wound was slight, and Gen. Pando soon recovered.

CAPT. CONCAS HERE.

So Well Cared for as a Captive that He Can't Understand Reports of Treatment of Our Troops.

Capt. D. Victor Concas, who commanded the Spanish warship Infanta Maria Teresa at the battle of Santiago, arrived in this city yesterday on the Old Dominion steamer Jamestown from Newport News. Capt. Concas is on his way to Spain, and while here will stop at the Hotel Martin, Ninth Street and University Place. Speaking of the engagement between the American and Spanish squadrons, he said:

"There was only one thing left for our fleet to do—and that was to make a wild dash for liberty. We were under the impression that our ships were faster than any of Sampson's. In that we were much mistaken, as the result showed. The report that Admiral Cervera gave orders to deal out liquor to the sailors in order to keep up their courage is absolutely false and libelous. The men were brave, and those of them who met their death did so like heroes. I never saw or heard of men behaving with more courage and valor in the face of almost certain death than our sailors did. Call the Spanish sailor anything else, but don't call him a coward.

"Before the Infanta Maria was sunk by Admiral Sampson's squadron, I was wounded on the right arm and hip by the explosion of a shell. After the surrender of Cervera, I was brought from Cuba to Newport News on the hospital ship Solace. I have recovered from my injuries and am in the very best of health.

"I want to acknowledge the kind and courteous treatment that I have received in this country by every one, especially by the naval officers. I have been treated more like a distinguished guest from abroad than a prisoner of war. I have had every comfort, and even many luxuries. I am at a loss to understand the reports currently circulated and published about the treatment and condition of some of your own troops."

ALGER'S VIEW OF MONTAUK.

Describes the Long Island Camp as Ideal Quarters for the Troops.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Secretary Alger, who returned late last night from New York, after his inspection tour through Camp Wikoff at Montauk Point with President McKinley and several of the Bureau of the War Department, commented to-night on the conditions of the camp. He said:

"I feel certain, after a careful examination of Camp Wikoff and a thorough investigation of its conditions, that everything possible is being done for the men, both sick and well, who are detained there. The camp is an admirable one—the best, I think, I ever saw. The site is ideal. It is beautiful, without being picturesque, and is certainly as healthful a camp location as could be found in the Eastern country.

"While the conditions are as good as could be expected in the circumstances—even better than I ever knew them to be in a camp—a shade of gloom is cast over the encampment by the physical condition of the men. Sickness, suffering, and death mar what would otherwise be a magnificent military picture. These conditions, however, are not the result of the situation of the camp itself, but of the terrible campaign through which the troops have just passed.

"That campaign of Santiago will be memorable in the military history of the world. It was wonderful both in its conduct and in the results achieved. Few military experts expected when the campaign was inaugurated that such a success could be achieved in so short a time. It was a tremendous undertaking to begin a campaign in a tropical country during the rainy season against a position so strong and so well defended as was Santiago.

"That success was achieved so soon and with a loss comparatively so small is due to the energy and ability of Gen. Shafter and his commanding officers, and to the dash, bravery, and splendid fighting qualities of the men of Gen. Shafter's corps.

"I talked yesterday to Gen. Shafter," continued the Secretary, "and he discussed some of the obstacles which had to be overcome in the Santiago campaign. Just now he, by the way, is suffering from the effects of the campaign himself. While I chatted with him his face was flushed with fever, and he was really a sick man.

"Upon his arrival at Montauk Point he went into the detention camp with the other soldiers, and, like the true soldier he is, he asked nothing better for himself than was being received by the men whom he commands. The time of his detention expired to-day, and he expected, upon leaving the detention camp, to assume command of Camp Wikoff. I have not heard whether he took command to-day or not.

"He said that when he arrived in Cuba and realized the conditions that confronted him and his men, he knew that the campaign must of necessity be one of days rather than of weeks and months. He had lost nearly all of his lighters and was thus seriously handicapped in effecting a landing of both his troops and the stores and supplies which the fleet carried. The tremendous rains which set in immediately after his arrival, rendered it next to impossible for either the troops or supplies to be got forward.

"He felt, however, that whatever were the difficulties, he must press forward, and if possible end the campaign in the briefest time. The climatic conditions were such that to lose any time meant the destruction of his command by illness and the consequent failure of the expedition. He took no chances on delay, therefore, but swept his gallant army upon the Spaniards with such irresistible dash that the city was won almost before the Spaniards realized what they had to encounter.

"It is perfectly evident now that had Gen. Shafter waited until his army and its supplies could have been sent forward with ordinary deliberation, the expedition against Santiago would have failed utterly. In a measure, it was his disregard of military conventionalities that enabled him to carry the campaign to a brilliantly successful issue.

"During all the time the troops were lying in the trenches before Santiago, despite the immediate difficulties experinced in getting supplies to the front, the men suffered very little from lack of provisions. Of course, they did not have what they are now receiving at Montauk Point, but they had the actual necessaries of life, notwithstanding the newspaper reports to the contrary.

Doubtless there were individual cases of suffering because of the scarcity of supplies at the front, but as a rule the men had all that the soldiers of the Union Army had at times during the civil war. While the Federal forces were lying in the trenches before Petersburg, they suffered at times during those seven months for good food, but like the heroes before Santiago, they endured without complaining.

"It is particularly noticeable," continued Secretary Alger, "that the men who were actually engaged in the Santiago campaign are not complaining of their treatment. I talked with scores of them—I was about to say hundreds—and not a breath of complaint did I hear from any of them. They suffered, they are suffering yet, but they endured and are enduring their trials like Spartans.

"There may be individual cases of complaints. It would indeed be strange if there were not, but as a body the army of Gen. Shafter is not only satisfied with the situation, but immeasurably proud of its marvelous achievement.

"The President was particularly solicitous about the condition of the men who are ill. He went to Camp Wikoff to ascertain for himself whether the men in the ranks needed anything that they were not getting. His orders were that they should want for nothing, but he desired personally to know whether these orders were being carried out. After sevral hours of patient investigation and careful examination, he left the camp satisfied that the men were being as well cared for as they could be in a field hospital.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

2:20 A. M.—31 Union Square West; Prince Photograph Company; damage, $500.

5 A. M.—416 Willis Avenue; A. Ginowitz; damage slight.

11:15 A. M.—165 East Seventy-fifth Street; Mrs. Crager; damage slight.

12:30 P. M.—2,424 First Avenue; Blume & Co.; damage, $200,000.

2 P. M.—52 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street; T. Brown; damage slight.

2:50 P. M.—Elevated railroad, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues; Manhattan Railway Company; damage, $1,000.

3:30 P. M.—389 Third Avenue; Mrs. Harris; damage, $50.

7 P. M.—49 West Twelfth Street; Mrs. J. Dunn; damage, $5.

7:15 P. M.—320 East Twenty-second Street; Bito Serro; damage, $5.

8 P. M.—208 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street; John Moloney; damage, $100.

8:16 P. M.—13 Oliver Street; Martin Sullivan; damage, $50.

THE CAMP AT MONTAUK

Gen. Wheeler Thinks Camp Wikoff Will Not Be Abandoned for Some Time.

ADDRESS OF COL. ROOSEVELT

He Gives the Rough Riders Some Advice and Compliments Chaplain Brown for His Gallantry—Two Members of Seventy-first Die at Sea.

MONTAUK, L. I., Sept. 4.—With the water problem practically solved and the improvement of the sanitary condition of Camp Wikoff well under way, the question of how long this camp is to be kept up has suddenly sprung into prominence. Gen. Wheeler and all the division and brigade commanders here are in favor of keeping men here as long as possible, and predict there will be no attempt to break up the camp before Oct. 1, but the few people who live in this vicinity all the year round say it will be impossible to live under canvas much later than Sept. 15. After that day they say gales are of frequent occurrence and of violence sufficient to tear tents into ribbons. At best the soldiers' quarters will be under water most of the time, as the gales are accompanied, as a rule, by torrents of rain and sometimes even hail.

The matter has been brought to the attention of Gen. Wheeler, and he is of the opinion that some provision can be made to enable the soldiers to weather the storms, should there be any. There is some talk of erecting frame barracks, which, allowing for the time it would take to transport necessary lumber, could be in place by the last of this month.

Secretary Alger's statement to the effect that all the regulars whose posts are east of the Mississippi are to be removed as soon as possible to their barracks, is being ridiculed by army officers. They say there is not a post in the Department of the East big enough to accommodate a full regiment on a war footing, and should the men be sent there, they would be herded together like sheep without even the most necessary accommodations.

Many Soldiers Deserting.

The prevailing opinion among the regular army officers is that most of the troops will be kept here until the beginning of the dry season in Cuba, when they will be sent to the island for garrison duty. This fact has leaked out among the men, and as a result there are desertions by the wholesale, especially in the infantry regiments. The men have a horror of Cuba and everything Cuban, and prefer to risk capture and imprisonment than return to the territory they have just left and where they suffered such hardships.

There was hardly a regiment in camp today that did not report from two to six men missing, and in many cases notes were left behind to the effect that the fugitives were not only sick of camp life, but were afraid they would be sent to Cuba for garrison duty. Desertions are rendered easy by the large number of furloughs that are being issued every day. Each train carries men who go home on sick leave or on passes, and the guards stationed at the railroad station do not take the trouble to examine every man's papers.

About 4,500 recruits are expected to arrive here within the next two weeks. They are being enlisted as rapidly as possible at the different recruiting stations in the cities, and their presence here is much desired, so that the burden of camp labor can be shifted from the men who have gone through the campaign and are in need of rest to the fresh recruits. Besides, officers are daily sending in requests for leaves of absence to the War Department, and the officers' ranks are greatly depleted. The officers commanding the recruits will take the places temporarily of those absent, and will enable the War Department to issue leaves of absence to those who are in need of them.

Col. Roosevelt Addresses His Men.

Col. Roosevelt of the Rough Riders today attended the services held in the headquarters of his regiment, and took occasion to make what he thought might be his farewell speech to the men. He said he trusted he would have another opportunity to address them before they went to their homes, but, as the chances were against it, he would take time by the forelock and say what he felt right then and there.

"It may be several days yet before we part," he continued, "but even now it pains me to think that this may be our farewell. We have become closely knit together, and death only can break our ties. We have suffered and rejoiced together, and some have complained of hardships since returning to our native land. But we want neither sympathy nor pity. We went into the thing knowing what was before us, and we must take all as it comes.

"You remember well, boys, how, after the first day at La Quasima, the regulars wanted to relieve us in the trenches, but we said no. We were there, and we intended to stick it out. Now, we are going to keep up this organization as an inheritance to our sons. We have not finished our fighting. Our whole life is a fight, but one thing I want to warn you against. Don't go back home and attempt to lie on your laurels. Laurels wither in time. Don't go back and pose as heroes who have fulfilled their life duty and have nothing more to do.

"There is a verse in the Bible which is at present very much to the point. It says, 'Jeshurun waxed fat and kicked.' Now, I believe in kicking as a general thing, but men who go to the war have no right to kick. It is not soldierly to parade the hardships you may have endured for the sake of enlisting sympathy."

Tribute to the Chaplain.

In conclusion, the Colonel complimented Chaplain Brown, who led the services, for his gallantry at the front, remarking, "Chaplain, you have done noble work, and there is no time more opportune than the present to give expression to the feeling which we all bear you. Of course, all my men were brave. Why, they said that I led them up the hill. Why, nothing of the sort. I had to run like—I beg your pardon, Chaplain—hell to keep them from running over me. Your action at the firing line, however, and your unremitting care for the wounded, when, carbine in hand, you would go in the midst of showers of lead to minister to the men's wants, deserve the highest praise."

Cheers and great applause followed the Colonel's address, and the Chaplain blushed as men came forward from all sides and congratulated him.

There will be no parade of Rough Riders in New York, as Secretary Alger's orders that they be mustered out here will leave them without horses, arms, or equipments of any kind. They will have to turn everything over to the Government, and they do not care to parade in citizens' clothes.

Col. Roosevelt, who is in command of a cavalry brigade, including his own regiment and the First, Third, and Tenth regulars, said to-day that he would prefer having the many individuals who are contributing to the comforts of the soldiers send gifts in the form of money, as so many things are sent that are not needed that they are frequently wasted, while if money was sent the regimental commander could get what would be of use. He had inquired into the wants of the men, and found they needed oranges, lemons, and teas. With $500 which he received a few days ago from Richard Mortimer he purchased 3,000 oranges and 200 pounds of tea. Tea was very acceptable, as the men had grown tired of coffee three times a day.

Brig. Gen. Stillman F. Kneeland of Gov. Black's staff called on Col. Roosevelt, and spent some time with him, but both men denied that there was any political significance in it.

New York Men Die at Sea.

Two transports arrived in the bay this morning and anchored. The Roumania came early. She sailed on Aug. 29, and has on board 600 men, among them Companies K and L of the Ninth Massachusetts. A large portion of the men on the transport have been sick, and are on the road to recovery. She carried the largest number of convalescents yet taken by one ship from the hospitals at Santiago and Siboney. Seven men died on the voyage. They were: Daniel Reynolds, Seventy-first New York, died Aug. 30; Charles Connors, Company M, Ninth Massachusetts, died on Aug. 31; Orville Bean, United States Engineer Corps, died Aug. 31; Timothy O'Malley, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts, died Sept. 2; Henry M. Roderick, Company K, Ninth Massachusetts, died Sept. 2; Paul Friedman, Company E, Seventy-first New York, died Sept. 3; James Frienze, Company B, Sixteenth United States Infantry, died Sept. 3.

Paul Friedman and Frienze died of acute mania. They went insane at Siboney or Santiago, and were on their way home to receive treatment. Although Dr. Magruder's report does not show it, it is said there are other cases of acute mania in the ship and that more are to follow.

Friedmann lived at 322 East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, New York, with his mother and brothers, Herman and Arthur. One of his brothers is a lawyer having an office on Nassau Street. The last heard from Paul by his family was on Aug. 16. He was then sick in one of the hospitals at Siboney, and was expecting to be shipped North any day. Mrs. Friedmann and her other sons came here, but could obtain no information as to when he might be expected, and they have remained ever since at Amagansett, and one and sometimes all of them came to the camp daily to watch the arrivals on the ships.

A reply was received to a cable dispatch a couple of days ago, saying the young man was aboard of the Roumania. This morning Herman Friedmann was in camp and when he found the Roumania was in he made preparations to have his brother cared for, and, in case it was possible, to have him released and taken away for treatment by his family. Major Hutchins, who had charge of the information bureau, broke the news to Herman as easily as possible. The news almost prostrated him, and he feared to go to Amagansett to inform his mother, who he said would be heartbroken.

Nothing is known here of Frienze or the history of his case.

The transport Unionist arrived with eighty-six men. Fifty-three of these are of Company E, First Illinois, and the rest are teamsters and drivers. There were no deaths on the voyage, and all on board are well.

Arthur Fieble of Company F, Twentieth United States Infantry, shot himself this morning and died instantly. He enlisted at Tampa, and was with the regiment in Cuba. He suffered from the fever, and after having recovered was returned to his regiment. He appeared all right, and his comrades say he seemed to be getting along finely. Even his "bunkie" did not notice anything strange about him. This morning he placed the muzzle of his rifle to his head and pulled the trigger with the bayonet.

The general hospital to-day reported 1,040 sick. The deaths were: Samuel Osborne, Company I, Seventh Infantry, dysentery; Michael O'Hare, Company B, Eighth Infantry; James McGrath, Eighth Infantry, malarial fever; H. Sawyer, Tenth Cavalry, dysentery; James Ray, Company H, Seventh Infantry, typhoid fever; Matt Iltis, Company F, Third Infantry, dysentery; E. S. Green, Company F, Seventh Infantry, malarial fever, typhoid, and dysentery; H. Bell, Company G, Twenty-fifth Infantry, malarial fever.

The result of a regimental court of inquiry which investigated the circumstances surrounding the death of Hugh Parrett in the Eighth United States Infantry was announced to-day. The court of inquiry was held owing to a story in a sensational paper to the effect that the man had been kept in his tent by Dr. Gaber, the regimental Surgeon, although he had begged to be sent to the hospital, and that as a result of this he had died. The court of inquiry exonerated the doctor from all blame, as it was proved that he tried to get the man to the hospital, but had not succeeded, as the hospital was crowded and could not take another man at the time.

The electric plant is about ready for use and is working all right. The eighty-horse power engine drives a machine capable of supplying forty-five sixty-candle power lamps, and these will mostly be placed about the railroad station so as to light the Quartermaster's department and vicinity and facilitate the handling of goods at night. Five will be placed at headquarters. At the chief signal station there will be a blue light burning at night. Over Gen. Shafter's tent will burn a red light, and over that of Gen. Wheeler will be a green one.

The largest number of visitors that have so far been seen at the camp came here today. Fully 1,000 persons arrived on several special trains and scattered through the various camps.

MONTAUK INQUIRY UNLIKELY.

No Probability that the President Will Order an Investigation of the Soldiers' Condition.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The President may have something to say on his return here relative to the condition of the troops at Camp Wikoff, but it will hardly be regarded as a serious comment, after a visit of only four or five hours.

What is of more interest is the question whether he will order an investigation of the real condition of the returned soldiers, as urged by the society organized for the purpose of procuring such an investigation. He will receive this week a full statement from Augustus W. Peters and Robert B. Roosevelt of New York, but few here believe that he will give much consideration to the question.

He may rest satisfied with his own investigation of a few hours or with the statement of Gen. Wheeler or with that of Gen. Shafter. At any rate, it is not expected here that any investigation into the treatment of the soldiers will be thought of for a moment.

The Administration will apparently stand on the result, which has been as much of a surprise to itself as it was to the careful students of war who watched the conduct of the campaign and marveled that success could be attained despite such stupendous blunders.

MILES'S PROPOSED PARADE.

Administration's Attitude in Regard to the General's Plans—The Controversy with Secretary Alger.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—President McKinley on his return to this city to-morrow evening will have in all probability to determine the question as to the much-discussed parade of Gen. Miles in New York. The dispatch to the General about the time of his leaving Puerto Rico would have disposed of the matter with the least possible damage to the Administration if it had reached there in time.

As matters stand, however, it may be necessary to review the whole question again, and dispose of it by peremptorily ordering Miles to abandon his plans. This would be awkward and damaging for the Administration, and it will hesitate to take a step that is so perilous, unless to avoid it would cost even more. Gen. Miles is not to parade; that much is to be relied on; but how the Administration is to put a stop to the programme is not yet determined.

Another and a kindred matter that awaits the President's consideration and action is the Miles-Alger controversy. Will Mr. McKinley order the investigation that Miles is courting? Will he order a thorough digging into the management of the Cuban war by the War Department when the mere digging of trenches in Cuba is said to have been so fatal? Not one of the officials, as far as can be seen, is willing to have an investigation made into the matter, and the Secretary and the Administration are quite willing to rest under the shadow of laurels that were won by a series of blunders.

RUNAWAY AT NARRAGANSETT.

Frightened Horse Wrecks a Carriage —Occupants Escape Serious Injury.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, Sept. 4.—Stephen K. Reed and Alexander Cochrane of Yonkers, who came here to spend Sunday, had a runaway accident that wrecked a two-seated carriage from Regan's stable and bruised the occupants. Their escape from serious injury was a miracle. They were riding on Ocean Avenue, near the Casino, when their horse was frightened by a bicycle. The animal took to the sidewalk at the turn in the road by the life saving station, and upset the carriage. The kingbolt broke, and the horse disappeared with the shafts and forewheels. The canopy top was torn in pieces.

Reed and Cochrane were more scared and bruised than hurt in their attempt to jump from the vehicle, which landed them in a confused mass among the débris. They refused to give their names. Reed is a member of the firm of Pettitt & Reed, produce dealers, of 13 Harrison Street, New York City, and has long supplied the Casino with butter. Cochrane is engaged in business in New York City.

Died in the Pulpit.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio, Sept. 4.—The Rev. James Stephenson of Jamestown, Ohio, dropped dead from heart trouble in his pulpit this morning at the High Street Methodist Church, at the beginning of his sermon.

Corbett-McCoy Fight Oct. 15.

BUFFALO, Sept. 4.—The managers of the Hawthorne Athletic Club stated to-night that they had decided to accept the change of date for the Corbett-McCoy fight, and it will therefore take place Oct. 15.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

EVILS OF CAMP WIKOFF

Dr. W. Gilman Thompson Says the Disinfection There Is a Farce.

TYPHOID PATIENTS LET GO

Men Suffering from the Disease Allowed to Leave on Furlough—Sanitation Lacking and Another Outbreak Coming.

Dr. W. Gilman Thompson, visiting physician at the Presbyterian and Bellevue Hospitals, has returned from a visit to Camp Wikoff, which was recently made in company with two friends, one of whom was also a New York physician. The trip was undertaken chiefly for the purpoce of inducing the army Surgeons at Montauk Point to procure and use the proper disinfectants for cases in their charge.

Dr. Thompson yesterday characterized the disinfection system at Camp Wikoff as a farce. "All that Col. Senn has said on the matter," he declared, "is true. The whole camp is infected with disease. This is proved by the fact that the hospitals in this city are constantly receiving cases of men who have come to New York directly from quarters, not having been in the camp hospital at all, and who have had typhoid fever for days beforehand. The disease is a progressive one, and when we see a man in a certain stage of it we know absolutely that he must have had it a certain number of days.

"I can cite you two cases among many, both now in the Presbyterian Hospital. One is of a private of the Sixth Cavalry, who is seriously ill of typhoid fever. His temperature is nearly 105. He was sent to New York on a furlough on Sept. 2, and has had the disease about twelve days. Another is a private of the Twenty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, who was also sent here from his quarters on Sept. 2, on a ten days' furlough, and bound for Michigan. He was picked up in this city, on the tenth day of his disease and taken to the hospital. That such an instance should be possible is a disgrace to the American Nation. If any hospital in this city should send patients out on the streets in the condition in which soldiers are allowed to leave Camp Wikoff the managers would probably be indicted for manslaughter.

"One of the reasons why the men who reach here are reluctant to go into hospitals is that their furloughs are so short. The camp authorities are actually letting fever-infected men go out on furloughs shorter than the natural progress of the disease in their systems. Their idea of being in a hospital is prolonged illness. They don't want to waste time and are afraid of overstaying their furloughs, and so don't want to submit to hospital treatment.

How Sick Men Get Out of Camp.

"At camp I believe they have a system of 'sick calls,' and any man who is still able to get into his clothes and get out and answer 'here!' is not reported sick. Then many of the men don't want to go to the camp hospital. One of the reasons, I was told by many patients, is that so many people die in the hospitals. The sick men will go and beg for furloughs, saying that they will be all right as soon as they they can start for home, and they are thus allowed to go, without having been subjected to a medical examination. Under conditions at Camp Wikoff every man should be examined before being allowed to leave."

Dr. Thompson then touched on various points he had noticed about the camp. "A Red Cross nurse told me," said he, "that the supply of sheets for the typhoid fever patients had entirely given out. The conditions of this disease make a frequent change of sheets a necessity.

"The chief water supply of the camp was a well which had been sunk about a rod from a pest pond, where men and horses were seen bathing. Any layman of experience in such matters would know that the pond water might easily soak through into the well and infect it.

"We saw troops of horses tethered along the tops of the sand dunes, and beneath them, whither their refuse was liable to run down, were tents for the men, beside stagnant pools. I asked a regular army officer in reference to this, and he admitted that such was the case, but why it was he didn't know.

Bread with Dust Dressing.

"On our way to camp we were passed by a mule wagon carrying a load of loaves of bread tossed in like kindling sticks, and totally without covering, except for clouds of dust which rose up and obscured the wagon. The dust there is fearful.

"Before this, on getting off the train, we saw a greatly emaciated soldier trying to get on board the train, and bound for Michigan. He was so weak that he fell in a collapse at our feet, and was picked up and taken back to camp in an ambulance. He was too ill to go after he had been given a furlough. The man looked like a skeleton, and the bystanders showed their indignation.

"The chief medical mistake of this war was to put that camp so near a centre of civilization, where intelligent people, used to good hospital methods and the stamping out of disease by Health Boards, can easily run down there and see a contrast in the way the Government treats the problem."

Dr. Thompson spoke of the methods of typhoid disinfection in use at the camp as obsolete and utterly inefficient. "We spoke of disinfectants to the Surgeons, who were uniformly courteous," said he. "I mentioned one disinfectant and told him just where to get it here. He said that he knew that it was good, but it would take two weeks to get it. On my telling him that he could send right down to the dealer and have the goods rushed quickly back, he said that he would try. I have just lately spoken to the dealer here about it, and he has not heard from him.

"The camp was an ideal one for a site, but it is in bad condition now. The sick men there are getting good attention, I think. The nurses are doing all they can for them and the doctors are working very hard. One physician, I was told, had sixty patients. But they have not been able to get things systematized to keep pace with the illness and to protect the well men. There is a large, stagnant pool, that has to be crossed on a wooden structure, lying right between the fever hospital and the latrines. Proper sanitation is what they don't understand there.

More Typhoid Fever Coming.

"There will be another typhoid fever outbreak there shortly, for the use of disinfectants is totally inadequate and the disease has a chance to spread through the camp. The men you see out in the open down there look hale and hearty enough. But they will get the disease if they stay there long. It takes two weeks for it to develop after infection.

"There are two remedies absolutely needed. First, get the well men away from the camp and concentrate all the care and attention on the sick. Second, stop sending moribund patients out to wander around in the streets of New York." Here Dr. Thompson dwelt on the possibility of typhoid fever patients spreading infection on their journeys to their respective homes. He also spoke of the agency of flies in spreading the malady throughout the camp, and said that due precaution against them was not taken.

"There is one very important thing in the matter of transportation that has not been sufficiently touched on," said the physician. "The soldiers given their transportation are landed here at the foot of Thirty-fourth Street. Then they have to find their way down town, a distance of some five miles, to the Army Building, to make arrangements for their transportation to further points. Here it is that many of them get started wandering about the streets. Why not have an official at the foot of Thirty-fourth Street to facilitate the transportation of these men, as was promised several days ago to the Red Cross Hospital people? The fares of the men down town would pay the salary of a Lieutenant at the post for six months. It would also save many men a needless lot of travel. The step would be advisable from every standpoint."

Medical Men Aroused.

Dr. Thompson said that the way in which the Government's patients had been treated had stirred up the medical men in the city. "They feel the bungling in typhoid fever disinfection especially," said he. "We know that it is a perfectly preventable disease, just as much so as cholera and yellow fever. It is a shame that we of all civilized nations, with all that is now known of medicine, are unable to establish such a thing as a healthy camp.

"There have been three bad medical mistakes in the conduct of the war hitherto. One was the sending of men to an enervating climate in preparation for a worse one. Another was the getting large masses of men together, as was done in Chickamauga, when they were utterly incompetent to take care of them. The third was the transportation of men hundreds of miles at the time when they were suffering from infectious and other diseases.

"On our way back from our trip there were a number of soldiers on the train who were unfit to travel, and among them an officer whom I put in the New York Hospital here."

Dr. Thompson said that the blame for the bad conditions at Camp Wikoff lay in the Medical and Quartermaster's Departments.

THE TRIP OF THE ALLEGHANY.

Capt. Nickerson Insists that the Massachusetts Troops Were Responsible for Their Own Discomfort.

The United States transport Alleghany arrived yesterday morning from Montauk Point, where she landed the men of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, numbering 500. Fourteen men died and were buried at sea on the trip north from Santiago, and the vessel was described as a pest ship.

Capt. Nickerson was very anxious yesterday to counteract the impressions that were given by descriptions of the vessel. The vessel was, in fact, in excellent condition as to cleanliness on her arrival here yesterday.

Capt. Nickerson said that she was first employed by the Government in carrying horses to Santiago. She also carried Gen. Wheeler and staff to the front. On returning to Tampa all the woodwork between decks was torn out and the vessel thoroughly scrubbed and cleaned. Stanchions were put in position between decks and two rows of hammocks were hung for the troops. These compartments had iron decks and all the sides were whitewashed, making the quarters sweet and clean.

Capt. Nickerson said that when the troops embarked at Santiago many of them, according to the Surgeon in charge, were suffering from malaria and general debility incidental to the campaign in Cuba. The Surgeon feared that many would die before reaching Montauk, and thirteen men did die and were buried at sea. One other jumped overboard and was lost. The transport was washed, swept, and cleansed daily by the ship's crew, under the direction of her officers. The troops, according to the Captain, made not the least effort to help themselves, nor did they try to keep clean.

"I arranged," said he, "to give them facilities for salt water baths, but for three days no advantage was taken of the fine, warm salt ocean water, which was pumped on board for the soldiers' special benefit. Many of the men opened canned goods and threw the tins under their hammocks. Dead lights, six feet apart, pierced the vessel's side throughout the quarters, but the troops appeared indifferent to their own comfort and cleanliness and failed to throw their waste and refuse through the port holes into the sea. I asked the officer in charge how he kept his camp clean, and he answered: 'Oh, the men do that.' But while on board my ship they would do nothing to help themselves. They were altogether indifferent to the ills and needs of their comrades and themselves.

"I have heard the men call for water, but could get no one to bring it to them until my chief engineer, disgusted at the laziness of the comrades of those poor sufferers, helped them with all the water they required. It has been stated that the transport had no ice. The ship had ice and used it freely, and we now have six tons of ice on board within the very compartment where the men were situated.

"I offered the ship's stores for the use of the sick, and served out oatmeal in abundance, and whisky. The latter, of course, was paid for. The men would cut off thick slices of bread and bite a piece, and throw the remainder down anywhere they chose. We threw enough bread and other food overboard to feed the whole lot during the entire voyage. The waste was so great that at times I was obliged to make a vigorous protest. The Alleghany is open to inspection, and I defy any man to say that there is or has been anything unwholesome about her or that I or my crew have not done everything possible to make the troops on board comfortable during the voyage. Fine weather was experienced throughout the trip, and at no time was there more than an eight-knot breeze. The sea was quite smooth, with the exception of about two hours off Cape Maysi."

PRIVATE R. C. QUEVEDO DEAD.

Member of Seventy-first Regiment Succumbs to Malarial Fever.

Richard C. Quevedo, a private in Company I, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, died of malarial fever at his father's home, 316 East Fifty-seventh Street, Saturday afternoon. He was brought home from Camp Wikoff a week ago last Friday in a critical condition. He had lost fifty or sixty pounds since his enlistment in May, and he said to his family when they met him at the train, "The Government hasn't treated us right."

Young Quevedo was only seventeen years old, and was born in Cuba. Some years ago he came to America, and at the outbreak of the war was taking a mechanical engineering course in the College of the City of New York. When war was declared he left college to go to the front, not because he was a Cuban, he said, but because of his love for his adopted country.

The funeral will take place at his late home this afternoon. The body will then be taken to St. John's Church, at Fifty-fifth Street and First Avenue, where mass will be read, and later to Calvary Cemetery for burial with military honors.

First Lieut. Thompson Ill.

John M. Thompson, First Lieutenant of Company K, Seventy-first Regiment, has been ill at his home, 70 East Fifty-fourth Street, from the effects of the campaign in Cuba. He has had no fever like many of his comrades, but is generally run down, owing to the many hardships and particularly to the insufficient food. Yesterday, however, he was up and about the house, and is picking up rapidly under home care and cooking. Lieut. Thompson is thirty-four years old, and is a member of the firm of Thompson & Pryor, real estate dealers, in this city. The report that his father, ex-Gov. H. S. Thompson of South Carolina, is at Saratoga too ill to be told of his son's condition, was denied at the house last night.

Surgeon Major Oswald Ill.

Surgeon Major Francis L. Oswald of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, who is home on a twenty days' furlough, is ill at his home, 146 West One Hundred and Thirty-third Street. He came home from Fernandina, Fla., on Aug. 23, but was not taken seriously ill until several days ago. He is believed to be suffering from malaria. It is not believed that the surgeon will be able to rejoin his regiment by the time his furlough runs out.

Convalescents from Ponce.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The following cablegram was received by the War Department to-night from Gen. Wilson:

Ponce, Sept. 4, 1898.

Adjutant General, Washington.

Transport Panama sailed at 4 o'clock P. M. today with 246 convalescents. Surgeon Daly and three assistants on board; could accommodate no more.

WILSON, Major General.

Health Conditions at Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—Gen. Lawton's report, received to-night, of the health conditions of the American troops at Santiago, is as follows: Total sick, 238; total fever, 184; total new cases of fever, 25; total returned to duty, 9. Deaths—Bray, George R., private, Company F, First Illinois, typhoid fever; Munger, Eugene, private, Company G, First Cavalry, pernicious malarial fever.

Edward Y. Thorp Passes Away.

Edward Y. Thorp, youngest son of Anna G., and the late George W. Thorp, died in St. Luke's Hospital on Saturday of malarial-typhoid fever, contracted in the war. He was a private of Company B, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, and twenty-eight years of age.

Two Michigan Soldiers Die.

Edward Royce of the Thirty-fourth Michigan Volunteers, who was taken from Montauk Point to the Presbyterian Hospital Saturday, suffering from malaria, died last night. Stephen E. Otto, of the same regiment also died last night at the Presbyterian Hospital. He was admitted on Saturday suffering from malaria.

Sick New Yorkers Coming Home.

CHICKAMAUGA PARK, Sept. 4.—A special Pullman, containing thirty-two sick of the Ninth New York, left the Park at 9 o'clock this morning for New York via the Western and Atlantic and the Seaboard Air Line.

MORE DEATHS FROM HEAT

Forty-six Persons in Manhattan and Bronx Lost Their Lives Yesterday.

MERCURY NOT QUITE SO HIGH

A Slight Breeze and the Fact that It Was Not a Working Day Probably Prevented Many Fatalities.

There was a falling off of six degrees in the maximum temperature of yesterday from the maximum of the day before, and there was a breeze which, though it did not attain a greater velocity than eight or nine miles an hour, and strong enough to be felt and appreciated. The figures, however, as the mercury pointed to them, aside from the maximum, bore a sufficiently near resemblance to those that have made memorable the early part of September to be regarded with ill favor.

It was certainly very hot in the sun and in places not reached by the breeze, and the heat, re-enforcing the attack on health of the preceding days, claimed many victims. To the fact that it was not a working day was ascribed in no small part the fact that there were no more cases of mortality and prostration. As it was, there were 46 deaths in Manhattan and the Bronx, some of them being of those who had suffered prostration on preceding days. In addition, 45 cases of prostration were reported in the same boroughs, while other reports of fatalities came from Brooklyn and adjacent districts, and from Jersey City and suburbs.

Not all the prostrations come to the notice of the police and hospitals from which the lists are made. Many doctors are called into families to attend prostrations, which are never reported, and it is supposed that there was a large number of these yesterday.

The wind came from its now favorite quarter, or varyingly from between south and southwest, and there were showers in many neighboring localities, though not in the city. The humidity remained high, or at about the 80 per cent.

The Official Figures.

The preceding night in temperature repeated the conditions of Thursday and Friday nights. The thermometer registered 78 at 3 A. M. It fell to 76 at 4 o'clock, and then again began to climb, till noon found it 84. At 3 P. M. it was 86 degrees, and at 5 o'clock 88, the maximum of the day. Then it fell to 84 at 6 P. M. and to 79 at 9 P. M. At 10:30 P. M. it was 77 degrees.

Of course street thermometers had a much severer tale to tell than the official instrument in the Weather Bureau tower. One street thermometer registered 93 at 6 o'clock last evening. According to the Weather Bureau figures the hottest Sept. 4 on record was in 1875, when the thermometer registered 91.

An occasional whiff of cool air came gratefully through the thoroughfares and into windows, but no slumber came. It was pleasant riding in the cars and on the ferryboats because of the additional stir of air created, and the crowds who flocked out of the city found the traveling part immensely agreeable.

A case of peculiar sadness in the day's story of death was that of John Gerry, an ambulance driver at Bellevue. Never before had Gerry worked so hard as in assisting the sufferers from heat. His ambulance had been continually on the go. He was sixty-two years old, and the work told on him.

He kept at it, however, uncomplainingly and keeping at it, meant all hours. He responded to a call at 5 o'clock yesterday morning and brought the patient back. That was his last work. Going to his room, he was found there overcome himself. An hour later he died in the hospital.

Among the cases of prostration was that of Patrolman James Hilligan of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. He was overcome at his home, 334 East Fifty-fifth Street. He was taken to Bellevue.

Philip Bank, a homeless lad of eighteen years, was found last night exhausted from heat and lack of food in a section of water main lying on the pier at East Twenty-eighth Street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he said that he had lived with his parents on Fifth Street until three months ago, when he went to Newark to work. He did not succeed there, and returning he had been unable to find his parents. He had had nothing to eat for three days.

Lying under a big tree in a lot at Elliott Avenue and Seton Street last night, the body of a man was found by Patrolman McCarron of the Westchester police. The body was removed to the Westchester Police Station, where it was identified, as that of Christian Sarrell, forty-three years old, a laborer, who lived with his mother, a widow, at Throgg's Neck.

There was no evidence of suicide, nor were there any marks of violence on the body. It is supposed the man was overcome by the heat and, seeking relief from the shelter of the tree, died there.

Deaths in Manhattan and the Bronx.

The deaths from heat reported in the Boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx for the day were as follows:

ALBERT, EDWARD, of 256 West Thirtieth Street.

BAUM, JOHN, thirty-eight years old, of 18 Second Avenue; overcome and died at 347 East Tenth Street.

BRANT, MARY, sixty years old, homeless; overcome at 23 Bowery, died in Gouverneur Hospital.

BLACKWELL, ELLEN, thirty-three years old, of 267 Tenth Avenue.

BRANNIGAN, CATHERINE, forty years old, of 423 East Fourteenth Street.

BUTLER, PATRICK, thirty-eight years old, of 4,089 Third Avenue.

COHLES, JOSEPH, forty-four years old, of 435 East Eighty-first Street; died at Presbyterian Hospital.

COSTELLO, ANN, forty-nine years old, of 24 Rose Street.

DOGIORIS, GIUSEPPE, 91 Mulberry Street; overcome at 79 Market Street; died in Gouverneur Hospital.

DEVINE, HENRY, forty years old, of 172 West Tenth Street; died in St. Vincent's Hospital.

ECKERT, WILLIAM, forty-six years old, of 11 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street.

GOW, MICHAEL, thirty-five years old, carpenter, of 346 West Twenty-sixth Street.

HARLAN, WILLIAM, fifty-four years old, of 418 West Forty-sixth Street; died in Roosevelt Hospital.

HEFFERN, JAMES, forty years old, of 212 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street.

HELMKEN, CHRISTOPHER, forty-five years old, of 62 Grove Street; overcome and died in the Aulic Hotel, Broadway and Thirty-fifth Street, where he was employed.

HOUGHOY, EDWARD, fifty years old, of 1,887 Second Avenue; died in Harlem Hospital.

HERRON, OWEN, sixty years old, of 210 Forsyth Street.

KING, MARTIN, forty-eight years old, of 70 Greenwich Street; died in Hudson Street Hospital.

LARKIN, JOHN, sixty years old, a florist, of 217 East Twenty-first Street.

LYNCH, ELLEN, fifty-four years old, of 221 West Nineteenth Street; died in cell of West Thirtieth Street Police Station.

McDERMOTT, ANNIE, thirty-two years old, of 414 East Eighteenth Street.

McELROY, ELLA, nine months old, of 2 Gansevoort Street.

McINEROY, ANTHONY, thirty years old, of 201 East Thirty-seventh Street.

McKEON, MICHAEL, thirty years old, of 63 East One Hundred and Third Street; died in Hudson Street Hospital.

MOLLOY, JOSEPH, overcome at Sixty-third Street and Madison Avenue; died in Presbyterian Hospital.

MONTGOMERY, MARTHA, forty-two years old, of 351 First Avenue.

MEYER, GUS, thirty-five years old, porter, in Bancroft House, Twenty-first Street and Broadway; overcome and died there.

O'CONNOR, KATE, twenty-six years old, of 434 Pearl Street.

POPE, PHOEBE B., seventy-eight years old, of 56 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; died at home.

RILEY, ——, who lived in a furnished room at 373 West Eleventh Street; died there.

RODGERS, JOHN, forty-one years old, blacksmith, of 2,218 Eighth Avenue; overcome at home; died in Manhattan Hospital.

ROLL, HARRY, forty-eight years old, of 42 Morton Street.

RUBER, ISADORE, eleven years old, of 5 Sheriff Street.

A man supposed to be Henry Rumper, thirty-five years old, waiter, of Long Island City; overcome at 25 North William Street, and died before the arrival of an ambulance.

SAMPSON, MAGGIE, twenty-eight years old, of 108 Orchard Street.

SCHWARTZ, WILLIAM, six weeks old, of 706 East Thirteenth Street.

SHERLOCK, ROBERT, thirty-eight years old, of 153 East Ninety-seventh Street; overcome at 1,709 Third Avenue; died in Presbyterian Hospital.

TRILLA, VITTORI, thirty years old, an Italian laborer, of 73 Macdougal Street.

THOMPSON, MARY, seventy years old, of 120 Clinton Place.

UNDERHILL, HENRY, fifty years old, of 152 Dupont Street, Greenpoint, who was overcome at Thirty-ninth Street and East River Saturday; died in Bellevue.

WINTER, SOPHIA, ten months old, of 311 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street.

YOUNG, JOHN, forty-five years old, overcome at Thirtieth Street and Eleventh Avenue; died in Roosevelt Hospital.

Nine deaths from heat were reported in Brooklyn. The body of an unknown man about forty years old was found last evening in the freight yard of the Long Island Railroad at Montrose Avenue and Bogart Street, Williamsburg, and removed to an undertaking establishment at 58 Moore Street An ambulance Surgeon from St. Catharine's Hospital gave it as his opinion that the man's death was caused by the heat.

The body of the man who was prostrated by the heat on Saturday evening in front of 1,406 Broadway, Williamsburg, was identified yesterday as Fritz Lehman of East Fourteenth Street, Manhattan. The other deaths in Brooklyn were:

KIRKMAN, JOSEPH, fifty-one years old, of 595 Kosciusko Street.

LAMMEL, PETER, thirty-seven years old, of 337 Melrose Street.

McGOVEY, LEO S., thirty-six years old, policeman, of the Clymer Street Police Station.

GALLAGHER, DANIEL, twenty-six years old, of 566 Vanderbilt Avenue.

McGLYNN, LIZZIE, of 94 North Eighth Street, Williamsburg.

O'DONOHUE, PETER, of 1,083 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

O'DONOUGH, JOHN, residence unknown, died at Hamilton Hotel, Sackett Street, Brooklyn.

LEE, MARGARET, 163 Scholes Street, Brooklyn.

Policeman McGovey, whose name is included in the list, was to have gone on a vacation to-day and to have been married on Tuesday.

Four deaths and eight prostrations from the heat were reported from Jersey City.

There were twenty prostrations and four deaths from the heat reported in Hoboken.

Big Crowd at Coney Island.

Thousands of persons sought relief from the heat at Coney Island yesterday, and the police had their hands full attending to the biggest crowd that has gathered there this season. The records for the day show eighty lost children taken to the station house, forty arrests made for minor causes, and thirty-six ambulance calls. To-day, Labor Day, is officially known as the closing day at Coney Island.

Saratoga Cools Off.

SARATOGA, Sept. 4.—A heavy thunder storm late this afternoon broke the force of the hot wave, and the mercury dropped from 90 degrees to 70 inside of an hour. The weather to-night is delightfully cool.

Philadelphians Die of Heat.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—There were nine deaths from the heat to-day in this city and about twenty-five prostrations.

W. & J. Sloane

Will have on exhibition this week a large collection of entirely new patterns of the Alex. Smith & Sons

SAVONNERIE, AXMINSTER and MOQUETTE CARPETINGS at very moderate prices.

Broadway & 19th St.

GERMANS AT CANTON OBJECT.

Protest Against Appointment of Fellow-Merchant as American Consul.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 4.—At the request of American missionaries in Southern Chinese provinces, President McKinley has appointed Henry R. Williams of California to be United States Vice Consul at Canton, China. Williams is a merchant himself and manager of the only essentially American firm in Canton, Flood, Kirch & Co. of New York.

His appointment has aroused the indignation of all German firms in Canton, who have protested vigorously, threatening that they will carry their protest to Washington if Consul Bedloe does not revoke the appointment. The Germans' protest has caused much feeling at Canton, and several firms are taking Williams's side.

Protesting merchants base their objections on the claim that their business interests will be injured if a competing merchant, as Vice Consul, is permitted to examine all consular invoices of goods shipped to this country. The American Consulate at Canton embraces an area of 182,000 square miles, with a population of 86,000,000. There are located in the territory seven treaty ports containing 300 American missionaries. These want Williams retained to look after their protection.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—W. C. Endicott, Jr., Danvers, Mass.; Daniel S. Bissell, Pittsburg, Penn.

ASTOR—J. S. Graham, United States Navy; T. B. Kilpatrick, Aberdeen, Scotland.

BREVOORT—Comte and Comtesse de Segonde La Lauriziere, Paris.

BUCKINGHAM—Col. Comba, Santiago de Cuba.

EMPIRE—President T. D. Haines, Jr., and 150 members Philadelphia Cycling Club.

FIFTH AVENUE—Senator C. W. Fairbanks, Indianapolis; Senator John M. Thurston, Nebraska; M. S. Smith, Detroit; Jose Gabriel Escalante, Luis Escalante, and F. P. Cebalero, Progreso, Yucatan.

GERLACH—Capt. R. H. R. Loughbrough, United States Army; L. Roca, Havana.

GILSEY—Maurice Grau, Paris; Surgeon Eduardo C. Poey, United States Army.

GRAND—M. B. Safford, United States Army.

HOLLAND—W. P. Cronan, United States steamship Brooklyn; John Dykee, Liverpool, England.

HOFFMAN—St. Pinangs Lara, Havana.

MANHATTAN—Fred Brady, First Volunteer Cavalry; John V. L. Pruyn, Albany.

SAVOY—Otto Reucklin, Amsterdam; Harrison Loring, Jr., Boston.

STURTEVANT—Major W. J. Jenkins, Rough Riders.

WINDSOR—Butler Aspinwall, London; Dr. G. Diaz, Lombardo, Mexico.

ARRIVALS OF BUYERS.

Representatives of Out-of-Town Firms Now in the City.

American Wall Paper Company, Chicago, Ill.; W. D. Clifton, wall paper; Hotel Manhattan.

Blumenthal, S., & Co., Pine Bluff, Ark.; D. M. Blumenthal, notions and fancy goods; Union Square Hotel.

Crawford, M. F., & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.; M. F. Crawford, notions and fancy goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Clements Company The, Topeka, Kan.; C. B. Smith; Holland House.

Coleman, W. B., Covington, Ind.; dry goods; Broadway Central Hotel.

Denman Wireline Company, The, Mount Gilead, Ohio; J. H. Denman, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Dwyer Brothers, New Orleans, La.; A. S. Dwyer, hosiery, cloths, linens, and white goods, 43 Leonard Street.

Engle, B., Shelbyville, Ky.; shoes; Hotel Vendome.

Fellman, L. H., Galveston, Texas; notions and furnishing goods; St. Cloud Hotel.

Franklin Printing Company, Toledo, Ohio; C. N. Bellman, stationery; St. Denis Hotel.

Gilmore Brothers, Kalamazoo, Mich.; J. F. Gilmore, notions, furnishing goods, and laces; Hotel Cadillac.

Howe Brothers, Carrollton, Ky.; R. J. Howe, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Jacobs Cordage Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. M. Jacobs, cordage; Hotel Imperial.

Lursh, H. B., Chicago, Ill.; dry goods; Hoffman House.

Lupton, C. E., Greenfield, Ohio; dry goods; St. George Hotel.

Montamus, R. H., Louisville, Ky.; wall paper; Sturtevant House.

Morris, J. A., & Co., Portsmouth, Va.; J. A. Morris, clothing; St. Denis Hotel.

Polsky, A., Akron, Ohio; dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Pearce, J. B., Niles, Ohio; dry goods; Hotel Marlborough.

Robinson & Wilkins Company, The, Richwood, Ohio; J. M. Wilkins, dry goods; Park Avenue Hotel.

Ratterman, C. B., & Brother, Cincinnati, Ohio; O. F. Ratterman, carpets; Grand Hotel.

Villepique, P. T., Camden, S. C.; shoes; Hotel Albert.

Watercott, J., & Co., Henry, Ill.; J. Watercott, carpets and shoes; Broadway Central Hotel.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

OWESSO, Mich., Sept. 4.—The fire last night which began in Wordard's furniture factory caused about $200,000 loss. It destroyed the furniture factory, which with its contents was valued at $150,000; burned three buildings belonging to the Owesso Brewing Company, valued at $30,000, and damaged other property in the vicinity to the extent of $25,000.

THE TWELFTH'S NEW CAMP

New York Troops Pleased with Surroundings at Lexington, Ky.

STAMPING OUT THE SICKNESS

Division Hospital Supplemented by Regimental Arrangements—Feud with the Eighth Massachusetts —Three Hundred Absentees.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 2.—Camp Hamilton proves to be a delightful camping place. It is in the midst of the most prosperous and fertile farm land of Kentucky. The camp comprises 400 acres of farm land rented from a wealthy planter, J. B. Clark. The lease is for ninety days and costs the Government $2,000.

Col. Leonard of the Twelfth New York has issued special orders to the effect that the property must in no way be despoiled. He has detailed guards to protect private springs, orchards, gardens, &c., and such farmhouses in the vicinity as may desire protection. Not that a guard is at all necessary, for our boys have shown they know how to maintain the dignity of the army, but the rural residents naturally do not feel entirely safe from the depredations of five or six thousand soldiers. Many of the farmers, when asked about the safety of their garden truck and barnyards, have praised the soldiers very highly and in every instance have declared they have lost nothing, and have found the soldiers to be honest and honorable in all their dealings.

Mowing machines and hayrakes have been busy all week removing the tall grass and weeds from the camp, drill, and dress parade grounds. Board floors have been put in all the tents, and benches and mess tables provided for every company. Regimental money is being freely expended and many luxuries are being provided for the men—for instance, oatmeal, tomatoes, green corn, and occasionally a bread pudding. Water is plentiful and good.

Everything that is possible is being done to stamp out the sickness which has been so prevalent The new division hospital is enlarged as often as necessary and all sick men are promptly removed from the regiment. An ambulance is waiting constantly at each regiment camp, and immediately transports any emergency cases or those suddenly taken ill. In the Twelfth New York an additional hospital tent has been provided by private funds, and those who are only slightly indisposed will be detained in these quarters, so that they may be more carefully watched and receive more nutritious food. Milk, eggs, butter, toast, &c., will be provided in abundance. Should any patient not recover completely within twenty-four hours, he is sent to the division hospital, according to orders from headquarters. The sick boys are now in hospitals with ample room and sufficient food and nurses to care for them. In spite of all care and precaution nearly one hundred fever cases have developed since the arrival at Lexington, an average of about ten cases each day.

Feud with Eighth Massachusetts.

Before the Twelfth reached Lexington it was thoroughly advertised by the boys of the Eighth Massachusetts. It was the result of an old feud. Nearly two months ago a number of the Eighth Massachusetts boys came into the Twelfth New York's camp and started a disturbance. There were not more than thirty or forty in the party, and they were quickly driven from camp and across the lines into their own quarters. An extra guard was thrown out by their officer of the day to prevent a possible attack from the terrible New Yorkers but as the whole affair was in the nature of a schoolboy "prisoner's base" attack, their fears and precautions were groundless. The moral effect proved serious. The Eighth Massachusetts thereafter looked upon the Twelfth New York soldiers as dangerous people. When they arrived at Lexington they proceeded to publish all sorts of hard stories about the Twelfth, and the impression of the local civilians was that the New Yorkers must indeed be a crowd of rowdies. Visitors came to see the men of the Twelfth as curiosities. They first had to pass through the camp of the Eighth Massachusetts, and received first impressions; and they came through to the New Yorkers' camp. They were surprised. They looked for "toughs" and comment that they found gentlemen.

On Thursday Gov. Black visited the camp as a guest of Col. Leonard. He remained only a couple of hours during the afternoon, and made a hasty inspection of the camp. He passed through the various company streets and talked with the boys. All greeted him with hearty cheers. This was followed by a great cry also from all quarters, "We want to go home! We want to go home." An attempt was made to suppress the cry by the officers, but the boys would have it out. The Governor expressed himself as being well pleased with the regiment and the general condition of affairs.

Prospect of Garrison Duty.

A general impression prevails that the Twelfth will do garrison duty. No official notice has been given to that effect, but it has been asserted by well-informed officers, of whom Major Parker is one, that the Twelfth is among the doomed, or chosen, ones, as garrison duty may imply. A petition was circulated, supposedly by Sergt. Barringer, of Company B, in which were two columns, one for garrison duty, the other for discharge. It is said by several who saw the paper, that 90 per cent. were in favor of mustering out; the 10 per cent was comprised chiefly of non-commissioned officers. But the petition was secured by a commissioned officer and retained; the Sergeant who started the movement was placed under arrest, reduced to the ranks, and is now confined in the guardhouse. A Corporal was also arrested and sent to the guardhouse for sending to a New York paper a derogatory article regarding the commanding officer, Col. Leonard. The statements were unjust and untrue. Such an offense is punishable by court-martial and a most severe penalty may be inflicted.

Private W. C. Beck, of Company I, who has been confined in the guardhouse for three months, having been convicted of stealing a money box from Chaplain Terry, was recently dishonorably discharged.

There have been more visitors in the Twelfth's camp since the regiment arrived at Lexington than ever before. Many of them are thoughtful enough to bring fruit and various delicacies to distribute among the sick. If they could know how the boys appreciate such little courtesies, it would more than repay them for their kindness.

The Twelfth has been invited to participate in the Labor Day parade in Lexington. Col. Leonard has accepted the invitation and will turn out with his regiment It will be a great day for Lexington.

The Rev. Dr. Terry, the regimental Chaplain, has returned from a thirty days' furlough. The Doctor was welcomed, for all had missed him.

The Rev. Father Beatty is now stationed here, and a more popular or generally loved man than he would be hard to find. In the hospitals—where he is most often to be found—his visits are as welcome as those of the Surgeons', and more cheering to the rapidly recovering convalescents and more comforting to the sick.

Bandmaster Sergt. Frank has been ill for some time, and now Chief Musician Sergt. Jaeger is also ill. The band misses them badly and hopes to have them back very soon.

Resignations of Officers.

It is rumored that a number of the officers will tender their resignations very soon. Regimental Quartermaster Capt. Parker has resigned and Lieut. A. M. White has been appointed in his place. One of the most popular officers in the regiment, Capt. Blake, has tendered his resignation. Lieut. Livingstone has also resigned. Surgeon Major George G. Ward, Jr., has resigned and Captain and Assistant Surgeon John B. Haden promoted. Dr J. Smith De Muth has been appointed Assistant Surgeon. Dr. Haden is at present in New York City on a thirty days' furlough from Puerto Rico. Promotions have not yet been announced, but this regiment will furnish a sufficient number of well-qualified young officers to fill all vacancies that may occur.

The number of men who are absent from the regiment now reaches nearly three hundred. About one hundred are home on furloughs—all having been ill when they left here. About one hundred and ten were left in the hospitals at Chattanooga, and one hundred have been taken sick since reaching Lexington. The latter were no doubt infected before leaving Chattanooga, the disease developing since that time. It requires from seven to fourteen days for typhoid fever to make itself known. The majority of cases of sickness which have developed during the past month has been typhoid fever, or, more strictly speaking, typho-malaria, the patient first suffering from malarial fever and later developing typhoid But of all this number the regiment has had a remarkably low death rate —only four cases having resulted fatally.

VOLUNTEER.

BROKE DOWN AT CONEY ISLAND.

Private Madison of the Seventy-first Regiment Found Friends in Need.

Frank Madison, twenty-seven years old, of Rushville, Neb., a private in Company M, Seventy-first New York Volunteers, was taken from Coney Island yesterday afternoon to Fort Hamilton, where he was placed in the hospital suffering from malarial fever. Madison, who returned from Santiago with the regiment, was taken ill during the march to the armory, last Monday, and was granted a sixty-days' furlough.

When the war broke out he came to New York and enlisted in the regiment, being assigned to Company B. He was later transferred to Company K, and finally to Company M. Owing to these transfers his account in the Paymaster's Department became muddled and when he left on his furlough he received no money.

He went to Coney Island on Friday, and, while sitting on the piazza at Smith's Hotel, suddenly collapsed. Mrs. Smith, the wife of the proprietor, had him taken up stairs and put to bed Dr. John W. Pierce was called to attend him and yesterday advised him to go to a hospital for treatment. Mrs. Smith accordingly took him to Fort Hamilton in the afternoon.

DETROIT'S WELCOME TO SOLDIERS.

Michigan Troops Receive the Best of Care on Reaching the City.

DETROIT, Sept. 4.—Detroit gave a warm welcome to the soldiers of the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Michigan Regiments who arrived here early this morning from Montauk.

Those in need of hospital care were taken to hospitals. The rest were sent to the hotels of the city, where they received every attention possible to give them. All expenses connected with caring for the soldiers will be borne by the citizens of Detroit and the State.

The men who are not disabled are being sent to their homes as fast as transportation can be arranged for them. Up to 6 o'clock about half of both regiments had been sent home. Many of the men, although barely able to move, were so anxious to get away that by almost superhuman efforts they kept up so as to be taken to the trains with their stronger comrades.

Praise for Camp Wikoff was heard in nearly all directions, most of the men saying their treatment there was all that could be desired.

Kentucky's Hospital Train.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 4.—Gov. Bradley and his corps of surgeons and nurses returned to-day with the Kentucky hospital train from Chickamauga. The Governor, after inspection of Camp Thomas, does not credit many of the stories of neglect of soldiers at Camp Thomas by their officers and says the situation there is much more favorable than he expected to find it. Fifty-three sick soldiers from the Second Kentucky Regiment were brought back on the hospital train. Surgeons in charge of the train are very complimentary in talks concerning the Sternberg and Leiter Hospitals, and say they think the prevalence of typhoid fever in the camp is due to lack of sewerage and failure to remove the garbage from the camp grounds.

Corp. Lyons Down with Typhoid.

Corp. James F. Lyons, Company A, Two Hundred and Third Regiment New York Volunteers, was removed from Camp Black to St. Catharine's Hospital, Williamsburg, yesterday, suffering from typhoid fever. Lyons, who is twenty-one years old, is the son of a Syracuse doctor, and at the outbreak of the war was a college student. He was taken ill when the regiment reached Camp Black two weeks ago.

THE MASSACHUSETTS TROOPS.

Four Companies Pass Through on Their Way Home.

Four hundred men, constituting four companies of the Ninth Massachusetts Volunteers, passed through Jersey City yesterday on their way from Camp Meade to the camp at South Framingham, Mass. They were under command of Capt. E. J. Murphy. The other companies of the regiment, who took part in the battle at Santiago, are at Montauk, and will be sent from there, the men said, to South Framingham, where the regiment will be reunited.

The men who went through Jersey City were mainly recruits. They were first sent to Camp Alger, and from there to Camp Meade. They arrived at the Bay Street Station of the Pennsylvania Railroad at 5 o'clock P. M. They were supplied with coffee and sandwiches, and were then transferred to tugs, which carried them to Harlem.

RELIEF WORK IN JERSEY CITY.

Efforts of the Soldiers' Comfort Committee to Allay Suffering.

About one hundred and forty convalescent soldiers passed through the Pennsylvania Railroad Station at Jersey City yesterday. A few of them were members of the Sixty-ninth New York Volunteers arriving home. The great majority of the men, however, came from Montauk and were departing for their homes in Illinois and Ohio.

One of them was Corp. William Wyman, of Company G, Seventh United States Infantry. He was on his way to his home in Denver, Col. He was prostrated in the station and the Rev. Mr. Coykendall decided that he was too ill to continue his journey. A cot was fitted up for him in the coroner of the station allotted to the Soldiers' Comfort Committee. Dr. Johnson, a regular army Surgeon, who is helping Mr. Coykendall, thinks that Wyman will be able to resume his journey to-day.

Mr. Coykendall was assisted yesterday by his mother and sister, and also by Miss Brooks, daughter of Superintendent Brooks of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Mr. Coykendall said that he intended to fit up a permanent headquarters as soon as possible. He said it would be near the station and would have accommodations for about one hundred men. He will also have agents at the Central Railroad Station at Communipaw, in case any sick soldiers should go or come by that route.

The Christian Commission's Work.

The Army and Navy Christian Commission, organized by the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Associations, has expended nearly $50,000 in helping soldiers and sailors since the war with Spain began. The single item of stationery for the camps is nearly $1,000 a week. President McKinley, in a letter to the commission, says its work has been admirable. The cessation of hostilities will not lessen the necessity for work, the commission says, and it is asked that contributions be sent to F. B. Schenck, Treasurer, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street.

Insane Soldier Becomes Violent.

John Murphy, twenty-three years old, of Company E, Two Hundred and Second New York Volunteers, who became insane and tried to kill himself at Camp Black, was taken to Washington in the train that left the Pennsylvania Railroad station, Jersey City, at 12:30 o'clock A. M. yesterday. He became violent in the station, and the police were obliged to put manacles on his arms and legs before he could be put on the train.

Eighth Will Be Home Wednesday.

It was announced at the Eighth Regiment Armory yesterday that the Eighth Regiment would leave Chickamauga to-day and arrive in this city Wednesday.

Strict Quarantine at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 4.—The Memphis Board of Health to-day established a rigid quarantine against the entire country. No one will be allowed to enter the city from any direction. This action was taken on account of the existence of yellow fever in Mississippi.

Bank of Spain's Condition.

MADRID, Sept. 4.—The Bank of Spain's report for the week ending yesterday shows the following changes: Gold in hand, increase, 1,913,000 pesetas; silver in hand, increase, 2,669,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 5,529,000 pesetas.

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

Breitenstein's Clever Pitching Enables the Cincinnati Team to Shut Out Cleveland.

CHICAGO LOSES TO PITTSBURG

Callahan's Wildness Is Responsible for Several of the Runs—The Louisvilles Capture Two Games from the St. Louis Players.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Cincinnati	75	43	.636
Boston	71	42	.628
Baltimore	68	41	.624
Cleveland	67	47	.588
Chicago	65	51	.560
New York	63	51	.553
Pittsburg	59	60	.496
Philadelphia	55	56	.495
Louisville	49	69	.415
Brooklyn	42	66	.389
Washington	40	73	.354
St. Louis	32	87	.269

Results of League Games Yesterday.

Cincinnati, 2; Cleveland, 0.
Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 4.
Louisville, 2; St. Louis, 1.
Louisville, 14; St. Louis, 5.

Games To-day.

New York in Brooklyn.
Washington in Boston.
Pittsburg in Chicago.
Cleveland in Cincinnati.
St. Louis in Louisville.
Baltimore in Philadelphia.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—Breitenstein pitched a wonderful game to-day. Cleveland had eleven men left on bases and five of them on third, but could not score. Powell, too, was effective after the third inning. Score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
McBride, cf.	1	2	4	0	0	Burkett, lf.	0	1	2	0	0
Vaughn, 1b.	0	0	8	1	0	McAllis'r, cf.	0	0	2	0	0
Smith, lf.	0	0	5	0	0	Wallace, 3b.	0	1	2	0	0
McPhee, 2d.	0	1	1	4	1	McKean, ss.	0	0	0	3	0
Miller, rf.	1	1	0	0	0	Tebeau, 2b.	0	0	3	5	0
Corc'n, ss.	0	0	2	4	1	O'Connor, 1b.	0	1	11	0	0
Irwin, 3b.	0	0	4	0	0	Criger, c.	0	2	4	0	0
Peitz, c.	0	1	2	0	1	Blake, rf.	0	0	1	0	0
B'nstein, p.	0	0	1	1	0	Powell, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						*Young	0	0	0	0	0
Total	2	5	27	10	3	Total	0	6	24	9	0

*Batted for Powell in the ninth.

Cincinnati ....0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 ..—2
Cleveland ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0

Earned run—Cincinnati, 1. Two-base hits—McBride, Miller, Criger, (2.) Three-base hit—McBride. Stolen base—Blake. Double plays—Tebeau to O'Connor; McPhee, Corcoran to Vaugn. First base on balls—By Breitenstein, 4; by Powell, 1. Hit by pitched ball—By Powell, 1. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 1; by Powell, 3. Umpire—Mr. Emslie. Assistant Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Pittsburg, 6; Chicago, 4.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Callahan's wildness was responsible for several of Pittsburg's runs to-day. He forced one in at the start, and gave a base and hit a batsman in the sixth, both turning into runs on a little lucky hitting. McCormick's fielding was the distinct feature of the game. Score:

CHICAGO.	R	1B	PO	A	E	PITTSBURG.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Ryan, lf.	1	1	0	0	0	Donavan, rf.	0	1	7	0	1
Green, rf.	1	3	1	1	0	O'Brien, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
M'C'm'k, 3b.	0	0	6	3	1	M'Carthy, lf.	2	2	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	1	3	3	8	0	Clark, 1b.	1	2	8	0	0
Everitt, 1b.	1	1	11	0	0	Padden, 2b.	1	0	4	1	0
Lange, cf.	0	0	2	0	0	Gray, 3b.	2	1	1	0	0
Connor, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0	Ely, ss.	0	1	2	4	1
Donahue, c.	0	1	1	1	1	S'river, c.	0	2	2	1	0
Callahan, p.	0	1	1	4	0	Rhines, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total	4	8	27	15	2	Total	6	11	27	10	2

Chicago ....0 1 1 0 0 0 0 2 0—4
Pittsburg ....1 0 0 0 0 4 0 1 0—6

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Pittsburg, 2. Left on bases—Chicago, 7; Pittsburg, 7. Two-base hits—Clarke, Gray. Three-base hit—Ryan. Sacrifice hits—McCormick, Callahan. Stolen bases—Dahlen, Everitt. Double plays—Connor, Dahlen, and Everitt; McCormick and Connor. Struck out—By Rhines, 2. Bases on balls—Off Callahan, 3; off Rhines, 1. Wild pitch—Rhines. Hit by ball—Donahue, Padden. Umpire—Mr. Swartwood. Assistant Umpire—Mr. Warner.

Louisville, 2; St. Louis, 1.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 4.—Instead of playing two games on Labor Day, the Louisville and St. Louis teams played a double decker this afternoon. The first contest was a pitchers' battle, and was won by the home team in the eleventh inning. The second game was a farce, the Louisvilles scoring 9 runs in the first inning. Scores:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	0	0	4	0	0	Dowd, rf.	0	0	0	0	1
Hoy, cf.	0	2	3	1	0	Stensel, cf.	0	0	3	0	0
Dexter, rf.	0	0	1	0	0	Harley, lf.	0	0	2	1	0
Wagner, 3b.	0	1	0	2	1	Cross, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0
Decker, 1b.	2	3	13	0	0	Quinn, 2b.	1	0	2	4	0
Ritchey, 2b.	0	3	2	2	1	Tucker, 1b.	0	1	16	0	0
Cl'gman, ss.	0	0	1	4	0	Sugden, c.	0	1	3	4	0
Kittredge, c.	0	1	9	2	0	Smith, ss.	0	1	4	2	3
Magee, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Carsey, p.	0	1	0	4	0
Total	2	10	33	14	2	Total	1	5	*32	17	4

*Two out when winning run was made.

Louisville ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1—2
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1

Stolen base—Decker. Three-base hit—Hoy. Sacrifice hit—Sugden. First base on balls—Off Magee, 3; off Carsey, 1. Struck out—By Magee, 5; by Carsey, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Harley. Left on bases—Louisville, 8; St. Louis, 6. Umpire —Mr. O'Day.

Louisville, 14; St. Louis, 5.

SECOND GAME.

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Clarke, lf.	2	4	1	0	1	Dowd, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Hoy, cf.	1	2	0	0	0	Stensel, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Dexter, rf.	1	4	0	0	0	Harley, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
Wagner, 3b.	1	2	3	2	1	Cross, 3b.	2	2	3	1	1
Decker, 1b.	2	2	11	1	0	Quinn, 2b.	0	1	3	4	0
Ritchey, 2b.	2	1	2	2	0	Tucker, 1b.	0	2	7	1	0
Cl'gman, ss.	1	2	3	8	1	Sugden, c.	0	1	4	5	0
Powers, c.	3	3	8	0	0	Smith, ss.	0	0	3	2	1
Altrook, p.	1	2	1	2	0	Callahan, p.	0	0	0	0	0
						Taylor, p.	1	0	0	2	0
						Sullivan, p.	0	1	0	0	0
Total	14	22	24	10	3	Total	5	8	21	15	2

Louisville ....9 1 1 1 1 1 0 ..—14
St. Louis ....0 0 3 0 2 0 0 0—5

Earned runs—Louisville, 8; St. Louis, 2. Two-base hits—Clarke, Dexter, Powers. Home runs—Clarke, Powers, Cross. Stolen bases—Dexter, Decker, Wagner. First base on balls—Off Altrock, 2; off Callahan, 2; off Sullivan, 4. Struck out—By Altrock, 3; off Sullivan, 3. Left on bases—Louisville, 7; St. Louis, 8. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

JOHN F. MAHER UNCONCERNED.

Assemblyman Says Knights of Labor Cannot Prevent His Re-election.

The threat of District Assembly No. 49 of the Knights of Labor to knife Tammany Hall this year if it renominates Assemblyman John F. Maher of the Seventh District, and formerly one of its pets, did not seem to cause him much concern when seen yesterday.

"They attacked me last year, too," said Mr. Maher, "and yet I ran 700 votes ahead of Tammany's majority of the year previous. I expect to be renominated this Fall, and if I am, I will be elected notwithstanding all the opposition that District Assembly No. 49 can bring against me. Several of the leaders in No. 49 are Republicans, and they will pull for that party anyhow, so that their threat to knife Tammany does not frighten that organization. Besides the days when No. 49 was a power have passed.

"They charged me with having opposed all labor bills introduced in the Legislature by trades unions during the last session, and with having defeated several of the bills. That charge is not true, and the State Federation of Labor, in its report for this year, which will soon be published, mentions me among the first of the friends of labor in the Legislature.

CERVERA TO GO HOME SOON.

Report that He and Other Prisoners Will Sail on the City of Rome.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 4.—It is understood here that Admiral Cervera and the other Spanish prisoners will leave here Thursday morning.

Capt. Eulate has secured the City of Rome, of the American line, as a transport to take Cervera and his men to Spain.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher The Kind You Have Always Bought

LABOR DAY DIVERSIONS.

Some of the Various Entertainments to Take Place in or Near the City.

The array of entertainments of all sorts, especially in the various lines of outdoor sports, with which Labor Day is to be rendered attractive to people who live in or near this city, is startling for length and profusion. Every one who can pull an oar or knows what a brassie is used for, or can handle a cricket bat without getting it twisted up in his legs, has apparently volunteered to help give his fellow-citizens a good time to-day, and sometimes without monetary compensation. Here are some of the day's features:

Baseball.

New York vs. Brooklyn, Washington Park, 10 A. M., 2 P. M.
Englewood Field Club vs. Oritani Field Club, Hackensack, N. J.
Merits vs. Colored Giants, Adelphi Field, Classon Avenue and Park Place, Brooklyn, 3 P. M.
N. J. A. C. vs. Manhattanville A. C., N. J. A. C. grounds, Bayonne, N. J., 10 A. M.
One hour paced race, Michael and Linton, Manhattan Beach; minor contests also, 3 P. M.

Bicycling.

Seventh annual race meet, Tourist Club, Tourist Oval, Willard Park.
Red Bank Wheelmen's Labor Day race meet, Shrewsbury Oval.
Newburg Wheelmen races.
Twenty-five-mile road race, Hudson County Wheelmen, Hudson County Boulevard.
Potters' National Union meet, Trenton.
Newburg Wheelmen's meet, Newburg, N. Y.
Century Cycle Club meet, Morristown, N. J.
Buffalo Cycle Club meet.

Golf.

Morris County Golf Club handicap, Morristown, N. J.
Richmond County Country Club, Staten Island, members' handicap.
Harbor Hill Golf Club, Staten Island, bogie competition.
Staten Island Cricket Club, bogie competition.
Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J., members' handicap.
Englewood Golf Club, handicap and other contests.
Westchester Country Club, Labor Day Cup tournament.
Hillside Tennis and Golf Club, Plainfield, N. J., members' handicap.
Scarsdale Golf Club, new course opened.
St. Andrew's Golf Club, members' handicap.
Mount Pleasant Field Club, men's handicap.
Dyker Meadow Golf Club, Brooklyn, handicap.
Crescent Athletic Club, Bay Ridge, and Marine and Field Club, members' handicap.
Pelham Country Club, members' tournament.
Lenox Golf Club, open tournament.

Field and Track Athletics.

New Jersey Athletic Club, carnival of sports, club grounds, Bayonne, N. J., noon.
New York Caledonian Club, forty-second annual games, Ambrose Park.
Brooklyn Athletic Club games, Maspeth, L. I.
Central Labor Union games, Sulzer's Westchester Park.
First Regiment, Irish Volunteers, annual games, Sulzer's Harlem River Park.
Mamoroneck Athletic Club games, Mamaroneck, N. Y.
Ancient Order of Hibernians' games, Lion Park, One Hundred and Eighth Street and Columbus Avenue, 2 P. M.

Sailing.

Atlantic Yacht Club regatta.
Norwalk Yacht Club regatta.
Sag Harbor Yacht Club regatta.
Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht Club regatta, Oyster Bay.

Shooting.

Live-bird sweepstakes, Elkwood Park.
Open tourney, Forester Gun Club, Newark, N. J.

Lawn Tennis.

Sleepy Hollow Lawn Tennis Club, sixth annual open tournament, club grounds, Broadway, Tarrytown, N. Y.
South Orange Field Club tournament.

Racing.

Sheepshead Bay races.
Trotting at Elmira, Waverley, and Jersey City.

Whippet Racing.

Labor Day handicap, Newark, N. J.

Rowing.

Middle States regatta, Harlem River.

Cricket.

Manhattan Club vs. Paterson; Manhattan Club vs. Brooklyn, and Manhattan Club vs. New York Arbroath, all at Prospect Park.
New York Club vs. Roseville, at Newark, N. J., all day game.
Stamford team vs. Caribbeans, Central Park.
Staten Island vs. Merion, at Haverford.

Outings.

People's Choral Union and Singing Classes, Cornwalton Grove, Sands Point, L. I.
Prize shooting and Summernight's festival of the First Battery, Fort Wendel, One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street and Amsterdam Avenue.
Republican Union of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, Baaden's Southern Boulevard Park, Bronx Borough.
Clambake, yacht races, polo, and tennis at Westchester Country Club.
District Assembly, No. 220, Knights of Labor, eleventh annual picnic, Ulmer Park.
Oriental Club's excursion to Roton Point, Conn., 10 A. M.
Socialist Labor Party picnic, Paterson, N. J.
Essex Trades Council festival, Bay View Park, Newark, N. J.

Miscellaneous Entertainments.

Commencement of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society's annual exhibition, Waverley Park, N. J.
Celebration of Queen Wilhelmina's coronation by Holland societies at Willard Park, Paterson, N. J.
Socialists' reception, Brooklyn Labor Lyceum.

Boxing.

Needham-Boyle contest, 126 pounds, Greater New York Athletic Club.

In addition to the foregoing attractions Col. "Teddy" Roosevelt is to speak to the citizens of Oyster Bay, L. I., who are to give a reception in his honor.

CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

Resolution Adopted Requesting President McKinley to Further Reward Phillips, the Merrimac Hero.

Delegate George H. Warner of the Machinists told the Central Labor Union yesterday that he had an important matter to bring up.

"One of the bravest men on the Merrimac when she was sunk in Santiago Harbor," he said, "was George Phillips, the machinist of that ship. He stood beside Hobson, and when the order to sink the steamer was given he went below and let in the water, and did not stop to think whether he would ever come up again or be drowned down stairs. Phillips was promoted from first-class machinist to chief machinist, with an increase of $15 a month pay, but that is an entirely inadequate reward for his bravery. I move that the Central Labor Union request the Secretary of the Navy and President McKinley to give Phillips a higher recognition for his services."

The meeting adopted the motion amid applause, and directed the Secretary to communicate its request to the President and the Secretary of the Navy.

Delegate James Ryan of the Photo-Engravers complained that his union had been suspended by the Miscellaneous Section on charges of having employed a non-union band of music at its last picnic, in Coney Island. The meeting referred the matter to a special committee for investigation.

A motion that the representatives of the German Socialist organ, the Volkszeitung, be again allowed to attend the meetings of the Central Labor Union, from which they had been debarred on charges of misrepresenting and maligning that body, was defeated.

The Central Labor Union nominated the following delegates to serve as officers for the next six months: For Recording Secretary, J. S. Henry, who has already served half a dozen terms; for Corresponding and Financial Secretaries, respectively, Edward A. Farrell and Herman Robinson; for Treasurer, Timothy J. Daly; for Sergeant at Arms, Charles Smith; for Executive Committee, Delegates Farley, Hawkesworth, Mullee, and Dunn.

Rev. Dr. Van De Water Ill.

The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, Chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, who endured all the privations and hardships with the regiment from Siboney to Camp Wikoff, is ill at his Summer home, in Quogue, L. I. When he arrived in New York last Monday with his regiment, he felt well, and intended to resume his duties as pastor of St. Andrew's Church, Fifth Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street. He was to have preached there yesterday morning, but at the very last moment sent word that he would not be able to be present. The march up Fifth Avenue last Monday affected him, and he has not felt well since. His illness is not considered serious. His friends say that he has no fever symptoms, but that he is suffering simply from fatigue and exhaustion.

GOSSIP FOR THE HORSEMEN

Splendid Sport Promised for the Remaining Days of the Sheepshead Bay Meeting.

EXTRA DAY'S RACING FRIDAY

Six Races Will Be Run at Brighton, and the Receipts Will Be Added to the Fund for the Widow of Charles Victor Sass.

Racing will be continued at Sheepshead Bay four days this week, and then the curtain will be rung down for the season of 1898 on the sport at the track of the Coney Island Jockey Club. The Fall meeting up to Saturday was one of the most successful in the history of the club, both as regards the class of the contests and the daily attendance, and if the average of both is maintained during the week the club will have much to congratulate itself upon. Many of the best horses of the West are quartered at the track, and these with the pick of the East, which are quartered in the neighborhood of the track, have furnished fields of a size and class that it would be difficult to duplicate anywhere.

By far the most sensational race of the meeting was that for the Flatbush Stakes on Saturday. It was probably one of the most sensational races in the history of the American turf, because there were startling incidents of various sorts from start to finish. The Flatbush is usually looked upon as the one stake of the year which decides the two-year-old championship, for it is at seven furlongs and is therefore calculated to test the stamina as well as the speed of a two-year-old.

No worthless speedy sprinter can make a runaway race of the Flatbush, except the year has failed to produce a really good two-year-old, for a slight advantage at the start, combined with a rare turn of speed for a short distance, will not give a horse a mortgage on the stake. By the time the Flatbush is on for decision the two-year-olds have all developed and their true worth is generally known. The race, however, is usually productive of a surprise, as it was last year, when M. F. Dwyer's Previous defeated the crack Hamburg. In that race the excuse offered for Hamburg was that he was not partial to the turns, but preferred a straight-away track, and also that he had been raced at too close intervals shortly before the race, and the edge taken from his speed. But no such excuse can be offered for the performance of this year's crack, Jean Beraud, who was beaten from the fall of the flag. He has repeatedly won on the round tracks, and the excuse could not be made that excessive racing had taken the edge from his speed. He had not been asked to race since July 4, and when he made his appearance on the track Saturday he appeared fit to make the race of his life. But he could no more get up racing speed than a dog can fly, and he trailed last, even under the urgent persuasion of Tod Sloane.

Martimas, the Futurity winner, who finished first, but who was disqualified for fouling, showed up as a really clever two-year-old, and it will be a long time before the bookmakers will have the temerity to again lay 25 to 1 against his chances. It is true that he was guilty of several bad fouls, and that he should have been disqualified, but it is equally true that in the race he was pounds the best horse of the lot, and that he would have undoubtedly won even if he had not interfered with the others. He has a decided tendency to run out, and unless a steel-armed jockey holds him straight hereafter, the Flatbush will probably not be the only race won by him and taken away for fouling.

The stakes in for decisions this week should draw out large, high-class fields. The Autumn Stakes for two-year-olds and the Twin City Handicap for three-year-olds and upward will be run to-day, and the Golden Rod and the September Stakes are down for Wednesday. The two-year-old fillies will meet on Thursday in the Belles Stakes, and the Russet Handicap will be decided on the same day. This latter will be at a mile and one-half on the turf, and should bring out a good contest. The meeting will wind up on Saturday with the Great Eastern Handicap for two-year-olds, and the Autumn Cup at two miles, in which last year Ben Holladay made a new record for the distance. This horse is eligible again for this year's race, and it would not be at all surprising to see him repeat his victory.

⁂

The programme for to-day is as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling. Five furlongs, straight.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Turvey Drop	109	Term Day	102
Jerid	108	Warhead	102
Duke of Baden	108	Beckon	102
North Humberland	106	Somers	102
Ben Viking	106	Country Dance	101
Chorus Boy	105	Sister Fox	99
St. Clair	104	Chemisette	99
Great Land	104	Helen Thomas	99
Diminutive	103	Lepida	99
Campus	102	Belgrave	97

SECOND RACE.—Handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a sixteenth on the turf.

Continental	132	Charentus	117
Thomas Cat	130	Merlin	114
Maximo Gomez	123	Arquebus	114
Lansdale	121	Endeavor	114
Bon Ino	118		

THIRD RACE.—The Autumn Stakes for two-year-olds. Futurity course.

Jean Beraud	129	Scannel	108
W. Overton	129	Hapsburg	108
Marblehead	122	His Lordship	108
Captain Sigsbee	112	The Lady in Blue	105
Rhinelander	112		

FOURTH RACE.—The Twin City Handicap, for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a quarter.

The Friar	125	Whitefrost	111
Ben Holladay	122	Mirthful	111
Pink Coat	115	Sir Vassar	111
The Huguenot	114		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling. Six and a half furlongs.

Tabouret	113	Filament	101
Bardella	113	Flax Spinner	101
Rinaldo	110	Hampden	101
Kenmore Queen	107	Woodranger	98
Loiterer	104	Bonnie Gem	98
Dan Rice	104	Gen. Maceo	98
Tyrian	101	Fleeting Gold	93
Calculation	101		

SIXTH RACE.—The Westbury Steeplechase, for three-year-olds and upward. Full course.

Royal Scarlet	158	Lady Dainty	140
Olindo	158	Diversion	135
Woodpigeon	153	Baby Bill	135

⁂

An extra day of racing will be held on Friday at Brighton Beach, the proceeds of which will be contributed to the fund now being raised by the turf writers for the benefit of the widow of Charles Victor Sass. The fund has already assumed a considerable size, and many of the turfmen have contributed. James R. Keene and P J. Dwyer each gave $500; the Coney Island and Brooklyn Jockey Clubs $500 each, and most of the race track officials have not only tendered their services gratis for the day, but have added a substantial contribution to the fund. The Brighton Beach Racing Association has given the use of its track, and Detective Pinkerton subscribed and agreed to police the track for the day.

The programme arranged for the day is as follows:

First Race, $400.—For two-year-olds. The winner to be sold at auction for $2,000. Five furlongs.

Second Race $500.—For three-year-olds and upward. The winner to be sold at auction for $3,000. One mile and a sixteenth.

Third Race, $600.—Handicap for two-year-olds. By subscription of $10 each, or $5, if declared. Entries to be made at the Sheepshead Bay track, or at the Brighton track, by 2:30 P. M. on Wednesday, Sept. 7; weights to be posted at both tracks by 1 o'clock on Thursday, and declarations to be made at either track by 2:30 P. M. the same day. Five and a half furlongs.

Fourth Race, $700.—The Sass Memorial; a handicap for three-year-olds and upward. One mile and a furlong.

Fifth Race, $400.—For three-year-olds; selling. By subscription of $10 each. The winner to be sold at auction for $2,000. Six furlongs.

Sixth Race, $400.—For three-year-olds and upward. Selling hurdle race. One mile and a half over six hurdles.

MERIDEN COMPANY
SILVERSMITHS
208 FIFTH AVENUE
MADISON SQUARE

⁂

The genial Babcock is no longer among the turfmen to concoct the sauce which made his clambakes remembered from year to year, but he has a worthy successor in "Jim" Villipigue, the caterer who looks after the wants of the inner man on the metropolitan race tracks. Mr. Villipigue has the Babcock receipt, and so skilfully did he prepare the sauce yesterday that the 300 turfmen who attended the annual clambake at the Sheepshead Bay track will not forget it for many a day. The bake was a big success, and was attended by most of the stars of the racing world. The feast wound up with a watermelon procession by the colored waiters, and after the melons had been disposed of and Maurice J. Blumenthal had made his annual address, the guests listened to a long list of speakers.

⁂

Mineola is always in gala costume at its Autumn meeting, held under the auspices of the Queens County Agricultural Society. The dates are Sept. 20 to 24, and the speed department, entries for which closed on Sept. 3, is well worthy of attention. On the opening day there will be the 3:00 pace and the 2:23 and 2:20 trotting classes, and on the second day the 3:00 and 2:25 trotting classes, the 2:15 pace, and a race for three-year-olds, open to both trotters and pacers. The 2:17 and 2:30 trotting classes and the 2:30 pacing class and a four-year-old class for trotters and pacers provide the sport for the third day. The programme for the last day is exceptionally strong. There are purses for four-year-olds, (trotters and pacers,) for the 3:00 and 2:35 trotting classes, for the 2:20 pace and for a free-for-all open to both trotters and pacers.

⁂

Sydney Paget is trying to secure the services of Dick Clawson, the lightweight jockey, for next season. Clawson is under contract to ride for Atkins & Lottridge, who farm his services to Sam Hildreth. Clawson will ride the season out for Hildreth, but he does not wish to go back with Atkins & Lottridge. He will take his case before the Jockey Club and try and have his contract annulled, as he claims the firm has not lived up to its contract. If successful he will sign with Mr. Paget for next season.

⁂

The Westchester Racing Association announces a new long distance stake, to be run at the approaching Autumn meeting. The event is the Morris Park Special, for three-year-olds and upward, by subscription of $20 each, starters $30 additional, with $5,000 added, distance two miles over the Withers course. Three-year-olds to carry 117 pounds, four-year-olds and upward, 130 pounds; mares and geldings are allowed three pounds. The winner of the Brighton Cup, (Hamburg,) is to carry three pounds extra. The stake will be run Oct. 8. Ornament, Ben Holladay, Tillo, On Deck, Havoc, Dutch Skater, Plaudit, The Huguenot, and Pink Coat are long distance horses that this stake will especially appeal to.

⁂

The Coney Island Jockey Club has at last come to the conclusion that the barrier at the start is not only an annoyance to the horses and jockeys at the post, but a menace to the success of the starter as well, and it decided a few days ago that for the balance of the meeting all starts would be made without the aid of the gate. The barrier has been responsible for more than one poor start this season, the discredit for which was thrown by an unthinking public on Starter Fitzgerald

CRICKET AT PHILADELPHIA.

Staten Island Club Wins a Surprising Victory Over the Zingari.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—The Staten Island Cricket Club played the Germantown Zingari here to-day and surprised the local eleven by scoring a victory by 97 runs. This was brought about chiefly through the hard hitting of T. S. Hope-Simpson, who played a fine, vigorous innings for 50, and the good bowling of Oscar Tolley and Lohmann, the professional, the latter being especially successful and taking six wickets for 23 runs in the first innings, while Tolley took four for 30. The score:

STATEN ISLAND CRICKET CLUB.

J. F. Curran, b. George	9
O. Tolley, c. George, b. Dallam	18
J. A. Bingham, run out	7
Lohmann, b. George	0
T. S. Hope-Simpson, c. Isley, b. Dallam	50
G. A. Gittens, c. White, b. Wayne	5
R. T. Rokeby, c. Wayne, b. Dallam	21
H. S. Greene, c. and b. Dallam	2
F. S. Wonham, c. White, b. George	18
W. Aspinwall, b. Isley	1
W. S. Callender, c. and b. George	6
R. St. G. Walker, not out	5
Leg byes	7
Wide	1
No balls	1
Total	151

GERMANTOWN ZINGARI.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
E. Isley, c. Hope-Simpson, b. Lohmann	4	c. Greene, b. Rokeby	4
J. L. Dallam, l. b. w., b. Lohmann	5		
J. Wayne, b. Tolley	1	J. Wayne not out	23
W. George, c. Greene, b. Lohmann	9		
G. White, b. Tolley	4		
S. Carpenter, c. and b. Tolley	1		
J. MacLachlin not out	13	c. Wonham, b. Green	0
J. Henry, c. and b. Lohmann	14	retired	14
H. Stokes, b. Lohmann	2	b. Greene	9
J. H. Comfort, c. Tolley, b. Lohmann	0	c. Bingham, b. Greene	5
W. Justice, b. Tolley	0	byes	5
Total	54	Total	60

PATERSON PLAYED GOOD CRICKET.

Club Lost Championship but Leads in Batting and Bowling.

The last game in the championship series of the New York Cricket Association was played on Saturday, when Brooklyn was finally declared champion, with Paterson a good second.

The latter club was rather unfortunate in the matter of drawn games during the season, while its two losses were sustained by the smallest margins, one defeat being by a single run. The club has the honor, however, of taking both prizes for batting and bowling, W. Bunce and J. H. West leading in their respective departments. The records:

	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Dr'n.	Per Cent.
Brooklyn	8	5	0	3	1,000
Paterson	8	5	2	1	.714
Kearny	8	3	4	1	.428
Manhattan	8	2	5	1	.285
Kings County	8	1	5	2	.166

BATTING AVERAGES.

	Inns.	Not Out.	Most in Inn'g.	Runs.	Aver.
W. Bunce, Paterson	8	2	*70	264	44.00
H. E. S. Adams, Manhattan	1	0	30	30	30.00
S. B. Standfast, Brooklyn	7	1	37	164	27.33
A. Brown, Brooklyn	6	2	*52	104	26.00
J. E. Mordaunt, Kings County	7	1	37	148	24.66
W. Adam, Manhattan	8	2	*43	131	21.83
G. W. Barnes, Kings County	8	0	28	144	18.00
F. G. Warburton, Paterson	8	0	39	132	16.50
W. Dodds, Paterson	6	1	26	77	15.40
S. Pedlow, Brooklyn	6	0	37	92	15.33
J. H. West, Paterson	7	1	*45	83	13.83

*Signifies not out.

BOWLING AVERAGES.

	Balls.	Maidens.	Runs.	Wickets.	Aver.
J. H. West, Paterson	337	15	92	27	3.40
F. R. Richardson, Brooklyn	84	4	22	5	4.04
R. Harrand, Brooklyn	96	2	45	7	6.43
W. Bunce, Paterson	84	3	42	6	7.00
A. Brown, Brooklyn	204	4	99	14	7.07
W. Clarkson, Paterson	237	9	85	12	7.08
H. Rushton, Manhattan	556	30	202	27	7.48
G. A. Barnes, Kings County	398	11	193	25	7.72

American Cyclist Defeated in Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 4.—In the fifty kilometre cycling race here to-day Bonhours, the Frenchman, beat C. W. Miller, the American cyclist, by 150 meters.

Fatal Jump from a Car.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 4.—Daniel E. Mourer, an excursionist from Stroudsburg, Penn., was instantly killed here today. He jumped from a moving trolley car. His skull and shoulder were fractured. The car was moving very slowly at the time, but Mourer jumped in the wrong direction. His head and shoulder struck a tree.

Miss Winnie Davis May Recover.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 4.—The condition of Miss Winnie Davis, the daughter of Mrs. Jefferson Davis, to-night shows no marked improvement. She passed a restless night, but was more comfortable to-day. Her physician is still hopeful of her recovery.

HAVANA CIGARS
PARK & TILFORD
ARE AGAIN RECEIVING DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS IN HAVANA A FULL ASSORTMENT OF
FRESH
HAVANA CIGARS.
THE FIRST SHIPMENTS ARE NOW IN PORT.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...5:31	Sun sets...6:26	Moon rises..8:57

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...10:49	Gov. Isl'd..11:18	H. Gate....

P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook...11:11	Gov. Isl'd..11:32	H. Gate...1:07

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 6.		
Aurania, Queenstown, &c.	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Carib, Charleston		3:00 P. M.
Lahn, Bremen	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Navahoe, Inagua, &c.	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
New Orleans, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Seminole, Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
Tjomo, Barbados, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7.		
Britannic, Liverpool	9:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Portia, Newfoundland	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Southwark, Southampton	10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Galileo, Pernambuco, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
THURSDAY, SEPT. 8.		
Advance, Colon	12:00 M. *1:00 P. M.	2:00 P. M.
Antilla, Nassau	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Auguste Victoria, Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg	6:00 A. M.	9:00 A. M.
Matanzas, Nassau, Havana, and Mexico	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Orinoco, Bermuda	1:00 P. M. *1:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Philadelphia, La Guayra	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 9.		
Mongolian, Glasgow		12:00 M.
State of Texas, Brunswick		3:00 P. M.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 10.		
Alene, Fortune Islands, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Aller, Naples, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
City of Rome, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Holstein, Haiti, &c.	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
La Champagne, Havre	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, &c.	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German, steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. §5 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Olympia, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. §8 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) New Zealand, Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 3 and up to Sept. §15 at 6:30 P. M.
§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) SEPT. 5.

Alsatia, Gibraltar, Aug. 21.
British Queen, Antwerp, Aug. 24.
Cevic, Liverpool, Aug. 26.
Cilurnum, Shields, Aug. 12.
City of Rome, Glasgow, Aug. 26.
New Orleans, New Orleans, Aug. 30.
Titania, Gibraltar, Aug. 21.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 6.

Albano, Hamburg, Aug. 24.
Algiers, New Orleans, Aug. 31.
Aller, Gibraltar, Aug. 27.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, Bremen, Aug. 30.
Westernland, Antwerp, Aug. 27.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7.

Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 27.
El Dorado, New Orleans, Sept. 2.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Aug. 27.
Majestic, Liverpool, Aug. 31.
Mongolian, Glasgow, Aug. 26.
Queen Olga, Gibraltar, Aug. 24.
Tuscarora, Shields, Aug. 24.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 8.

El Monte, New Orleans, Sept. 3.
Hekla, Christiansand, Aug. 26.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Aug. 28.
Susquehanna, Southampton, Aug. 25.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 9.

Campania, Liverpool, Sept. 3.
Exeter City, Swansea, Aug. 27.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 10.

Panama, Bordeaux, Aug. 29.

Arrived—Sunday, Sept. 4.

SS Orinoco, (Br.,) Fraser, Bermuda Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Trojan Prince, (Br.,) Dobson, Leghorn, &c., Aug. 12, with mdse. and passengers to John C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 P. M.

SS Carib, McKee, Charleston Sept. 1, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Old Dominion, Tapley, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Smith, Buenos Ayres Aug. 6 and Rio Janeiro 13th, with mdse. to Busk & Jevons. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Winifreda, (Br.,) Muir, London Aug. 25, with mdse. and passengers to New York Shipping Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:59 P. M.

SS La Champagne, (Fr.,) Poirot, Havre Aug. 27, with mdse. and passengers to the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique. Arrived at the Bar at 5:40 A. M.

SS La Hesbaye, (Dutch,) Eckhodd, Antwerp Aug. 19, in ballast to C. H. Randebrock. Arrived at the Bar at 5:15 A. M.

SS Statendam, (Dutch, new, 7,365 tons,) Boujer, Rotterdam, &c., Aug. 25, with mdse. and passengers to the Holland-America Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:10 A. M.

SS Grenada, (Br.,) McMillan, Trinidad, &c., Aug. 27, with mdse. and passengers to the Trinidad Shipping and Trading Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:20 A. M.

SS Istria, (Aust.,) Suttora, Trieste, &c., July 27, with mdse. to Hirzel, Feltman & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 A. M.

SS Nicaragua, (Nor.,) Pedersen, Guantanamo Aug. 27, with mdse. and passengers to G. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:30 P. M. 3d.

SS Bluefields, Catharine, Norfolk, with mdse. to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Sept. 4, 9:30 P. M., light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Chester, (Dutch,) for Amsterdam.
SS Evelyn, for San Juan, &c.
SS Tjomo, (Nor.,) for Barbados, &c.
SS Eldevold, (Nor.,) for Singapore, &c.
SS Dunstan, (Br.,) for Barbados, &c.
SS Minister Maybach, (Ger.,) for Flushing.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—SS La Gascogne, (Fr., Capt. Baudelon, from New York, arr. at Havre at 6 P. M. to-day.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 1:20 P. M. to-day.

SS Cufic, (Br.,) Capt. Thomas, from New York for Liverpool, passed Kinsale to-day.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Steencken, from New York for Bremen, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Kensington, (Br.,) Capt. Baynon, from Antwerp for New York, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Ontario, (Br.,) Capt. Huby, from Hull for New York, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Salerno, (Br.,) Capt. [illegible], from New York for Newcastle, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Weimar, (Ger.,) Capt. [illegible], from Bremen for New York, passed Dover to-day.

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MEN IN LOCAL HOSPITALS

Major Daniel M. Appel Prepares a List of Sick Soldiers Under Treatment Hereabout.

REVISED FROM DAY TO DAY

Hundreds of Disabled Men Now in Institutions in Manhattan, Brooklyn, and the Forts of the Harbor.

Major Daniel M. Appel, Surgeon of the United States Army, has established a Bureau of Information at his office in the Army Building, where he has prepared a list of the sick and wounded soldiers that are confined in the hospitals in Manhattan and Brooklyn boroughs on Long Island, and at the several forts near the city, where extra methods have been taken to prepare for returning soldiers who are disabled.

This list is corrected from day to day and may prove valuable to the friends of the soldiers who may be in doubt as to their whereabouts and condition. The following is the list, with day of admission to the institution, made up to date and verified as far as possible at the hospitals, the names of those who have died or who have been discharged being omitted:

A.

ABEIE, J. E., pvt., Co. E, 12th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

ACKERMAN, Fred'k, pvt., Co. I, 34th Mich.; Roosevelt, Aug. 27.

ACKERMAN, Lee H., pvt., Co. A, 20th Inf.; Smith Infirmary, Aug. 29.

ADAMS, William, Corp., Co. E, 4th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

ADDISON, Richard, pvt., Co. F, 6th Inf.; Bellevue, July 26; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 20.

AHEARN, Thomas, Sgt., Co. A, 16th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 28.

AIKEN, E. H., pvt., Co. K, 2d Mass.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

ALBERTSON, Edward J., pvt., Troop F, 1st Vol. Cav.; Marine, Aug. 16.

ALDRIDGE, John W., Co. G, 2d Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

ALEXANDER, C. H., teamster, 6th Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

ALEXANDER, William S., Co. B, 12th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

ALGER, George J., Co. D, 6th Inf.; Marine, Aug. 17.

ALLBRECHT, Henry, Co. C, 16th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

ALLEN, Charles, Co. F, 1st Inf.; Ft Columbus, Aug. 7.

ALLEN, John H., Co. F, 25th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

ALLEN, George B., Co. L, 19th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 18.

ALLHOUSE, Newton, Troop C, 1st Cav.; Ft. Columbus, July 17.

ALVEY, William J.; Troop C, 1st Cav.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

ALLWORDEN, William, Co. C, 3d Ill.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

AMES, Charles P., cook, 16th Penn.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

ANDERHOLM, N., Sergt., Co. F, 2d Mass.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

ANDERSON, W. E., Co. C, 25th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

ANGLE, William M., Co. G, 22d Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

ANICK, Harry, Co. E, 11th Inf.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

APITZ, William, Co. C, 16th Inf.; Marine, July 16.

APPLEBY, William H., Co. M, 2d Wis.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

ARIAL, Henry E., Co. I, 2d Mass.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.

ARMENTH, Louis, Co. I, 9th N. Y. Vol.; Bellevue, Aug. 24.

ARMSTRONG, Fred, musician, Co. H, 4th Ohio; St. Peter's, Aug. 24.

ARMSTRONG, Frank D., Co. E, 2d Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

ARMSTRONG, I. B., Co. I, 16th Penn.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

ARMSTRONG, Louis E., Co. I, 4th Penn.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

ARUNDEL, Daniel, 1st Sergt., Co. D, 1st Inf.; St. Peter's, July 27.

ASHLEY, Charles H., Co. B, 2d Mass.; Marine, July 16.

ASHLINA, Calvin, Co. F, 4th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

AUST, Albert, Co. C, 4th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

AUSTENSON, Louis, Co. G, 3d Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 27.

AUSTIN, James A., Co. H, 16th Inf.; N. Y. Hospital.

AVERY, Linneus J., Bat. F, 2d Art.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.

B.

BAGETT, Green, band, 25th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworht, Aug. 25.

BALL, Fay, 13th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 20.

BAXTON, George E., Troop E, 10th Cav.; Marine.

BAECHLO, Henry, Co. F, 10th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

BAHN, August, Co. H, 17th Inf.; Long Island College Hospital, July 17.

BAILEY, A., Jr., Troop A, 5th Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

BAILEY, Robert J., Troop F, 1st Vol. Cav; St. Peter's, July 17.

BAKER, Charles H., Co. F, 24th Inf.; Marine, July 16.

MAKER, Harvey L., Co. I, 71st N. Y.; Ft. Columbus.

BALDWIN, Lawrence G., Co. B, 22d Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

BALLANFAUT, Benjamin B., Co. D, 16th Inf.; Marine, July 16.

BARANOWSKI, John, Co. C, 8th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 27.

BARBER, Charles J., Co. C, 22nd Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

BARDISH, M. B., Troop B, 6th Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

BARRETT, T., farrier, Troop B, 2d Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

BARRETT, William, Co. H, 9th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

BARTOLENE, Paul A., Co. A, 16th Inf.; Marine, July 16.

BARTHOLOMEW, Arthur, Co. C, 16th Penn.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

BATEMAN, Charles E., Troop M, 2d Cav.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

BATES, Clarence, Co. G., 13th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

BAUMAN, August, Co. A, 2d Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

BAYLISS, John M., Co. H, 24th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.

BEAL, Fred N., Troop D, 1st Vol. Cav.; Marine, July 16.

BECKER, Edward, Co. G, 2d Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

BEERS, Carl A., Bat. A, Missouri Art.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

BEEL, A., recruit, 1st Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

BEGLEY, Eumon, wag., Co. D, 16th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

BEGLEY, Leander, Co. E, 6th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

BELDEN, Henry H., Co. A, 6th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.

BELL, E. A., Co. G, 12th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

BELL, Sherman M., Troop K, 1st Vol. Cav.; Roosevelt, Aug. 22.

BENNETT, George, Co. C, 2d Mass.; Ft. Columbus, July 17.

BENSON, Andrew, Bat. B, 4th Art.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

BENTSOHAY, Louis, Troop A, 1st Cav.; Marine, July 16.

BERGMAN, Peter, Co. C, 4th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 17.

BERGSTAEDT, Adolph, Troop A, U. S. Cav.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

BERRILAYNA, Giacomo, Co. F, 12th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

BESCH, George I., Co. D, 16th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

BEVILL, James, Co. H, 25th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 20.

BILEY, Joseph, Co. G, 16th Inf.; Marine, July 16.

BILLINGS, Allen L., Co. K, 2d Wis.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

BILY, Joseph, Co. G, 16th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 17.

BINGHAM, James A., Corp., Co. G, 2d Inf.; Marine, July 16.

BIRD, Arthur W., Co. C, 3d Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 10.

BIRD, B. J., Sergt., Bat. G, 4th Art.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

BITTALL, George, Quartermaster Sergt., 2d Mass.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.

BLACK, Charles E., Co. B, 4th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

BLACKMAR, George W., Co. L, 2d Mass.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 17.

BLAIRSDELL, George, Co. F, 17th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.

BLAZER, Alex. R., Co. H, 12th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 28.

BLEDSOE, Joseph A., Co. B, 6th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital.

BLUE, J., Co. H, 25th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

BLUMENTHAL, Abraham, Sergt., Troop I, 3d Cav.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

BOHALL, Milton, civ., Pack Train No. 2; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

BOMGARDNER, Charles L, 6th Ill.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

BONNSLER, Pearl, Co. A, 24th Inf.; Marine, July 16.

BOOTH, John, Sergt., Eng. Corps; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

BORDWINE, James W., Co. A, 2d Inf.; Bellevue, July 20.

BOUDINET, Eugene, Co. M, 19th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital.

BOWERS, Clark W., Hosp. Corps; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

BOWKER, John, Co. B, 2d Wis.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

BOYER, H. J., Bat. G, 4th Art.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

BOYLE, Juan Ashton, Co. B, 22d Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

BRACHT, Louis, musician, band, 1st Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

BRAITHWAITE, William A., Co. A, 6th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

BREEZE, Robert N., Co. E, 6th Inf.; Bellevue, July 26; trans. Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 17.

BREITMAN, Arthur W., Co. E, 2d Wis.; L. I. College Hospital.

BRETT, Henry, Co. E, 8th Inf.; Bellevue, July 26.

BREWER, Wilshire F., Co. E, 17th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 17.

BRIGANCE, Andrew J., Corp., Co. E, 10th Inf.; St. Peter's, July 17.

BRIGGS, Edward L., Troop C, 2d Cav.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 13.

BRIGGS, Seymour, Co. D, 6th Ill.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

BRIGHT, William J., Corp., Co. G, 19th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

BRIGHTWELL, Henry, Co. G, 25th Inf.; Marine, July 16; trans. to Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 17.

BROADWELL, Charles B., Quartermaster's Clerk, 1st Army Corps; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

BROOKS, M. O., 1st Sergt., Co. A, 8th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

BROOKS, William, 2d Lieut., 4th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 13.

BROOKS, Benj. H., 1st Troop Phil. Vol. Cav.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

BROOKSHIRE, John, Co. G, 19th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital.

BROWN, Albert A., 9th U. S. Vol.; N. Y. Hospital, Aug. 25, diar.; discharged Aug. 30.

BROWN, Frank B., Co. G, 11th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

BROWN, John, Troop G, 10th Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

BRUIN, Patrick, Sergt., Co. E, 16th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

BRINING, John, Corp., Bat. D, 5th Art.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

BUBLITZ, A. C., Troop L, 2d Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

BUCK, Walter C., Co. H, 6th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, July 26.

BUCKLEY, Jeremiah, Co. D, 4th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

BUCKNER, Davis, Co. G, 25th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

BURG, George, Co. C, 17th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

BURGEN, John M., artificer, Co. F, 12th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

BURGESS, R. M., Corp., Troop I, 6th Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

BURKE, E. L., Co. A, 25th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

BURKE, T., Co. G, 22d Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

BURK, Samuel G., Co. D, 19th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

BURKE, Thomas, Co. B, 11th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

BURKE, Thomas, Co. G, 2d Mass.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

BURNS, Maurice J., Co. C, 9th Mass.; Ft. Columbus.

BURTON, Charles M., Co. A, 4th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

BURTON, Crawford, Co. E, 16th Penn.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

BUTCHER, Alfred D., Co. B, 2d Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 27.

C.

CADE, Harry, Co. C, 11th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

CAIN, Daniel, Troop L, 6th Cav.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

CALLAHAN, M., Troop H, 2d Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

CAMPBELL, Benjamin L., Corp., Co. G, 71st N. Y.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

CAMPBELL, George W., Co. G, 2d Mass.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

CARATHERS, Perry, Troop D, 1st Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

CARGILL, Robert D., Co. G, 2d Mass.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

CARLSON, Frederick, Co. A, 71st N. Y.; Roosevelt Hospital, Aug. 27.

CARLSON, John, Co. B, 3d Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.

CARR, Patrick, Troop B, 2d Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

CARR, Peter, Sergt., Co. G, 16th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 28.

CARPENTER, Roscoe C., Co. A, 2d Wisconsin; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

CARTER, Dr. F., Co. F, 6th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

CARTER, S. W., Mus., 2d Inf. Band; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

CASEY, John, Co. C, 13th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

CAUDLE, James R., Co. G, 3d Inf.; N. Y. Hospital, Aug. 28.

CAUSBY, J., Band, 25th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

CAVENAUGH, Thomas F., Sergt., Troop G, 1st Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

CAVENAUGH, J. F., Co. H, 12th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

CAVENAUGH, Michael, Co. A, 8th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

CHAMBERLAIN, Howard H., Co. I, 2d Mass.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

CHAPIN, Gulford B., Wagoner, Co. B, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

CHECKACSKY, Frank A., Corp., Co. A, 6th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

CHENEY, Sylvester, Co. E, 2d Mass.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

CHESTERFIELD, William F., Co. E, 4th Ohio; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

CHOCKLY, Charles, Co. A, 16th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

CHRONISTER, Curtis D, Troop A, 6th Cav.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

CLARK, Eugene, Co. H, 9th Inf.; Bellevue, May 17; discharged, May 25.

CLARK, M. R., Troop C, 2d Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

CLARK, Robert A, Co. D, 8th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

CLARK, Sherman H., Co. H, 24th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.

CLARK, William, Co. E, 24th Inf.; Marine, July 15.

CLARK, William A., Co. D, 22d Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

CLIFFORD, Charles, Troop L, 6th Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

CLIFFORD, Patrick J., Co. B, 16th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

CLINE, C. E., Troop K, 2d Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

CLINTON, Princeton A., Co. E, 24th Inf.; Marine, July 15.

COCKIELL, F., Co. E, 12th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

COLES, Silas A., Co. D, 16th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

COLLIER, Emmett E., Co. A, 10th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

COLLINS, J., Sergt., Co. H, 25th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

COLLINS, Morris T., Co. D, 12th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 25.

COLEMAN, Richard M., Co. G, 24th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 28.

CONAN, Robert, Co. H, 25th Inf.; Marine, July 16.

CONDON, Charles P., Co. A, 16th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

CONE, Charles H, Co. C, 2d Wis.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

CONNELL, James, Mus., Co. D, 11th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

CONNOR, Benjamin B, Co. K, 1st Ky. Vol.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

CONNORS, Patrick F., Co. E, 6th Mass.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

CONROY, Robert L., Co. D, 6th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

COOK, Howard, Corp., 12th N. Y. Inf.; Seney Hospital, Aug. 25.

COOK, Jesse A., Co. H, 24th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 13.

COOK, W. T., Sergt., Co. C, 4th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

COOPER, William A., Troop A, 10th Cav.; L. I. College Hospital.

COOTS, Frank J., Co. D, 8th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

CORBETT, James, Co. G, 8th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

CORNWALL, William G., Co. A, 2d Mass.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 13.

COSKI, Adam, Co. A, 13th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

COYLE, Michael F., Troop G, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav.; Ft. Columbus.

CRADDUO, John, Corp., Co. F, 13th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

CRAEMER, Albert, Co. B, 13th Inf.; Bellevue, Aug. 23.

CRAIG, James J., Troop F, 6th Cav.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

CRAIG, Thomas B., Sergt., Troop E, 9th Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

CRAWFORD, Charles F., Co. B, 25th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

CRAWLEY, Morris F., Sergt. Major, 4th Penn.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

CRIPPEN, Elijah, Troop C, 9th Cav.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.

CRONIN, James G., Bat. M, 5th Art.; Roosevelt, Aug. 25.

CROWDER, Eugene, Co. G, 24th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

CROWLEY, Martin, Co. D, 7th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 17.

CRULL, R., Troop C, 1st Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

CULVER, Edward, Troop L, 1st Vol. Cav.; Marine, July 16.

CURRY, George T., Teamster, 20th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.

CURTIS, George, Battery D, 5th Art.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

D.

DAHLBERG, Charles E., Co. 2, 21st Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 17.

DALE, Talbot P., Co. D, 1st Tenn.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

DALES, Wallace W., Co. M, 6th Ill.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

DALIN, Peter H., Co. A, 22d Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

DANIELSON, George, Co. H, 22d Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, July 25.

DARBEL, Henry, Co. D, 13th Inf.; Bellevue, July 26.

DAUMER, Oscar, Troop B, 1st Cav.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

DAIS, Arthur, Co. E, 11th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

DAVIS, George A., Co. L, 9th N. Y.; Bellevue Hospital.

DAVIS, James, Co. F, 24th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 17.

DAVIS, Joseph, Co. D, 11th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

DAVIS, Samuel G., Troop L, Rough Riders; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

DAVIDSON, James, Troop B, 6th Vol. Cav.; Roosevelt.

DAY, John B., Co. D., 2d Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

DEAM, James M., Corp., Troop E, 1st Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

DEHNE, William L., Co. C, 3d Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 2.

DENECKE, Louis B., Co. B, 12th Inf.; Roosevelt, Aug. 25.

DENHAM, B., Troop D, Rough Riders, Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

DENNING, John C., Co. A, 16th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

DESTLER, L. W., Co. H, 12th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

DEVEAUX, Dr. James B., Act. Asst. Surg., 3d Inf.; Smith Infirmary, S. I., Aug. 29.

DEVERAUX, Horace K., Lieut., 1st Vol. Cav.; Roosevelt, July 17.

DEVLIN, John J., Corp., Co. A, 13th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

DIAMOND, Harry E., Co. D, 17th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

DEITZ, Charles, Co. K, 12th Inf.; Roosevelt, Aug. 26.

DILLON, Edward M., Co. I, 71st N. Y.; Bellevue, Aug. 25.

DISBROW, John N., Co. G, 71st N. Y.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

DIXON, C., Troop E, Rough Riders; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

DIXON, Thomas, Sergt., Co. H, 20th Inf.; Bellevue, July 26.

DOBDELL, D., Corp., 2d Mass.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

DOUGHTERY, George H., trumpeter, Co. G, 6th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 13.

DOUGHTERY, P., Co. A, 13th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

DOLE, Joseph, Troop B, 1st Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 28.

DOLIN, Thomas, Sergt., Co. K, 13th Inf.; Marine Hospital, July 16.

DONAHOE, James A., Co. G, 8th Mass. Vol.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

DONAVAN, John, Co. B, 2d Wis.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

DONALDSON, Joseph, Co. A, 17th Inf.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

DONSTAD, Carl, Troop I, 1st Cav; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.

DERRELL, Henry W., Co. E, 12th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 28.

DENSEY, Lewis, Troop H, Rough Riders; Marine, July 16.

DORWART, George, Co. E, 17th Inf.; St. Peter's, July 17.

DOUGHERTY, John, Co. E, 20th Inf.; St. Peter's, July 27.

DOUGHERTY, Patrick, Sergt., Co. E, 71st N. Y.; Ft. Columbus.

DRAKE, E., Hosp. Corps., U. S. A.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

DRECHLAR, Edward, Co. C, 16th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

DRUMMOND, James, Co. K, 6th Mass.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

DUDLEY, John H., Corp., Co. H, 24th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

DUKES, W. D., Co. G, 4th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

DUNN, John T., Corp., Co. A, 8th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

DONNAGAN, George B., Corp., Co. L, Rough Riders; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

DURGIN, Arthur F., Co. C, 7th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.

DYER, Thomas W., Co. E, 25th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

DYER, Thomas H., Co. H, 12th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

E.

EGAN, David J., Tr. C., 3d Cav., Marine, July 16.

EARLE, W. T., Tr. G, 6th Cav., Ft. Columbus.

EASLEY, C. I., Co. B, 22d Inf., Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

EASTON, Stephen, Tr. K., Rough Riders, Ft. Columbus, Aug. 28.

EATON, Forest, Co. D, 2d Inf., Ft. Columbus.

EDMUNDS, J. H., Tr. G, 1st Cav., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

EDWARDS, H., Co. F, 6th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

EDWARDS, L. L., Co. C, 17th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 17.

EDWARDS, W., Co. F., 25th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

EILERS, G., Tr. G., 2d Cav., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

EKSTEDT, C., Co. K., 3d Ill. St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

ELLINGHAM, R. M. F., Co. A, 22d Inf., Marine, July 16.

EMERSON, A. L., 4th Penn., St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

EMERY, J. K., Co. F, 18th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth.

EMMETT, F., Co. K, 34th Mich., Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.

ENDEMARK, Emil, Co. H, 14th N. Y., Bellevue, Aug. 23.

ERYCKSON, F., Co. E, 13th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

ESTERBROOK, R. V., Co. E, 2d Wis., Long Island College, Aug. 20.

EVANS, J., Co. D, 11th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

EVANS, W., Co. H, 13th Inf., Bellevue, July 26.

EVERAGE, J., Co. G, 6th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

F.

FAIRBROTHER, A. W., Tr. C, 3d Cav., St. Peter's, July 27.

FALL, B., Co. F, 9th N. Y., Bellevue, Aug. 26.

FLENCHINGER, C. F., Co. C, 4th Inf., Bellevue, July 26.

FLEMMING, J., Corp., Co. A, 15th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

FLEMING, C. T. C., Co. G, 71st N. Y. Vol., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

FOGLE, R. C., Co. F, 3d Wis., Long Island College, Aug. 20.

FOLEY, C., Co. B, 13th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

FOLSOM, H., Co. K, 3d Wis., St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

FORBES, J. J., Battery A, 2d Art., Bellevue, Aug. 22.

FOWLER, N. S., Co. H, 11th Inf., St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

FRANK, C. C., Co. C, 16th Penn., St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

FANNING, P., Co. I, 8th N. Y., Bellevue, Aug. 25.

FANUGY, W. H., Co. C, 16th Inf., Smith Inf., S. I., Aug. 29.

FARRELL, T., 1st Sergt., Co. B, 6th Inf., Marine, July 16.

FARLOW, G. W., Co. D, 22d Inf., Marine, July 16.

FEIKERT, C., Tr. D, 3d Cav., Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

FELTER, A. W., Jr., Co. K, 11th Inf., St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

FELT, J., Q. M. Sergt., Tr. A, 6th Cav., Ft. Columbus.

FERRIER, W., Co. G, 2d Mass., Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

FEUERSTEIN, F., Tr. L, 3d Cav., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

FEEVLIN, P., Co. A, 17th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 28.

FIELD, A., Co. F, 22d Inf., Long Island Col.

FINGARDI, W. T., Co. F, 19th Inf., Ft. Hamilton.

FISARD, J., Tr. D, 1st Cav., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

FISHER, V. F., Co. C, 3d Inf., Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.

FIST, G., Battery D, 5th Art., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

FITZGERALD, M., Co. D, 13th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

FRANKLIN, B., Troop A, 10th Cav., Ft. Columbus.

FRAZER, C. K., Tr. E, 1st Cav., Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

FRENCH, —, Co. C, 25th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

FRIEND, B. G., Co. E, 9th N. Y. Vol., St. Luke's, Aug. 29.

FRIECEICHE, R., Co. C, 9th N. Y. Vol., Bellevue, Aug. 27.

FROMHOLZ, H. F., Co. L, 2d Wis., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

FRYE, S. G., Battery D, 5th Art., Ft. Hamilton.

FURSE, J., Sergt., Co. M, 6th Mass., St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

G.

GALLUP, Chas. E., Troop B, 1st Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

GALLY, J. M., Co. D, 25th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

GALVIN, George, Co. D, 10th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

GAPER, Joseph, Co. G, 25th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

GARDNER, Albert C, Co. H; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 20.

GARDNER, James, Co. D, 6th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 18.

GARDNER, John B., Co. A, 11th Inf.; St. Peter's Hospital, Aug. 20.

GARRICK, Henry, Co. E, 11th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 10.

GARRISON, John, Co. C, 17th Inf.; St. Peter's Hospital, July 17.

GASKINS, Benjamin, Troop C, 10th Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 20.

GAYHART, Frank, Co. F, 24th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 28.

GEBERT, Albert, Co. L, 1st Ill.; Ft. Columbus.

GERARD, Celore, Co. B, 6th Inf.; Marine Hospital, Aug. 17.

GERBER, Clarence R, Troop A, 1st Cav.; Bellevue Hospital, July 26.

GILBERT, Elijah, Co. E, 25th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

GILBERT, George, Corporal, Co. H, 13th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

GILES, Henry, Co. F, 25th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

GILLIAM, William, Troop D, 6th Cav.; Roosevelt Hospital.

GILMORE, John H, Co. H, 2d Mass.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

GIRARD, Onesine, Co. A, 8th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

GIVENS, Gilmore, Troop E, 10th Cav.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.

GLADINICH, John, Sergeant, Co. B, 2d Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

GLEASON, C. J. W., Co. C, 2d Mass.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

GOEDEN, Michael, Co. F, 4th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

GOKEY, Jesse, Co. B, 2d Wisconsin; L. I. College Hospital.

GOLDEN, Joseph A, trumpeter, Troop K, 3d Cav.; Ft. Columbus.

GOMBERT, W. K., Corporal, Troop I, 1st Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

GOOCH, Rowland, Co. G, 10th Inf.; New York Hospital, Aug. 28.

GOODING, James William, Co. G, 17th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

GOODRICH, Walter E., Sergeant, 7th U. S. V.; St. Peter's Hospital, Aug. 20.

GOODSELL, Harry, Sergeant, Troop C, 1st Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

GORDON, Thomas, Sergeant, Co. C, 10th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

GORDY, Arthur C., Co. E, 6th Inf.; Marine Hospital, Aug. 16.

GORE, Albert J., 5th Vol. Signal Corps; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

GORGAS, Streling, Co. M, 11th Inf.; St. Peter's Hospital, Aug. 20.

GOTCH, George, Co. D, 6th Ill.; St. Peter's Hospital, Aug. 20.

GOULD, Luther D., Troop A, 10th Cav.; Marine Hospital, July 16.

GRAHAM, William, Q. M. Dept.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.

GRAEBLING, Lawrence, Co. A, 22d Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 20.

GRANT, William D., Co. H, — Penn.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

GRANT, Thomas A., 8th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 22.

GRAVES, Daniel J., Co. M, 11th Inf.; St. Peter's Hospital, Aug. 20.

GRAY, Albert, Co. B, 6th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.

GREEN, James A., Co. G, 33d Mich.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 13.

GREENSTONE, Israel, Co. A, 17th Inf.; St. Peter's Hospital, Aug. 20.

GRIMES, James, Corporal, Co. B, 24th Inf.; Marine Hospital, July 16.

GRIMLEY, John, Bat. Engineers; N. Y. Hospital, Aug. 28.

GRONAN, John F., Co. B, 9th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

GROSSE, Otto, Troop A, 6th Cav.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.

GRUNER, Louis, Co. E, 16th Inf.; Bellevue Hospital, July 20.

GUERAN, A. E., Co. A, 8th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

GUISSINGER, F. H., musician, 12th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

H.

HABEL, Jacob, Co. D, 21st Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 27.

HACK, William P., Co. D, 21st Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

HACKNEY, Hezekiah, Co. A, 2d Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

HALL, Charles M., Co. C, 22d Inf.; Marine, July 16.

HALL, John P., Corp., Troop E, 1st Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

HALLETT, Fred. A., Hosp. Corps., U. S. A.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

HALSEY, George B., Co. K, 9th N. Y.; N. Y. Hospital, Aug. 29.

HAHN, Charles F., Co. D, 2d Wis.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

HALL, R. H., Co. E, 25th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

HALLET, Edward, 8th U. S. Vol.; N. Y. Hospital, Aug. 24.

HANNANN, Charles F., Troop F, 2d Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

HAMMOND, Pleasant H., Co. G., 24th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 26.

HAND, Frank H., Co. F, 13th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.

HANNA, Joseph B., Co. H, 20th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.

HANGE, Martin, Co. A, 3d Wis.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

HAPGOOD, Warren E., Sergt., Co. F, 6th Mass.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

HARBISON, Benjamin F., Sergt., Co. G, 16th Inf.; Marine, July 16.

HARING, Robert E., Co. E, 11th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

HARKMAN, Arthur, Co. C., 17th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

HARMON, Richard, Co. K, 11th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

HART, George F., Co. A, 4th U. S. Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.

HART, William, Co. D, 11th Inf.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

HARTIGAN, Thomas, Co. H, 11th Inf.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

HARTLE, Albert C., Troop F, 1st Vol. Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 17.

HARTNETT, John, Co. H, 4th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 27.

HARVEY, Edward J., Troop H, 3d Cav.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

HAYES, James, Co. G, 4th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

HAYWOOD, Miller P., Signal Corps; Ft. Columbus.

HAZLEWOOD, Samuel P., Co. D., 2d Mass.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

HAZARD, Oliver P., teamster, 12th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

HECKLER, Henry, 71st Inf.; Bellevue, Aug. 8.

HEINRICH, George, musician, Co. M, 11th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

HOLMER, Wilbur, Co. M, 2d Wis.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

HONAH, C. P., Troop L, 2d Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

HENDERSON, Claude B., Co. G, 10th Inf.; Marine, July 16.

HENNESSEY, William, Co. A, 3d Ill.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

HENRY, Charles, Co. C, 9th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 22.

HENSTON, William A., Co. C, 24th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.

HETZLER, Theodore, Sergt., Co. G, 71st N. Y.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

HILL, Harry, Corp., Troop E, 6th Cav.; Ft. Columbus.

HILL Frank, Co. H, 2d Mass.; Roosevelt, Aug. 27.

HILL, Enoch, Hospital Corps; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

HILL, George A., Corp., Co. G, 9th Mass.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.

HINES, John, Co. E, 3d Inf.; Roosevelt, Aug. 27.

HEADLEY, Charles H., Co. K, 2d Mass.; Marine, July 16.

HOAG, Charles, Co. K, 11th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

HOCKEY, Charles J., Troop G, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

HODGSON, Co. H, 16th Inf.; Roosevelt, Aug. 27.

HOGA, John, Co. E, 21st Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

HOGEN, O. K., Sergt., Co. F, 4th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

HOGE, T. F., Co. H, 4th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

HOGLE, Wellington, Troop E, 3d Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

HOLCOMBE, Henry, Co. B, 21st Inf.; Marine, July 16.

HOLLAND, Albert, Co. G, 3d Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 17.

HOLLAND, Walter A., Co. A, 4th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

HOPPING, Charles O., Troop F, 1st Vol. Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

HORNLEIN, Otto, Co. C, 4th Inf.; Bellevue, July 26.

HOULAHAN, Michael, Co. D, 11th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

HOUSTON, Adam, 1st Sergt., Troop C, 10th Cav.; Marine, July 16.

HOWARD, Ralph H., Co. C, 6th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.

HOWARD, William, Co. B, 24th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

HOWE, P. W., Troop G, 1st Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

HUBBARD, Allen, Co. G, 8th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

HUBBELL, John Dana, Troop A, 1st Vol. Cav.; Roosevelt, Aug. 21.

HUDSON, Ernest, musician, Co. B, 2d Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

HUESTON, William H., Co. C, 24th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

HUFFMAN, Charles V., Co. E, 12th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

HULSE, Richard, Co. C, 6th Ill.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

HUMPHREY, Daniel W., Bat. C, 3d Art.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

HUNGERFORD, Edward, Co. D, 3d Wis.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

HUNT, J. S., Co. H, 25th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

HUNTER, James G., Co. G, 25th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

HUSSNER, Charles, Co. E, 9th Inf.; Bellevue, May 18.

HUTH, August, 9th U. S. Vol.; N. Y. Hospital, Aug. 25.

I.

ILLINGWORTH, Joseph, Mus., band, 1st Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

INSCORE, J. S., Bat. G, 4th Art.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

IRWIN, Francis G., Lieut., 2d Cav.; N. Y., Aug. 15.

IRVINE, William, Troop B, 2d Cav.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

ISHLER, Shelby F, Troop D, 1st Vol. Cav.; Marine, July 16.

IVERSON, J., Co. E, 4th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

IVES, Louis, Co. A, 2d Inf.; Marine, Aug. 16.

J.

JACK, Anthony, Bat. B, 4th Art.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

JACK, Victor, Troop E, 2d Cav.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

JACKSON, William, Co. B, 10th Cav.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.

JEFFRIES, James, Co. E, 12th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

JENNINGS, Hall, Co. G, 6th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

JENSEN, Charles W., Mus., Co. D, 2d Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

JESSIE, Andrew, Bat. A., 2d Art.; Roosevelt, Aug. 27.

JOHNSON, Ellis, Mus., Co. F, 25th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

JOHNSON, Frank, Co. A, 9th Mass.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 13.

JOHNSON, Hans P., Co. E, 4th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

JOHNSON, John E., Co. B, 18th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

JOHNSON, John H., Co. L, 2d Wis.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

JOHNSON, Joseph R., Co. H, 6th Ill.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

JOHNSON, Nels, Co. C, 4th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 22.

JOHNSON, Robert, Co. C, 25th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

JOHNSON, Waldo A., First Sergt., Co. E, 2d Mass.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

JOHNSON, W. W., Co. B, 4th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

JONES, Frank H., Co. E, 24th Inf.; Bellevue, Aug. 14.

JONES, John H., Co. D, 25th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

JONES, Thomas, Co. G, 3d Texas; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

JORDAN, Frederick D., Sergt., Co. H, 2d Mass.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

JORDAN, John, Mus., Co. G, 25th Inf.; N. Y., Aug. 28.

JORDAN, Thomas W., Quartermaster Sergt.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

JUNGS, W. A., Troop I, 1st Cav.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 27.

JOYNER, A. C., Bat. H, 4th Art.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

K.

KAHNE, Henry, Co. I, 1st Ky.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

KAISER, Joseph, 71st N. Y.; N. Y. Hospital, Aug. 26.

KAISER, Ludwig, hosp. steward; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

KASTNER, Lewis, Co. A, 13th Inf.; Bellevue, July 21.

KEAN, John R., Troop L, 1st Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

KEENE, Samuel, Co. F, 24th Inf.; Bellevue, Aug. 24.

KIERNAN, Patrick, Co. I, 12th N. Y.; Roosevelt, Aug. 27.

KELLY, Dennis, Co. C, 18th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28

KELLY, E. A., Co. A, 71st N. Y.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

KELLY, George, Co. C, 17th Inf.; Bellevue, July 26.

KELLY, James, Co. D, 22d Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

KELLY, Martin, 69th N. Y.; N. Y. Hospital, Aug. 25, dysentery.

KELSEY, Landon, Sergt. band, 12th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

KENIBBE, William P., Co. E, 7th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.

KEOGH, Lyndon H., Co. F, 3d Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 13.

KERBER, Morris, Co. D., 7th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.

KERRY, J. R., Bat. G, 4th Art.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

KERSHAW, Joseph P., Co. B, 6th Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth.

KIDD, Cyrus C., Troop C, 2d Cav.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

KILKEWICK, William, Co. H, 7th Inf.; St. Peter's, July 27.

KING, Thomas, Co. D, 8th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 27.

KINNIE, Bedford C., Co. F, 3d Wis.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

KIPS, S. Troop B, 6th Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

KLASS, Milton C., Co. D, 2d Wis.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

KLEIN, Edward, Hosp. Corps; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

KLINE, Joseph A., Sergt., Troop L, 1st Vol. Cav.; Marine, July 16.

[illegible] Edward, Co. C, 6th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

KNAPP, Henry H., 71st N. Y.; N. Y. Hospital, Aug. 25; discharged Aug. 30.

KNOB, Philip, Co. L, 71st N. Y.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

KNOX, William F., Troop D, 1st Vol. Cav.; Ft Columbus, Aug. 13.

KOCH, Michael, Co. H, 16th Inf.; St. Peter's, July 17.

KRANLISH, Louis, Co. I, 9th N. Y.; Bellevue, Aug. 26.

KRAUSE, Paul, Co. F, 6th Inf.; Long Island College Hospital, July 17.

KRAUSS, John, Co. H, 7th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 20.

KRECKLOW, William P., Co. D, 6th Cav.; Bellevue, Aug. 20.

KRONONGER, Arthur, Co. C, 9th Inf.; Roosevelt, Aug. 27.

KRUMM, John J., Troop L, 3d Cav.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

KUPFER, Leonard, Co. H, 22d Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 22.

KUTZ, William, Co. C, 4th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

KYLES, Arthur, Co. E, 25th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

L.

LEVINS, S., Corporal, Co. H, 25th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

LINDLEY, Murray F., Corporal, Troop E, 1st Cav.; New York Hospital, Aug. 28.

LOGANBILL, Joel, Co. B, 11th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 26.

LOMBARD, Henry, Co. F, 22d Inf.; Roosevelt Hospital, Aug. 27.

LONG, Benjamin A., Troop E, Rough Riders; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 27.

LONG, David M., Co. D, 13th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

LONG, Matthew J., Co. B, 6th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

LOQUANA, Gregory C., band, 10th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

LOOT, Rabie, Co. F, 20th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.

LOZANO, Gregory, band, 10th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.

LUBOLD, Theodore H., Co. I, 16th Penn.; St. Peter's Hospital, Aug. 20.

LUGVIEL, John F., Corporal, Co. H, 8th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

LUNAN, Benjamin S., Co. E, 4th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

LUNDGREW, Andrew, Co. C, 3d Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.

LUNDGREW, Lawrence, band, 10th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

LUTCAVISH, Alexander, Corporal, Co. B, 12th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

LYNG, Thorvel, Co. E, 34th Mich.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

LYNCH, George A., Corporal, 22d Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

LYONS, James, teamster, 1st Army Corps; St. Peter's Hospital, Aug. 20.

M.

McARTHUR, G. A., Corp., Troop A, Rough Riders; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

McBREEN, M., 1st Sergt., Co. E, 2d Ind.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

McBRIDE, G., Bat. G, 4th Art.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

McCARTIN, Michael J., Sergt., Co. G, 9th Mass.; Marine, July 16.

McCOLL, Archie, Corp., Co. L, 6th Ill.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

McCORMICK, Henry, Corp., Troop E, 10th Cav.; Ft. Columbus.

McCOY, Charles F., Bat. F, 2d Art.; Marine, July 16.

McCUE, George, Co. H, 6th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

McDONALD, John, Troop E, 3d Cav.; Ft. Columbus.

McDONALD, Thomas, Co. F, 21st Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 20.

McDONALD, Frank, Co. B, 8th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

McDONNELL, Daniel, Co. B, 3d Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

McDOUGAL, John, Co. M, 2d Wis.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

McGUIRE, Edward, Co. E, 11th Inf.; Bellevue, Aug. 25.

McHALE, Thomas, Co. E, 11th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

McINTOSH, Allan, Troop F, 3d Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 11.

McKANE, Robert C., Corp., Co. B, 12th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

McKEON, John, Co. F, 16th Penn.; L. I. College Hospital.

McKINNEY, John M., officer's servant; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 13.

McLANE, Patrick, Co. E, 11th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

McLAUGHLIN, Charles., Packmaster; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

McLEOD, Thomas, Corp., Co. B, 9th Mass.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.

McLOUGHLIN, John J., Co. H, 2d Mass.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

McMANES, William R., Sergt., Co. F, 13th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

McMANIS, Albert F., Artif., Co. A, 4th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

McMILLAN, John, Co. A, 7th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 17.

McMILLAN, Robert L., Troop D, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav.; Ft. Columbus.

McNALLY, Owen, Co. D, 12th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 17.

McNEILLY, Peter L., Mus., Co. C, 12th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

McPHEETERS, Ulric S., Co. C, 2d Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 17.

McPHERSON, Angus, Co. L, 71st N. Y.; Roosevelt, Aug. 27.

McQUINN, Henry, Co. B, 11th Inf.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

McQUINNEY, Michael, Co. G, 13th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 17.

McPAE, John, Co. D, 12th N. Y.; Bellevue, Aug. 23.

MACK, John T., Co. L, 19th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

MACK, John, Co. E, 7th Inf.; Marine, July 16.

MACKERD, P., Sergt., Co. C, 13th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

MADISON, C. H., Co. C, 25th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

MADSEL, Frank A., Subsistence Dept.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 11.

MAGNOR, Charles F., Co. E, 11th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

MAGUIRE, T., Co. H., 8th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

MAHLSTEDT, William, Co. D, 13th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

MAHONEY, Thomas F., Co. G, 2d Mass.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

MAHONEY, E., Co. G, 22d Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

MAISNER, Charles E., saddler, Troop H, 3d Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

MALLORY, Charles E., Co. E, 11th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

MANN, Franklin E., Co. B, 11th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

MANNING, Henry, Co. A, 13th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

MAROONEAN, J. W., Co. I, 2d Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

MARCEAU, Simon, Co. I, 11th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

MARCHAND, Aubrey, Hospital Corps, 8th Ohio; Smith Inf., S. I., Aug. 29.

MARSHALL, George W., Co. D, 2d Wis.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

MARTIN, Alexander, Troop D, 1st Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

MARTIN, Felix, Troop H, 3d Cav.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 25.

MARTIN, John, Corp., Co. C, 11th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

MARTIN, Jesse, Co. F, 6th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

MARONY, Robert P., Corp., Troop D, 1st Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

MARVIN, Lester R., Co. G, 4th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

MARSHALL, Louis, Troop C, 10th Cav.; St. Peter's, July 27.

MASON, Nelson, Troop C, 1st Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

MATTICE, William A, Co. F, 17th Inf.; St. Peter's, July 17.

MEAGHER, Thomas F., Troop L, Rough Riders; Ft. Columbus.

MEITHER, Casper, Co. G, 22d Inf.; Marine, July 16.

MESSER, John P., Hospital Corps; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

MAYER, Carl F., Co. D, 6th Inf.; Bellevue, July 26.

MICHAELS, Frank, Co. I, 3d Ill.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

MIDDLETON, Samuel C., Co. B, 13th Inf.; St. Peter's, July 27.

MILLBROWN, Robert, 1st Sergt., Troop C, 10th Cav.; Ft. Columbus.

MILLER, Frank A, Troop B, 10th Cav.; Marine, July 16.

MILLER, Archie, Co. E, 19th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

MILLER, John B., Co. E, 16th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

MILLER, Walker, Co. H, 9th Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

MINETTY, George A., Co. B, 16th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

MINTURN, Benjamin F., Co. B, 19th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

MIRICK, H. M., Co. K, 2d Mass.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

MISKELL, Thomas F., Troop F, 6th Cav.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

MISKEWIEZ, Joseph B., Co. F, 3d Inf.; Marine, July 16.

MITCHELL, Joseph G., Co. F, 3d Inf.; Marine, July 16.

MITCHELL, Henry, Co. C, 7th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 27.

MITCHELL, William J., Co. E, 11th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

MOLIK, Charles, Troop K, 3d Cav.; St. Peter's, July 27.

MORRIS, Frank E., Co. E, 1st Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 27.

MUNROE, Charles E., 1st Sergt., Co. H, 2d Mass.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

MONTGOMERY, Charles, Co. F, 2d Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

MONTANYE, George, Co. B, 11th Inf.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

MONAHAN, Owen J., Co. G, 22d Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 28.

MOOCK, Harry, Co. D, 8th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

MOORE, James, Co. D, 2d Ill.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

MOORE, Heyward, Co. E, 25th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 21.

MOORE, William, Sergt., Co. A, 21st Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

MORAN, Edward S., saddler, Troop B, 2d Cav.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

MORRILL, Arthur M., Troop G, 3d Cav.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.

MORTEN, J., Co. G, 6th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

MORTEN, Robert, Co. A, 3d Wis.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

MOSE, Jacob H., Co. A, 4th Inf.; Bellevue, July 20.

MOULTON, John H., Co. B, 13th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

MOYLE, William, Co. E, 34th Mich. Inf.; Bellevue, Aug. 14.

MUCKENHOUSEN, Fred, Co. C, 3d Wis.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

MULLALLY, Daniel S., Bat. A, Mo. Art.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

MULLEN, Frank, Co. E, 11th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

MULLEN, Frank, Corp., Troop E, Rough Riders; St. Peter's, Aug. 12.

MULLER, Jacob, Co. C, 4th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

MULLELLER, Carl, Co. C, 33d Mich.; Ft. Columbus, July 7.

MUNSON, Winfred, Co. C, 6th Inf.; Marine, July 16.

MUNTALLIER, Justa, Sergt., Cuban Vol.; Marine, July 16.

MYERS, W., Troop L, 6th Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

N.

NANDAIN, J., Tr. B, 1st Cav., Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

NAPE, J. P., Co. G, 13th Inf., Ft. Columbus.

NATION, D., Co. K, 19th Inf., Long Island College, Aug. 20.

NELSON, A. N., Tr. K, 3d Cav., Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

NELSON, E., Tr. H, 9th Cav., Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

NEWCOMB, M. L., Marine, July 16.

NICHKELSON, J., Co. I, 2d Wis., St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

NICHOLAZ, H., Co. F, 16th Inf., Marine, July 16.

NILAND, J., Troop E, 1st Cav., Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

NOBLE, C. H., Capt., 16th Inf., New York, Aug. 24.

NOGUESS, J., Co. D, 3d Inf., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 28.

NORTON, J. N., Co. D, 8th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

NORTON, W. B., Sergt., Co. B, 1st Inf., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 28.

NOVAK, A., Co. G, 1st Cav., Ft. Hamilton, July 24.

NUNIN, D., Co. H, 24th Inf., Ft. Columbus, Aug. 16.

NYDEGGER, A., Battery A, 1st Ill. Art., St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

O.

OAKES, N., Co. A, 23th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 17.

O'BRIEN, C., Co. A, 3d Inf., Ft. Hamilton, July 17.

O'BRIEN, J., Co. H, 71st N. Y., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

OCHS, H., Co. D, 16th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

O'CONNOR, P., Artificer, Co. D, 8th Inf., Marine, July 16.

FLAHERTY, E., Co. D, 16th Inf., Long Island College, July 27.

O'GRADY, J. D., Co. C, 12th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

O'KEEFE, P., Battery B, 5th Art., Long Island College, Aug. 20.

O'LEARY, C. J., Co. H, 11th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

OLSEN, V., Co. K, 3d Ill., Long Island College, Aug. 20.

O'MEALEY, M., Co. A, 21st Inf., Marine, July 16.

O'MALLEY, H., Co. B, 8th Inf., Marine, July 16.

ORME, N., Tr. B, 1st Vol. Cav., Long Island College, July 17.

OSBORN, F., Co. H, 3d Ill., St.Peter's, Aug. 20.

OSKISON, R., Tr. L, 1st Vol. Cav., St. Peter's, July 27.

OWEN, E. T., Co. F, 1st Ky., St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

P.

PADGETT, Andrew, Co. B, 24th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

PALMER, O. J., musician, Battery G, 4th Art.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

PARKER, Alfred, Co. G, 8th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

PARKER, A. S., Co. F, 2d Mass.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

PARKER, Frank, Sergt., Co. H, 3d Ill.; St. Peter's Hospital, Aug. 20.

PARKER, George, Co. E, 24th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 27.

PARKER, Willis E., Sergt., Co. E, 10th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 17.

PERSON, Nelson A., Co. C, 3d Wis.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

PARADISE, Walter, Corp., Co. M, 2d Mass.; Ft. Columbus.

PATRICK, Dennis, Co. D, 69th N. Y.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

PATE, Stephen A., Troop —, 1st Vol. Cav.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 17.

PATTERSON, Linton S.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.

PAWASARET, Gustav, Co. B, 2d Wis.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

PAYNE, Thomas, band, 9th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 28.

PAYNE, William, Q. M. Sergt., Troop E, 10th Cav.; Marine Hospital, July 16.

PECK, Michael, Sergt., Co. D, 13th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

PEMBERTON, —, Co. B, 6th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

PEPPLE, David, Co. A, 16th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

PERKINSON, Willis P., Hosp. Corps; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 14.

PERRY, Charles B., Troop A, Rough Riders; Bellevue Hospital, July 20.

PETERSON, P. D., Co. E, 2d Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

PETERSON, Augustus, Co. D, 8th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.

PETERSON, J., Co., G, 2d Mass.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

PETTEY, George D., Co. C, 11th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

PILGREN, Anthony, Corp., Troop K, 6th Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

PHILLIPS, John L., Co. F, 10th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 17.

PHILLIPS, William, Troop K, 6th Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

PHILPOT, Leo T., Troop L, 1st Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 17.

PICKNEY, Allen A., Co. A, 25th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

PIERCE, Charles A., Co. H, 20th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 17.

PIERCE, Frank A., Co. E, 2d Mass.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

PIPER, Edward G., musician, Troop G, 1st Vol. Cav.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.

PLIER, John, Co. F, 2d Wis.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

PLYMELL, James, Corp., Co. E, 20th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 28.

POE, Nathaniel, Troop L, 1st Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

POLLOCK, Albert J., Troop K, 1st Vol. Cav.; Roosevelt Hospital, Aug. 24.

POLY, Emil, Co. D, 13th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.

PORTER, T., Co. H, 25th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

POST, Charles J., Co. F, 71st N. Y.; Roosevelt Hospital, Aug. 25.

POTTER, Bradford, Corp., Co. H, 24th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 13.

POWELL, Robert, Co. G, 25th Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 17.

POWER, John P., Hosp. Corps; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

POWERS, Joseph D., Co. D, 2d Mass.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

POWERS, Albert, Troop F, 1st Vol. Cav.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 17.

PRATT, Clarence, Co. D, 11th Inf.; St. Peter's Hospital, Aug. 20.

PRELL, Martin, Troop G, 1st Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 28.

PRENER, Frederick, Co. D, 16th Inf.; Marine Hospital, July 16.

PRIOR, P., Co. B, 8th Ohio; Ft. Columbus.

PROUD, Daniel F., Co. E, 13th Inf.; St. Peter's Hospital, July 27.

PROWL, Dudley, Troop C, 9th Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

PULLER, James, Co. G, 8th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

PURRINGTON, Archie L., artif., Co. F, 2d Mass.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

Q.

QUINLAN, Patrick, surgeon Major, 4th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 7.

QUIRK, James J., Co. C, 9th Inf.; Ft. Columbus.

R.

RAFFERTY, James E., Co. C. 4th Inf.; St. Peter's, July 17.

RICE, Joseph, Co. F, 8th N. Y.; Mount Sinai, Aug. 31.

RANDALL, Albert A., Co. B, 4th Inf.; Fort Columbus, Aug. 24.

RANSOM, John H., Co. D, 1st Ill.; Fort Hamilton, Aug. 11.

RATIGEN, John, Corp., Co. B, 7th Inf.; St. Peter's, July 27.

RANSOM, Robert, Troop C, 10th Cav.; Long Island College, July 17.

RAWLINS, Stephen H., Co. D, 10th Inf.; Long Island College, July 27.

RAYMOND, Daniel B., Co. D, 16th Inf.; Long Island College, Aug. 10.

REDD, Samuel, Troop I, 10th Cav.; Long Island and College, July 17.

REED, Clarence, Co. H, 10th Inf.; Bellevue, July 26.

REED, Thomas D., Co. D, 21st Inf.; Fort Hamilton, Aug. 28.

REICHER, James J., Corp., Co. F, 71st N. Y.; Fort Wadsworth, Aug. 26.

REICHER, Louis, Co. F, 71st N. Y.; Fort Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

REID, Robert W., Troop G, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav.; Fort Columbus.

REVERE, George H., Co. L, 2d Mass.; Fort Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

REYNOLDS, Hamil, Co. B, 1st Inf.; Long Island College, July 17.

REYNOLDS, Joseph P., Co. C, 2d Inf.; Fort Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

REYNOLDS, Walter E., Co. G, 10th Inf.; Long Island College, July 17

RHODES, Ellis, Troop D, 1st Cav.; Fort Hamilton, Aug. 24.

RHOMOCKER, August, Troop E, 1st Cav.; Fort Columbus, Aug. 24.

RICE, August, Co. A, 2d Inf.; Fort Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

RICHER, Stephen, Co. M, 2d Wis.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

RICHMOND, William W., band, 17th Inf.; Fort Columbus.

RIDDLE, Alfred, Co. B, 24th Inf.; St. Peter's, July 17.

RIDER, John, Co. F, 4th Inf.; Fort Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

RIENKENDORF, Max, Troop K, 2d Cav.; Fort Hamilton, Aug. 24.

RIGGS, Roscoe, Co. L, 1st Ky.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

RINGHEIM, John, Co. F, 7th Inf.; Fort Hamilton.

RITCHIE, James, Troop B, 1st Cav.; Bellevue, July 26.

RITTENOUR, Clarence, Co. F, 4th Inf.; Fort Hamilton, Aug. 24.

RITTER, Virdie, Co. F, 3d Inf.; Fort Columbus, Aug. 7.

ROACH, Jesse E., Sergt., band, 1st Cav.; Fort Columbus, Aug. 24.

ROBERTSON, Edward, Co. D, 25th Inf.; Fort Hamilton, Aug. 24.

ROBERTSON, Thomas F., 12th Inf.; New York Hospital, Aug. 20.

RODGERS, James M., Co. A, 7th Inf.; Fort Wadsworth, Aug. 17.

RUSHTON, George H., Co. E, 9th Inf.; Long Island College Hospital, Aug. 20.

S.

SABIER, Hugh, Co. B, 3d Inf.; Fort Hamilton, Aug. 11.

SAGER, George J., Co. B, 6th Inf.; Marine, July 16.

SANBORN, Charles F., Hospital Corps; Bellevue, Aug. 14.

SAPP, Fred A., Corp., Co. C, 3d Ill.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

SAUER, Frank, Co. K, 3d Wis.; Long Island College, Aug. 20.

SCARSOE, Henry, Co. B, 25th Inf.; Fort Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

ST. CLAIR, John, Troop E, 1st Cav.; Fort Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

SCHELL, William, Co. D, 4th Penn.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

SCHER, Bruno T., Corp., Co. D, 22d Inf.; Fort Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

SCHEW, Otto, Co. B, 3d Inf.; Long Island College Hospital, July 17.

SCHNABEL, Daniel, Co. C, 4th Inf.; St. Peter's, July 27.

SCOTT, Arthur D., Co. M, 34th Mich.; Marine, July 16.

SELB, William L., 6th Ill.; Long Island College, Aug. 20.

SHUMWAY, Harry, Co. F, 2d Mass.; Fort Columbus, Aug. 24.

SILVERMAN, Samuel, Co. E, 4th Inf.; Smith's Infirmary, Aug. 30.

SIMPSON, William F., Co. G, 10th Inf.; Long Island College, July 17.

SMITH, William K., Co. D, 11th Inf.; Fort Hamilton, Aug. 19.

SERVER, James W., Co. E, 1st Art.; Bellevue, Aug. 14.

SNELL, E., Co. K, 2d Mass.; Fort Hamilton, Aug. 24.

SNYDER, G. A., Co. H, 2d Cav.; Fort Hamilton, Aug. 24.

SNYDER, M. C., 34th Mich.; Hudson, Aug. 27.

SNYDER, William J., Troop H, 2d Cav.; Fort Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

SPRIGGS, William, Co. C, 25th Inf.; Fort Hamilton, Aug. 24.

STEWART, Francis J., Q. M. Sergt., Co. [illegible], 9th N. Y.; New York, Aug. 29.

STEWART, Henry, Troop M, 1st U. S. Vol. Cav.; Fort Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

SULLIVAN, Michael J., Co. H, 1st Inf.; Fort Hamilton, Aug. 24.

SULLIVAN, T., Co. H, 8th Inf.; Fort Hamilton, Aug. 24.

SWANN, Hugh G., Co. E, 25th Inf.; Fort Wadsworth, Aug. 17.

T.

TAFT, Robert, Co. C, 2d Mass.; Marine, July 16.

TANNEHILL, Joseph, Co. C, 4th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 28.

TANNER, Albin C., Co. E, 19th Inf.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

TAYLOR, James F., Troop D, 10th Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 20.

TAYLOR, John F., Troop E, 10th Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 20.

TAYLOR, Henry A., Co. F, 6th Mass.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

TAYLOR, Isone, Troop F, 10th Cav.; Marine, July 16.

TAYLOR, William H., Co. H, 24th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

TETER, Granville, Sergt., Troop C, 6th Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

TITUS, John D., Bat. F, 4th Art.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

THOMAS, Edward T., Bat. F, 3d Art.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

TRIGG, John, Troop I, 1st Cav.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

TURNER, Homer, Co. B, 10th Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 20.

TURNER, Lewis F., 13th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

TURNER, Samuel, Co. H, 24th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

TURNER, William M., Co. D, 1st Vol. Eng.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 13.

U.

UEBEROTH, A., Co. G, 22d Inf.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

UPHAM, George H., Corp., Co. I, 2d Wis.; St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

URAN, Howard H., Ambulance Corps; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 21.

V.

VAYON, Ezra E., Co. A, 2d Inf.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.

VICK, Louis E., Co. A, 2d U. S. Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

VIDETS, Charles T., Co. E, 6th Mass.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

VONDERBOGG, Engelbert, Co. F, 9th U. S. Vol.; Bellevue, Aug. 25.

W.

WAGNER, C. A., Co. A, 16th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

WALLS, E., Tr. E, 1st Cav., Marine, July 16.

WALKER, J. C., Co. C, 7th Inf., St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

WALKER, H., Co. D, 22d Inf., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

WALLACE, W., Co. G, 17th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

WALLACE, W. F., Tr. A, 1st Vol. Cav., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

WARD, J., Co. H, 6th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

WARREN, C., Corp., Co. H, 6th Mass., St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

WATKINS, C. A., Co. I, 19th Inf., Long Island College, Aug. 20.

WASHINGTON, J., Co. A, 25th Inf., N. Y. Hospital, Aug. 28.

WEAVER, C., Co. H, 9th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 28.

WEAVER, E., Tr. K, 1st Cav., Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

WEAVER, J. H., Co. C, 3d Ill., St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

WEAVER, F. L., Co. I, 6th Ill., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 19.

WEBB, A., Tr. A, 1st Vol. Cav., Roosevelt, Aug. 23.

WEBSTER, W., Co. B, 25th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

WEINHERT, E., Musician Co. F, 12th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

WEISE, W., Co. A, 2d Wis., St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

WHALEN, J. C., Tr. C, 3d Cav., Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

WHEELER, W. H., Sergt., Co. A, 11th Inf., Aug. 20.

WHETLOCK, G. W., Co. C, 16th Penn., St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

WHITCOMB, E. C., Co. B, 2d Mass., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

WHITE, E. D., Musician, Co. A, 6th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

WIGGINS, T. W., Tr. B, 1st Cav., N. Y. Hospital, Aug. 28.

WILKIE, A., Corp., Co. M, 11th Inf., St. Peter's, Aug. 20.

WILLIS, J. F., Co. G, 12th Inf., Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

WILLIAMS, A. N., Co. B, 25th Inf., Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

WILLIAMS, J. C., Tr. B, 9th Cav., Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

WINGATE, J. F., 16th Penn, Long Island College, Aug. 20.

WISE, Walter, Co. I, 4th Penn.; St. Peter's Hospital, Aug. 20.

WITSON, Frank H., Co. D, 1st Inf.; Bellevue Hospital, Aug. 14.

WOOD, Charles, Co. E, 22d Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

WOODWARD, Frank E., Co. B, 11th Inf.; St. Peter's Hospital, Aug. 20.

WOODLAID, C. S., Battery H, 4th Art.; Ft. Hamilton, Aug. 24.

WOODLOCK, David J., Troop B, 2d Cav.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

WRAY, William, Troop F, 6th Cav.; L. I. College Hospital, July 17.

WRIGHT, Warren E., Co. A, 6th Inf.; Ft. Wadsworth, Aug. 25.

WUNDER, Tobias, Sergt., Co. G, 6th Inf.; Marine Hospital, July 16.

Y.

YOHE, Older, Corp., Battery A, 1st Ill. Art.; St. Peter's Hospital, Aug. 20.

YOUNG, Charles F., Co. A, 8th Inf.; Ft. Columbus, Aug. 24.

YOUNG, Thomas B., Co. B, 2d Wis.; St. Peter's Hospital, Aug. 20.

Z.

ZOLLERS, John C., Co. B, 24th Inf.; Marine Hospital, July 16.

ZENTZ, Edward, Co. D, 33d Mich.; Bellevue Hospital, Aug. 13.

ZIMMERMAN, C. H., Co. B, 12th Inf.; Smith Infirmary, Aug. 29.

ZIMMERMAN, Emil, Co. D, 2d Wis.; L. I. College Hospital, Aug. 20.

ARCANUMITES IN THE WAR.

The announcement that the Royal Arcanum intends to present a handsome sword to Rear Admiral Schley, who is a member of that order, has attracted attention to the great number of soldiers and sailors in the service of the United States belonging to this fraternal organization. Several of the Councils of the order, particularly those of Manhattan and Brooklyn, have many members in the military and naval service.

Fort Greene Council, No. 1,048, Royal Arcanum, of Brooklyn, has the following members now in the service of their country:

Lieut. Col. Adolph L. Kline, Fourteenth Regiment, New York Volunteers.

Capt. William F. Morris, Ninth Regiment, New York Volunteers.

George F. Chapman, Second Georgia Volunteers.

Rear Admiral Joseph N. Miller, United States steamer Philadelphia.

Capt. Henry Glass, United States steamer Charleston.

Capt. Dorr F. Tozier, United States Revenue Marine.

Lieut. Commander Asa Walker, United States steamer Concord.

Lieut. Commander Charles A. Adams, United States steamer Independence.

Lieut. Commander Nathaniel R. Usher, monitor Ericsson.

Chief Engineer Henry S. Ross, United States steamer San Francisco.

Chief Engineer William N. Little, United States steamer Iris.

Lieut. William G. Hannum, United States steamer Wilmington.

Lieut. Reuben O. Bittler, United States steamer Lebanon.

Lieut. Francis A. Levis, United States steamer Morrill.

Lieut. William F. Fullam, United States steamer New Orleans.

Lieut. Austin M. Knight, monitor Puritan.

Lieut. Charles H. Bogan, monitor Puritan.

Lieut. William P. White, United States steamer Minneapolis.

Lieut. Henry Minnett, Equipment Department, League Island Navy Yard.

Paymaster Arthur Burtis, United States steamer New York.

Assistant Surgeon Robert S. Blakeman, United States steamer Boston.

Boatswain John S. McLaughlin, United States tug Triton.

Commander Edwin White, United States Marine Corps, Annapolis, Md.

Commander Mancil C. Goodrell, United States Marine Corps, United States steamer New York.

Col. Robert W. Huntington, United States Marine Corps at Santiago.

Capt. George F. Elliott, United States Marine Corps at Santiago.

Capt. Theodore F. Kane, United States Marine Corps, (not attached.)

Capt. Edward P. Meeker, United States Marine Corps, (not attached.)

Home Rule in the Gladstone Family.

George W. Smalley in Harper's Magazine.

The breeze blew fresh late one afternoon from the North German Ocean up the Firth as we paced this stone platform together, Mr. Gladstone talking, as his habit was, with immense energy on the subject which occupied his mind for the moment. The early autumn shadows grew long, and presently Mrs. Gladstone appeared with a wrap, which she put round her husband's neck, and we walked on.

At the end of another half hour, she came out of the castle, reminding her husband that it was late. He answered that he was almost ready to go, and again we walked on. Mrs. Gladstone waited, and soon said, "You know, William, you have to speak to-morrow, and it is very damp; don't you think you ought to go in?" "Yes," he replied, "quite time"—then, with one of those expressions of humor not frequent on his face or in his voice, said to me, softly: "We will take another turn to vindicate our independence;" and we did. Then Mrs. Gladstone had her way, and we walked back to the house.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

LESSONS TAUGHT BY THE WAR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Experience is the best teacher" is a proverb old and highly valued, but apparently the most wide-awake nation of the world is not willing to profit by it. At the beginning of the War of the Revolution and during the first year of the war of secession, the soldiers, enlisting cheerfully and valiantly for the defense of our country, suffered a great deal more through the careless stupidity and criminal negligence of the commissariat than from the enemies' bullets. Everybody expected at the outbreak of the Spanish war that we had profited from these dearly bought lessons, and would not repeat the old blunders. We have been grievously disappointed; the evil spirit of patronage and political influence again won a woeful victory over common sense. The thought of our brave boys criminally slaughtered must lie heavier on the souls of Washington officials than the murdered enemies' appearance on the soul of Richard III.

The appointments made at the very start of the war were utterly inadequate; sons of influential politicians were intrusted with responsible and remunerative positions for which they had not the least qualification. Our vigilant press was satisfied to poke fun at these appointments, but did not emphasize the fearful calamities that must result from such wanton procedure. The young Algers, Blaines, McMillans, and tutti-quanti were considered fully capable to cope with the tremendous work of moving, equipping, and provianting large bodies of men. It is not wonderful that they made an utter failure of it, but the whole civilized world will fail to understand that such doings were permitted and patiently accepted by an enlightened Nation. Fully comprehending the difficulty under which our Government labors in changing its peaceful citizens into equipped soldiers, giving full excuses for blunders made at the start in equipping and transporting large masses, no excuse can be found for the shameful fact that no means have been reached to ameliorate the condition of our army three or four weeks after the first call to arms.

Not since the Crimean war has the world been shocked by such an exasperating neglect of the welfare of the country's defenders, and on arrival of the remnant of the Seventy-first Regiment in New York a cry went to heaven for the punishment of the guilty ones. Twelve hundred fine fellows left voluntarily their homes and families to offer their services to their country. Sixty died a soldier's death on Cuban battlefields; nine hundred are reported sick, and the balance of about three hundred were too weak to march up Broadway. What an indictment! The deathly climate of Cuba will now be the conventional excuse, although we were repeatedly assured that the eastern part of Cuba was salubrious. Vainly the Cuban climate can be mentioned; thousands of brave fellows who never quitted the United States boundary suffered the same hardship and show in their ranks similar decimation. Bad food, inappropriate clothing, lax discipline, and the massing of troops in unhealthy camp would bring no other result than the one that makes us hide our heads in the hour of triumph and victory.

Will this lesson pass unheeded like former experiences? Will nothing be done to prevent in future a criminal sacrifice of lives, and will we be content with the saying of Secretary Alger, "War is war"? Let this leader of men compare his campaign with the one now conducted by England in equatorial Egypt. Do the English papers bring daily news of whole regiments slaughtered by sickness; of troops who go for days without food, and if supplied with food find it unwholesome, spoiled, and in such scantiness as if their country could not afford to furnish more? Have we ever heard from officers and soldiers fighting in the Soudan that the medical supplies were left in Cairo?

The suffering cannot be wiped out, the honored dead ones cannot be recalled to life, but let us deeply study the lesson and not commit again the same blunder of forgetting. Let a stringent investigation be made not only to punish the guilty ones, but principally to find the cause of so much sorrow and distress and to enable us to avoid on future occasions the similar errors that have cost us too dearly. K. G.

New York, Aug. 31, 1898.

TERRITORIAL EXTENSION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention was called to Mr. Bryce's paper in the September number of Harper's Monthly by your editorial notice of it today. Although Mr. Bryce has given a very fair exposition of the reasons which have actuated the nations of Europe in their greed for extension of boundaries—which reasons may therefore be expected to influence us in our consideration of such extension—he touches very lightly upon the reason of greatest moment, and as though he feared the howl of derision which usually follows the asseveration of a virtuous motive for any worldly act. Nor does he open at all the strongest motive which compels us to contemplate territorial extension.

We can hardly expect the admiration, the commendation, or the gentle judgment of one who has lived under the British Government for the success and duration of the United States to be entirely unmixed with suspicion and contempt. Especially is it so of one who, like Mr. Bryce, knowing the tendency to run the elections and government of a republic for partisan purposes and personal aggrandizement, has shown so clearly our weakness—that neglect of public duty which allows professional politicians and "rings" to threaten our commonwealth with rottenness at the core. And still it is hard for us to believe, in the face of the bloodless victories which destroyed Spain's power to protect her colonies, that it was not the will of the "King of Nations" to take from her the victims of her atrocious misrule and give them into our care.

Now that we have arrived at man's estate, have become a Nation, great and powerful, enjoying all the educational and other privileges of civil and religious liberty, Mr. Bryce will, and I hope all Americans do, recognize that it is as much our duty, as a Nation among nations, to take our part in all the questions that affect the helpless races on earth as it is for each of our citizens to take part in National or local elections. But we must be concerned in the affairs of the ignorant and weak throughout the earth because of other interest than of meddlers on humanitarian grounds to be of any use whatever in protecting them from the brutality and barbarity, intolerance and cruelty, outrage and ruffianism, which have characterized the intercourse of Spain, in all her time, with all the nations and peoples over whom she affected power. And so must we be interested to be efficient in extending to the uncivilized those benefits of enlightened civilization which we enjoy.

The truth is we must now elect for all time the rôle of a powerless spectator, and look upon the atrocities of the Turk and Spaniard, or a rôle which will compel all nations to respect our precept in all that affects the liberties and properties of the rude and ignorant races. With the lightning expresses, the ocean greyhounds, and the submarine cables, which make intercourse so easy and the transmission of news so rapid that antipodes are neighbors and all earth's bounds grow near, we are compelled to regard all nations as of one family and all mankind our brethren. And we are Christ-taught to know we are our brother's keeper whereinsoever we might uplift the fallen, cheer the faint, direct the misguided, or free the oppressed.

And now when He, whom some term "the fortunes of war," but more the "God of Battles" and "King of Kings," has taken from under the tyranny of Spain so many millions of people and offered them to us, saying: "Take, guide, and direct, govern but enlighten," if we do not take them and fulfill the duty we owe to them as brethren and to God as our common Father we shall receive our reward. There will never be another conjuncture, when with the sanction of nations we may acquire such possessions in the East or in European waters as will enable us to take the part in the future history of nations which will rule the world.

And there is no other country so well fitted to act the part, unless it be England. We are in a condition, but for a means of revenue deemed by a majority to be expedient, to take the trade of the world for manufactures of wool and cotton, wood and iron. This is because of our industry, enterprise, intelligence, and ambition combined. For instance, fifty years ago cotton weavers in Manchester, England, were kept running two looms, notwithstanding they might be able to attend more. If with the desire for greater wages they sought the privilege of additional looms the staid and stoical employer would warn them against subversion, and threaten them with dismissal should they persist in the unworthy ambition to do better than their forebears, or unsettle customs which had obtained for so many years and which they deemed wise. These same weavers, coming to this country, were allowed to run three, four, or six looms, according to their several skill. Such systems of piecework and reward have filled all our working people with an ambition almost unknown abroad, or nipped in the bud by the insensible employer until recent years.

But we must have our own shipping to carry our products, whether they be the breadstuffs which Mr. Bryce concedes, or of the loom, &c. Years ago, when we had a "merchant marine," and our flag waved over all the seas, and our vessels were welcomed in every port, it was difficult in Liverpool to get a freight for any other, if there were an American bottom to be found to take it, because of their safety and speed, making insurance less, and giving greater satisfaction. In the sixties, when flour brought $6 a barrel in New York, it was bought, taken to Liverpool, rebranded, reshipped, and sold in Rio for $20 a barrel. We could not get the trade.

The time is here when we must again have a merchant marine, and the recent records of our fleets and squadrons warrant the belief that our sea service will be characterized by the same swiftness and safety as of old, and all other outgrowths of good and intelligent seamanship. According to the report of Consul General Stowe the imports of South Africa for 1897 amounted to $139,000,000 worth, of which $13,000,000 worth came from the United States. There is nothing which prevents our furnishing one-half, instead of one-eleventh part of such commodities, but that which can, and undoubtedly will, be corrected. It is safe to say that one-half the trade of the world awaits us and our shipping. For all this possible commerce we need coaling stations, squadrons, fleets, standing armies, and colonies, all over the earth and seas, to protect our vessels, and our citizens and dependents, in life, property, and rights.

We have also the duty toward any uncivilized people whom Providence may place within our reach, to teach them the meaning of civil and religious liberty, and to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ, that Gospel of brotherly love, instead of despoliation, enslavery, and abuse. We shall thrive by fulfilling this duty. We may not shrink from it in the fear that succeeding generations may become more corrupt and fail in their duty. Nor can we apply the doctrines adopted by our forefathers for our infancy and youth to the period of strength and manhood, but must adopt new doctrines, applicable to our intercourse with the world and our duty to enlighten it.

Mr. Bryce is undeniably right in his postulatum that the natives of the Antilles and Philippines are undesirable as citizens of the United States, and that their lands may not be valuable acquisitions at present. Still, is not our duty to them just the same? True, our reward may be altogether in the sense of righteousness; but, possibly, the millions of natives may become large consumers of our own manufactures, and their lands fertile and productive of much that Europe buys.

If our Peace Commissioners bear all this in mind when considering if the Philippines, Ladrones, Carolines, Canaries, and Balearic Islands all can satisfy the demands of justice—for shooting the wounded on litters while being carried off the field with the Red Cross flag flying over them; for the deliberate murder of surgeons engaged in their humane and merciful calling; for the undisguised satisfaction and fiendish relish of the massacre of "Yankee pigs" in the wreck of the Maine, and for the immense cost of a short war and its lasting list of pensions, and not be carried away with a vain yearning for praise on account of clemency and forbearance and lavish liberality—then Spain will not think our forbearance and generous treatment a tribute to a Castilian honor and grandeur so inexpressibly above anything we may hope to equal; Europe will not believe we feared to enter as a competitor with the old and tried States of earth in the government of nations, and Great Britain will see that we, when tried, have not failed in our duty to the oppressed, or been found unworthy the great trust or unequal to the great destiny offered us. S. E. STIMSON.

Brooklyn, Aug. 26, 1898.

A CUP OF COLD WATER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

"Notes on Military Hygiene" gives the gist of the lectures delivered by Major Woodhull at the Infantry and Cavalry School of the United States. With regard to the selection of a camp, he says: "The convenient proximity to water should never be sacrificed to any other advantage."

"Water is more immediately necessary to life than food."

"In a stationary camp each man should have at least five gallons of water a day. That is for drinking, cooking, and washing of the person. Horses should have six to eight gallons to drink, and three gallons to be used for cleansing purposes. The foregoing are the lowest figures."

"In the hospital more water is required per man than in a camp."

What a pity that copies of these elementary rules of military management were not sent to Washington, Albany, and elsewhere at the outbreak of the war. If only anybody had thought about water, for instance, before our troops were marched to Camp Black! No Sumter gun, no steeple beacon, no invading foe called the regiments to Hempstead Plains on that particular 2d of May. Yet that night men who had been excited and marching all day, and were doing the first guard duty of their lives stood with their faces turned upward to the sky, and mouths wide open eager to let the drizzling rain moisten their dry throats. When, in course of time, water was brought from Hempstead, the pipe was exposed to the sun, so that the water was absolutely hot. That led to the obvious expedient of ploughing up earth over the pipe, which lowered the temperature a few degrees.

When the troops were sent to Camp Alger people said that experience would prevent a repetition of that particular blunder—that, of course, Falls Church must be selected because of a good water supply. Indeed, from the sound of the name one thought the neighborhood might boast a river with falls. At least, it must be near the Potomac, where the men could bathe, as in the civil war times.

The facts disagreed with this notion. To reach Camp Alger from Washington one goes to Georgetown by street cars, crosses the bridge over the Potomac, and boards a trolley, which, until Camp Alger was invented—some people say for its especial benefit—was practically dead. It has been exceedingly alive during the Summer. After being well shaken up for nine or ten miles, the traveler is dumped at Falls Church, which claims only the proportions of a village. A motley group of vehicles were always at the height of the season, ready to transport passengers to the camp. Three miles of dustier, rougher road can hardly be imagined. The first view of the camp when at its best was attractive. The officers' tents were on a side hill in the shade—the tents of the troopers on the plain below. But an exploration through the encampment as it spread off a mile or a mile and a half in different directions gave an impression of dryness that was depressing beyond description. The Desert of Sahara could not impress one as more innocent of moisture than did those yellow stretches of drill ground that had been so laboriously cleaned of scrubby bushes by the volunteers, and upon which they manoeuvred amid clouds of stifling dust. It was pleasant to see the spreading tents of the Young Men's Christian Association, with their white and colored secretaries. But the larger tent was soon removed, as the dust storms sweeping through it made it practically useless.

Near the site of the officers' quarters there is a rather picturesque old farmhouse. Upon the arrival of the troops this was turned into a sort of restaurant, where a not unpalatable meal was served to transient visitors, and to such bluecoats as brought money in their pockets. The well belonging to this old farm was at first the water supply for 40,000 men. Soldiers tired with drill would walk nearly two miles for a drink of water, but could carry none away, not even in their canteens. A well not six feet deep, principally supplied with surface water, was, it should be said, at first assigned to the A and C troops. Their horses were watered at a place two miles distant. As this shallow well lay at the foot of the hill, below the farmhouse, and was afterward condemned, it is believed that that was the source of illness in that portion of the army. Another serious matter was the means of washing dishes. The "dishpans" were barrels sunk in the ground and filled with water, in which the dishes were washed over and over again, the particles of food, of course, becoming corrupt under the hot sun.

At this early stage of the camp's history the local hospital scandal was at its height. Regimental hospitals were forced to give way to the division hospitals, and the division hospitals were exactly what Florence Nightingale said hospitals should not be—"places to make people sick." The Second Division wards certainly made the visitors heartsick, as they were sans everything needed to make up a hospital, except a tent, sheetless cots, and sick men lying there in the heat in their uniforms. There were fever patients whose clothes were not removed for two weeks, and who at the end of that time—such as lived—were transported to Fort Myer, a distance of five miles, over the roughest of roads. At this stage offers of help were urged from many quarters, but were declined. When civilians and army surgeons protested against the methods of Col. Girard of the Second Division Hospital, Gen. Sternberg gave him fullest indorsement and absolute control. Col. Girard claimed that it was the "absence of caps and aprons" that excited criticism. He was mistaken, however, as the absence of water, medicine, nurses, &c., appeared more essential even to "meddlesome men and hysterical women" than "caps or aprons." It is but due to Falls Church to remember that the first cases of typhoid fever were evidently imported, occurring as they did so soon after the formation of the camp. But the keeping of those sick with typhoid even for a day among so many, especially where precaution was wanting, was declared to be a menace to the whole body of troops.

The digging of wells soon became a necessity, and water near their tents was hailed with delight by the soldiers, although at no time did it come in sufficient quantities to be used for bathing. One spirited boy stationed on the extreme limits of Sahara voiced the feelings of many of the then enthusiastic and patient volunteers before their wells were dug. He said: "We had an exciting and interesting skirmish all day through the woods. I managed to cut my hand, and had to have a stitch in it. I minded it most because there was no water to wash in, or to drink either, for that matter. That was pretty hard when we came into camp after the long, hot day, and had to make ourselves decent for the parade next morning."

It must always be remembered that before the digging of the wells, sinks for the use of 40,000 men were scattered over this low and porous plain. Again, to quote from "Military Hygiene": "Water as a carrier of disease-cause is one of the chief sources of preventable disease." The manual further states that "contamination can be carried underground to wells as far as 100 feet. By the soaking of contamination into wells, &c., these epidemics (typhoid) are generally caused."

"All bad water does not have a bad odor."

"Water that is contaminated, especially with animal waste, is not necessarily disagreeable. It is apt to be sparkling, and may be very pleasant."

This last point might well be considered in connection with Montauk, and upon strictly military authority. The liquid served to the victims of transports had not even the virtue of concealing its poison under the semblance of wholesome water.

Camp Black, Camp Alger, Chickamauga, Tampa, and the rest are all alike. To judge by our camping grounds the world would take this to be "a dry and thirsty land, where no water is." But what country can claim finer lakes, rivers, creeks, sweeter wells, and more perennial springs? And yet the gallant men who rose to defend this fair land with their lives have through all this fierce Summer been denied a cup of pure, cold water. TRUTH.

New York, Aug. 31, 1898.

NEGLECT OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

By the testimony of hundreds of reliable witnesses—officers, soldiers, foreign attachés, newspaper correspondents, &c.—it is proved beyond the faintest shadow of doubt that after the battles of San Juan and El Caney a large number of wounded officers and soldiers were left for many hours, and some even for days, without surgical care and suitable food. The same witnesses also testify that this neglect was due to the fact that Gen. Shafter's command was inadequately provided with Surgeons, nurses, and medical supplies. There also can be no question that the few Surgeons who accompanied the army worked heroically day and night to minister to the necessities of the wounded, but they were physically unable to perform the herculean task set before them, and were in addition handicapped by the lack of sufficient medicines and surgical dressings. How inadequate the number of Surgeons with the Santiago expedition really was is proved by Gen. Shafter's telegram to the Secretary of War directly after these battles asking for forty Surgeons, nurses, and medical supplies.

It is also an unquestionable fact that several transports laden with sick and wounded were permitted to leave Siboney insufficiently supplied with medical attendants, medicines, instruments, surgical dressings, and nurses, and with no provision whatever made by the Medical Department of the army for the sustenance of these suffering men save the ordinary army ration of bacon, hardtack, beans, sugar, coffee, &c. Various ineffectual attempts have been made to fix the responsibility for this neglect, but thus far all investigations have been fruitless in their results.

These investigations remind us of the cuttlefish ejecting its inky fluid so as to obscure the water and thus assure its escape from its enemies. Gen. Shafter in a report to the Secretary of War made a full month after the Santiago battles, says: "From the day the forces left Tampa there has never been sufficient medical attendance or medicine for the daily wants of the command, and three times since reaching Cuba the command has been almost entirely without medicines. I say this on the word of the medical directors, who have in each instance reported the fact to me, the last time yesterday, when the proposition was made to me to take medicines away from the Spanish hospital." Surgeon Munson, in a letter addressed to the Surgeon General, dated July 29, says that "drugs, medicines, dressings, instruments, hospital tentage, and supplies were loaded on the transports at Tampa in quantities sufficient to meet the wants of the Santiago expedition." Had the Medical Department carried along double the amount of supplies, it is difficult to see how, with the totally inadequate land and water transportation provided by the Quartermaster's Department, the lamentable condition of affairs on shore could have in any way been improved.

It is an exceedingly difficult matter to reconcile this letter with the statements made in Gen. Shafter's report to the Secretary of War, which are quoted above. It does not seem probable that the medical officers with Gen. Shafter's command would propose to him that medicines should be taken from the Spanish hospital when there was a plentiful supply on board the transports. Surgeon Munson's letter was evidently written with the intention of whitewashing his own department and of transferring the responsibility for its lack of efficiency to Gen. Shafter and to the Quartermaster's Department. Surgeon General Sternberg himself, in a letter to The New York Medical Record, dated Aug. 5, in which he endeavors to explain the apparent inefficiency of his department at Santiago and the lack of medical supplies at that place, says that "the reserve medical supplies and ambulance corps were left behind at Tampa."

The statements made in the letters of Gen. Sternberg and Surgeon Munson are manifestly contradictory, as the former officer says that the supplies were left behind at Tampa, and the latter that they were not unloaded from the transports at Siboney. It would seem from the facts in the case that Gen. Sternberg's statement is more likely to be the correct one, as it agrees with that of Gen. Shafter, that there never was a sufficient amount of medical supplies at Santiago. If reserve medical supplies and ambulance corps were left at Tampa when the Santiago expedition started, Gen. Sternberg ought to have been immediately informed of the fact if his department had been in a proper state of efficiency, and he should, if necessary, have broken through the trammels of red tape and appealed directly to President McKinley himself; he should have said to him: "Mr. President, an army of 15,000 citizens of the United States is en route to Cuba, where it will have to face the bullets of a hostile force and the still more deadly miasmata of a tropical climate; its reserve medical supplies and ambulance corps have been left on the wharves of Tampa." Can there be any doubt that the President would have approved his action and hurried these supplies to Santiago as fast as steam could carry them?

That the Santiago command was inadequately provided with Surgeons when it left Tampa is conclusively proved by the testimony of Gen. Shafter and by that of his officers and men. Secretary Alger himself in a recent letter to Chauncey Depew admits the fact that there was not a sufficient number of medical officers with the Santiago expedition, when he says: "That some men have been neglected on transports coming home there can be no doubt, due perhaps to carelessness or negligence, but largely on account of not having the medical force to spare from the camp at Santiago." What effort has Secretary Alger ever made to ascertain who was responsible for this neglect and carelessness? Has he ever endeavored to find out who is responsible for the fact that the medical force with the Santiago expedition was entirely inadequate for the necessities of the command when it left Tampa?

No one can be held directly responsible for this deficiency of Surgeons but Gen. Sternberg himself. To excuse his inefficiency and lack of foresight he has made the plea that there were not enough Surgeons in the Medical Corps of the regular army to supply the demand for medical officers. He apparently seems to forget that last Spring he was given authority by Congress to employ as many contract Surgeons as he deemed necessary, and hundreds of competent physicians could easily have been obtained. But for the inadequacy of the surgical force at Santiago, it is more than probable that many a man would now be alive who is borne on the regimental rolls as "missing," and whose life blood ebbed away in the thickets of San Juan, with no helping hand to stanch the crimson tide. While making all due allowance for the inefficiency of the Quartermaster's Department, upon which the Medical Department is dependent for the transportation of its supplies, and also admitting that this inefficiency was never manifested to a greater degree than at Tampa prior to the starting of the Santiago expedition, nevertheless, from the proved facts in the case, it is demonstrated that the shameful neglect of the sick and wounded at Santiago and upon the transports must be directly attributed to the lack of executive and administrative ability on the part of Gen. Sternberg himself, however much he may endeavor to transfer the responsibility for this neglect to other people's shoulders.

No one would accuse him of intentional neglect, and there is no doubt that he considers that he has done everything in his power under the circumstances. Gen. Sternberg is one of the world's most noted bacteriologists, but the experience of the past has repeatedly demonstrated that a man may be a great scientist, and yet not have sufficient practical executive ability to run a crossroads country store. Prior to this war had he devoted more time to the organization and equipment of the department of which he is the head and less to the composition and revision of his works on bacteriology, men would not now be dying like sheep as a result of infection from the very bacteria in regard to which he is so great an authority.

When Gen. Sternberg was appointed to the position he now holds, on account of his scientific attainments and through the influence and recommendations of his friends, over the heads of a number of surgeons his seniors in years and rank, a number of whom had demonstrated their marked executive ability during the civil war, it was then predicted that, if this country should engage in war during his tenure of office, he would be weighed in the balance and found wanting on account of his lack of executive and administrative ability. It is more than probable that this country will have an army of at least a hundred thousand men for several years to come, and it is exceedingly requisite that its Medical Department should have as its head a man who is capable of providing, in advance of the emergency and not after, for the medical attendance and care of its sick and wounded. The mourning parents and friends of the men whose lives have been sacrificed at Santiago and in the fever infected camps of Virginia demand that Secretary Alger be removed and some one placed at the head of the War Department who will hold his subordinates strictly responsible in case of their inefficiency, whether this inefficiency is the result of neglect, carelessness, or lack of executive ability, such a man, for instance, as Col. Theodore Roosevelt. VETERAN.

Cayuga, N. Y., Aug. 24, 1898.

TAKES JUDGE TERRELL TO TASK.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It appears from a quotation from The Austin Dispatch, which you print in your issue of to-day, that Judge Terrell has got up against the quizzers who want to know how a system of taxation which in all human probability would lower taxation for all but the mere land speculator could possibly "tax the homestead out of existence by compelling the owner to pay rent on it for the benefit of the good and the bad, the industrious and the lazy, alike." In the attempt to explain how the old thing works, the Judge remarks that his critics are charitable enough to believe that he does not understand the scheme advocated by Mr. George, and forthwith proceeds to demonstrate that in so believing his critics had got a remarkably straight line on his stock of information regarding the scheme he so rashly condemned by proceeding to illustrate his idea of that scheme by citing the case of one "who has invested the earnings of a lifetime in a farm, and, finding himself unable to work it, lets it to a tenant." His opinion of the operation of the single tax is that "it would appropriate for the use of the State the full rental value of that farm," and that the landlord would be obliged to give up all he got as rent to the State; after which he sums up with the remark that "this extreme case illustrates the doctrine in question, for, according to Mr. George, all men must pay the rental value of the land they claim to the State."

Now it is certain that the worthy Judge has got mixed up regarding the difference which single taxers make between what is generally known as real estate, (which term not only includes land, but also the improvements attached to land,) and the mere value of the land itself, which latter value it is proposed shall bear the entire burden of taxation. In which view of the case it is sure that his imaginary farm landlord would only pay the amount assessed on the bare value of his land, and that he could—and would—retain the difference between the tax and his tenant's payment to him, which amount would be found quite respectable, since the bare land value of a highly cultivated farm forms but a small portion of the total value of that estate. Now, it is evident that a change from the present tax-everything-in-sight-and-guess-at-everything-not-seen system to the proposed plan of taxing nothing but the bare land which cannot be covered deep enough to conceal its presence, could never bear any terrors to the mind of farm owners, unless it placed greater burdens on them in the shape of larger payments, or else unsettled their title to occupation and use or their claim as owners, all of which fears are set at rest by the quotation which is taken by the Judge as his authority for concluding that the single tax would "reverse the order of a progressive civilization," for that quotation is to the effect that all the advantage derived from the ownership in fee simple of land shall be swept away by requiring that the rental value of the land shall be taken for the use of the public (without whose presence no land could have value,) thus furnishing a natural fund for defraying public expenses, which fund would increase as population grew, and diminish as people grew fewer.

That which a man makes by his industry is his against the claims of the whole world, whether for taxation or other demands equally unjust and impolitic, but the value which each adds to the worth of land by his mere presence, while equally and indubitably his also, cannot be determined and apportioned, even approximately, and must, in the nature of things, either remain in the pockets of the holders of natural opportunities—to the consequent deprivation of those who are landless—or else be taken by the community for the benefit of all, thus releasing all from any other form of tax than that levied upon the object all have contributed to make valuable. Now, where is the danger which so rattles the judicial mind to be found in the new scheme in any greater degree than in the existing system? The only difference would be the elimination of all but one of the columns of things taxable from the tax bill and a consequent diminished amount for one to pay, since simplified methods mean easier and surer collection, and therefore, the expenses of collecting, assessing, &c., being diminished, the amount needed for public purposes is decreased.

In conclusion the Judge remarks that he is tired and desires to rest on a farm for which he paid. He says that he is not in politics, and therefore refuses a discussion of the subject in regard to which he presumed to instruct the budding and plastic minds of the Texas State University, and refers all those who ask him to demonstrate by argument that the Judge's hat did not play the leading part during the address referred to, to "the many distinguished gentlemen in Texas who are in politics," although he neglects to inform us what obligations "the many distinguished gentlemen who are in politics" rest under to the distinguished gentleman who is not in politics that they should be called upon to assist one who avows his lack of connection with the gang out of the dilemma into which the idea that one can catch sound economic knowledge by having several times been in close proximity to various works which treat that subject has inveigled him. E. O. ROSCOE.

Brooklyn, Aug. 25, 1898.

THE AMERICAN BOY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Two boys, financially irresponsible persons, are now prosecuting a scheme to collect from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000 from the school children of the United States in order to present a new Maine to the Nation. Improving upon the late Mr. Gray, they say: "No monument nor bust nor storied urn will tell with half the force that this, our vessel, will the story of the sailors dead—Remember the Maine." This sounds as if dictated by the spirit of Mrs. Nickleby, but that is of no consequence; when boys are collecting millions, syntax is a minor affair. So are chronology and arithmetic, it seems, for these youths say that they first thought of replacing the Maine Jan. 19, and assert that they have sent out 25,000 letters and circulars, and yet have expended only $175. To plan to replace a vessel while she is still afloat and to obtain postage stamps at less than half of the regular rates, and stationery, printing, and clerk hire without price are joys reserved for boy patriots.

The first newspaper statement promulgated in their interest implied that they had collected $85,000 in three months, but the boys themselves say that they have consumed seven months in gathering the money; it follows that, should they bound their desires by the three millions, their task will be finished in fifty years. Now, is it reasonable to disturb the discipline of the public schools during the next half century by suspending the wise ordinances protecting the children from solicitation for money? Is it wise to suspend those ordinances, even for one day? The people of the United States grudge neither treasure nor life when their country requires them, but to give money to visionary boys is another matter. N. N.

CATHOLICISM IN PHILIPPINES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It is truly ridiculous in this age of enlightenment, when daily we are welcoming into the Catholic Church the thinkers willing to renounce all for the truth of their convictions, to read the accounts of those so-called "divines" and their followers who speak of evangelizing Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines. How pitiful their ignorance, how amusing their presumption! Do they consider these lands barren wastes, and the people down-trodden and kept in ignorance by the priests? The eminent Protestant John Barrett, American Minister to Siam, states in The North American Review of the priesthood in Manila: "Their efforts to preserve order are so respected that lawlessness is seldom displayed within the spheres of their influence. Numbering nearly 3,000, they include many men of great ability, noble character, and wide knowledge."

Of Manila he says: "There are railroads, street cars, telephones, electric lights, boulevards, parks, clubs, suburbs, and all the advantages of the nineteenth century. Charity and benevolence are represented in hospitals, homes, and asylums; education by colleges and schools of law, theology, medicine, pharmacy, and manual training, fine arts and sciences by museums, rare collections, and observatories; manufacturing by immense cigar, cigarette, and rope factories."

W. B. Palgrave, another Protestant gentleman writing of the beneficent influence of the Catholic religion in the Philippines in The Scientific American Supplement, says: "As a social bond, a humanizing influence, an effective sanction, a promoter of friendly intercourse, of right, of love even; a balm—ideal but not inefficacious—for the wounds and bruises of facts, Christianity has, it would seem, rarely been more advantageous to its followers than here." A sketch of Catholicity in the Philippines contributed to The Catholic World Magazine for August by Charleson Shane will further show the wonders accomplished by Catholicity, and if our country shall take these islands we will have a most valuable possession, principally because Catholic missionaries have labored long and earnestly among a savage people, and since The St. Louis Globe-Democrat insists that the autocratic rule of the Roman Catholic Church is wholly responsible for the actual condition of Manila, let us give the Catholic Church credit and appreciation.

As to the laughable statement that "America will not be controlled by Rome," Rome does not wish to control this or any other country, but will ever look after the welfare of the souls within the fold, no matter under what flags they bravely rally to protect their fatherlands. Let these pulpiteers and their followers, who seem to think America has been waging war against the Catholic Church and priestly rule, read of the martyr priests who gave their lives to bring the faith of Christ to American shores. Let them muster in the roll call, and they will see that nearly one-half of our army and navy is made up of Catholics, and these victorious Catholic American men, who so willingly offered their lives in their country's cause, would proudly rally to a man to sacrifice themselves for their faith. Nay, as of old, not alone brave men, but aged women and youthful virgins—yea, from Christ's vicar on earth, the venerable and saintly Leo XIII., to Christ's little ones, imbibing from their mothers the knowledge and love of their glorious faith, one and all would willingly, nay gladly, give the last drop of their blood, regretting only that they had but one life to offer for the coming of the Kingdom of their Father in heaven.

Let the evangelists begin their work, and may the renegades such as slaughter innocent priests, women, and children do them credit, but their attempts will only serve to strengthen the faith of those souls with a spark of true Catholicity and nobility, and they will come out in approved loyalty to the first Christian faith—the only faith that can point to martyrs, saints, and virgin men and women, who give their minds, their wills, their hearts, their lives not for filthy lucre or earthly gains, but only for the Master's sake, the Master's glory. HELENE M. ERNI.

New York, Aug. 26, 1898.

THE NEW JERSEY TROOPS.

Speculation at Sea Girt as to the Meaning of the War Department Orders.

SEA GIRT, Sept. 4.—The order issued by the War Department yesterday providing for the mustering out of the First and Second Regiments New Jersey Volunteers, and directing the Fourth Regiment to proceed to Camp Meade, Middletown, Penn., caused general surprise among the military officials and the State officers.

The opinion has all along prevailed that the Second Regiment was to be continued in service with the Fourth, and that the First and Third were the commands to be disbanded, but the orders issued by Gen. Corbin are interpreted to mean that the Fourth is to be the only New Jersey regiment assigned to the army of occupation, and that the Third is also to be mustered out. Should this prove true the Fourth will be made up of enlisted men from the four regiments.

The First Regiment arrived here early yesterday morning from Camp Alger, and as soon as the camp was put in order ten days' furloughs were granted to nearly 1,000 enlisted men of the command, and Col. Campbell sent them to Newark by special trains. The commissioned officers of the regiment and twenty-four enlisted men in each company were kept in camp to perform sentry duty.

The furloughed men will return to camp next Saturday, when Col. Campbell will endeavor to have their furloughs extended thirty days. The men will receive their pay upon their return, and the regiment will probably be mustered out some time next month.

The Second Regiment, now at Pablo Beach, Fla., will arrive here either Tuesday or Wednesday, and the command will be mustered out as soon as the necessary papers are prepared. The order disbanding the Third Regiment, now at Pompton Lakes and Fort Wadsworth, will probably be issued from Washington to-morrow. Less than 5 per cent. of this command want to continue in service.

The order directing the Fourth Regiment to move to Camp Meade has not been received by Col. Smith. Gov. Voorhees is opposed to the contemplated change, and will endeavor to have the order rescinded. He believes that if the regiment is to be assigned to the army of occupation in the Fall the men would be better off here than at Middletown.

To Christen the Illinois.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 4.—Mrs. John A. Barnes, Governor Tanner's daughter, who resides at 179 Fifty-third Street, Hyde Park, has been mentioned by her friends as the woman who will name the battleship Illinois, which will be launched at Newport News between Sept. 15 and 25. Mrs. Barnes is not in town, and it is thought that no decision has been made, although it is probable that a Chicago woman will perform the ceremony. Gov. Tanner is expected to announce the exact date of the launching within a few days. An excursion is to leave Chicago, and the State officials will be joined here by the Mayor and citizens who have been invited to attend.

Pastor Ill with Hiccoughs.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Sept. 4.—The Rev. Dr. Schnellendroussler, who was pastor of the Reformed Church in North Plainfield, and who has been troubled with hiccoughs, has again suffered a relapse. To-day his condition became such that he was removed to the hospital. He is sixty-five years old.

BIG FIRE IN NEWARK.

Flames Destroy Celluloid Factory and Many Other Buildings—Fourteen Persons are Burned.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 4.—Fire in the Celluloid Works and neighboring buildings did $200,000 worth of damage to-night. The fire started in the converting department in the big building at the corner of West Scott and Darcy Streets and spread with great rapidity. The factory was destroyed.

A general alarm was rung in and also a general call for patrol wagons and ambulances. Most of the surrounding buildings were three stories high and filled with people who worked in the factory. They had no more than time to get out with their lives, and before all of them had reached the street their rooms were in flames.

Spontaneous combustion is supposed to have caused the fire. The watchmen say all they saw was a burst of flame and then the fire shot from floor to floor so fast that they could do no more than get out.

At a late hour it was learned that fourteen men, women, and children were burned, occupants of some of the houses. They were taken to St. Michael's, German, and St. Barnabas's Hospitals for treatment. Some are severely burned about the head, face, and body.

DRANK POISONED WHISKY.

Deadly Presents from an Unknown Source Nearly Caused the Death of Three Persons.

Three persons were brought close to death yesterday afternoon, when they drank a portion of the contents of a bottle of whisky which had been sent to them by some unknown person. As it is one of them is not yet out of danger.

The victims are John Hills, his wife Margaret, and his sister-in-law, Mary Condon, who live in a flat at 84 Second Street, on the first floor. Hills is an ice dealer in business at the foot of East Twelfth Street.

A week ago a messenger delivered at the flat a small glass flask of whisky. No member of the family knew who it came from, as there was no message with it. The bottle was put in a closet. Tuesday a second flask came. It was marked "Pure Rye." This was also put in the closet unopened.

The next day still another flask came. This one was marked "Slivoritz"—a Hungarian drink. The label was of white paper, prettily decorated with lead pencil scrollwork. This flask was placed with the others.

By this time the family began to wonder who was sending them all the liquor. Still they thought little of it, as the ice dealer has many friends, and it was believed some of them were remembering him. Friday a fourth flask arrived. This was marked "Old Crow Whisky," but the flask had the appearance of having been in use for some time.

None of the liquor was tasted until yesterday afternoon. Then Hills opened the "Old Crow" bottle. He, his wife, and his sister-in-law, each took a small drink—a very small one they explained to the doctor afterward. The physician said that they owned their chance of recovery to their moderation, as a large glass of the stuff would speedily have caused death.

An hour after taking the drinks the family became ill. Each had the same symptoms—pains in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, flushed face, and colorless lips. Hills, alarmed, hurriedly sent for Dr. T. T. Leyendecker of 138 Second Street, who employed heroic measures, with the result that Hills and his wife were eventually pronounced out of danger, though Mary Conlon's life, the doctor said, hung by a thread.

After he had attended the sufferers, Dr. Leyendecker examined the bottles of liquor and expressed the opinion that each flask contained enough atropine poison to kill a dozen persons. "It is a miracle," said he, "that no one has succumbed."

The doctor took the flasks to the East Fifth Street Police Station, and two detectives were sent out to make an investigation. The liquors will be sent to the chemist of the Board of Health to be analyzed.

Hills says he cannot imagine why anybody should attempt to murder him or his family.

Funeral of Oscar Von Hildebrandt.

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon over the body of Oscar Von Hildebrandt, a member of Company B, Eighth Regiment, who died in Chickamauga last Tuesday, in the German Lutheran Church, at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Union Avenue. The coffin was banked high with flowers and covered with an American flag. Eight members of Company B acted as pall bearers, headed by Quartermaster Henry Etrich. The interment was in Woodlawn. Mr. Von Hildebrandt was a school teacher in Grammar School No. 46, and lived with his widowed mother at 751 Morris Avenue.

Private Webster Buried.

David Webster of Troop H, Fifth Cavalry, died at Huntsville, Ala., on Aug. 24 of typhoid fever. At the outbreak of hostilities he was in St. Louis, Mo. He enlisted there at once and was ordered to Tampa, where he staid a week or ten days before his death, when his command removed to Huntsville. The family heard nothing of his death until Aug. 29. The body had already been buried, but orders were sent to have it exhumed and shipped to New York. It arrived Saturday, and funeral services were held yesterday from his father's home, 1,458 Lexington Avenue. The burial was at Cypress Hills Cemetery. One of his brothers, Harry Webster, is now at Chickamauga with the Fourteenth Regiment of Brooklyn.

Death of Corp. Small.

Louis B. Small, Corporal of Company B, Seventy-first Regiment, died in the New York Hospital Saturday afternoon of typhoid fever. He was brought home from Camp Wikoff a week ago yesterday. His relatives found him in the camp at Montauk out on the ground away from the hospital, without medicine or comforts of any kind. He was brought immediately to his home, 323 West Seventeenth Street, and later taken to the hospital. He was thirty-three years old, and had been in the regiment six years. The funeral will take place to-morrow at 10 o'clock from the Church of St. Francis Xavier. A military burial will follow at Calvary Cemetery.

The 47th to Remain in Service.

NEWPORT, Sept. 4.—The order to remain in service has been received by the members of the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers at Fort Adams, and to some of that military organization the report was hailed with delight. This feeling predominates among the officers, but with the non-commissioned officers and privates there is a feeling of despair and disappointment.

Denied that He Killed Himself.

An odd case of mistaken identification occurred yesterday at Bloomfield, N. J., where a body was washed up in the Morris Canal and was said to be that of August Aue, sixty years old, of Bloomfield, who has been despondent since the loss of his wife two years ago, and who disappeared a day or so ago. The body was taken to a morgue, and while Aue's relatives were weeping over it, the man himself walked in and denied that he had killed himself. He managed to persuade the weeping ones that he was reasonably sure of what he was talking about, and the identity of the body is now a mystery.

Lovesick Sisters Agree to Die.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4—Elsie and Meta Kaven, sisters, of 743 North Wood Street, were both in love with Charles Burmeister and could not agree which should marry him. They decided to commit suicide, and chose carbolic acid, but when Meta saw Elsie's death agony she refused to keep her promise. Elsie died to-night.

The Yankee Reaches Port.

The auxiliary cruiser Yankee, Commander W. H. Brownson, arrived yesterday morning from Philadelphia and anchored off Tompkinsville, S. I.

Ministry of War Declined.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Paris correspondent of The Daily News says that both Gen. Saussier and Gen. Zurlinden have declined the War Office portfolio.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas H. Fletcher
The Kind You Have Always Bought

ANOTHER ANDREE RUMOR.

Strange Man from the Clouds Appears Among the Esquimos.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Sept. 4.—Indians reaching Dauphin from the Far North report meeting an Eskimo who told of the appearance among his people of a strange man who descended from the clouds on the shores of Hudson Bay.

It is thought here that the man is Andrée, the arctic explorer.

ESQUIMOS AS SWINDLERS.

They Cheat Dr. Sheldon Jackson Out of Six Hundred Reindeer.

TACOMA, Wash., Sept. 4.—The steamer Del Norte brings news from St. Lawrence Bay which indicates that Dr. Sheldon Jackson has been swindled by Esquimos out of 600 reindeer bought by the Government agents.

Dr Jackson's mission was to secure 800 reindeer to replace the herd at Cape Prince of Wales that was driven to Point Barrow last spring to relieve whalers.

Dr. Jackson carried North $20,000 worth of supplies for herders at St. Lawrence Bay and other points. He found St. Lawrence Bay Station deserted, but natives reluctantly counted out 160 reindeer, which, they said, Government Agent Kelly had bought.

Dr. Jackson learned that Kelly was driven away by natives, presumably because he wounded one of them several years ago. Kelly is known to have bought 600 more reindeer, which the natives are holding back.

A ROUGH RIDER'S ROMANCE.

A Chicago Woman Leaves Home to Wed Her Soldier Lover.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Catherine Frick, a pretty German girl, of 120 Elm Street, is missing from her home. Her father, too, is gone, it is said, to Milwaukee, where the young woman is said to have fled in order to marry Private August Epstein of the Rough Riders. Epstein and Miss Frick were lovers a few years ago in Wurtemburg, Germany, but were separated by a misunderstanding. Both came to America, Miss Frick living here with her father and Epstein going to Oklahoma, where he became a cowboy.

They had no communication with each other until she read in the dispatches that he had been wounded at El Caney. She wrote to him, and their old love revived. He came to Camp Wikoff, but got a thirty days' furlough and arrived here last week. Mr. Frick is said to have first discovered his daughter's absence through a letter telling him she had gone to Milwaukee to marry the man she loved. He started for the Wisconsin city immediately to try to prevent the marriage. His only objection to Epstein is that the latter is a plainsman.

PRIVATE ANGIERS'S FUNERAL.

Buried with Military Honors in a Newport Cemetery.

NEWPORT, Sept. 4.—The remains of Private Frederick Angiers, who was brought to Newport Hospital from Montauk Thursday in a delirious condition and suffering from typhoid fever, and who died on Saturday, were buried with military hoonrs this afternoon by the local Grand Army Corps and veterans of the war.

The body was taken from the hospital in a broadcloth casket covered with the American flag. The hearse was followed not only by Grand Army veterans, but others who fought in the war of the rebellion. This escort was headed by Col. John Hare Powell and Major Theodore K. Gibbs. The remains were taken to St. Joseph's Catholic Church, where Father Downing preached a sermon dwelling on the patriotism of the dead soldier and scored in no uncertain language those whom, he declared, were responsible for his death.

There were many pretty floral pieces sent by unknown sympathizers. The body was taken to the hearse and borne to St. Colombo's Cemetery, where the interment was made. The body will remain there until relatives are found. It was not until to-night that it was learned that the dead soldier was one of Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

CHICAGO'S ELEVATED ROAD.

Bonds Amounting to $4,000,000 for Completing the Line.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—A local banker, who returned from New York to-day, said that an issue of $4,000,000 bonds would probably be floated during the present week, and that work on the Northwestern "L" Road would recommence. The bond issue is expected to be taken by a New York banking syndicate at 90, the bonds bearing 5 per cent. interest. Stockholders of the Old Columbia Construction Company will also have the privilege of subscribing for the bonds on the same terms with the New York syndicate.

The deal, which is thus being taken up with the prospect of speedy consummation, is the same deal that Mr. Yerkes was at work on in February, when the blowing up of the Maine caused New York financiers to hesitate and "throw down" even such a nice proposition as taking 5 per cent. Northwestern bonds at 90, secured by a mortgage on valuable property.

At the present time only about 51 per cent. of the entire length of the structure has been erected. The Northwestern "L" will have to be completed by Dec. 31 of this year if forfeiture of the present franchise rights is to be prevented.

TO ENTERTAIN NAVAL HEROES.

Newport Preparing to Give the Men of the Monitors Welcome.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—A meeting was held this afternoon of the Newport Naval Entertainment Committees, at which the Chairman, Congressman Melville Bull, presided. After various matters pertaining to the entertainment of the officers and men of the naval fleet was gone over, it was learned that owing to repairs being necessary to the monitor Amphitrite, the Terror and Puritan would remain with the former at Mole St. Nicholas until repairs were completed, and probably the cruiser Montgomery, thereby delaying the carrying out of the programme on the date mentioned.

The monitor Miantonomoh, however, had sailed it was reported on Aug. 31 and is expected here to-day or to-morrow, and the torpedo fleet later. Congressman Bull has telegraphed to the Secretary of the Navy asking that if the other monitors are to be greatly delayed that other vessels be sent to take their places in the entertainment, as many who have contributed toward the fund will have gone away if the affair is delayed too long.

The programme of events, as agreed to by the Executive Committee, was submitted to the Advisory Committee, composed of Commander Albert Kautz, Commander John McGowan, Lieut. Commander William McCart Little, United States Navy; Lieut. Col. W. Haskins, Lieut. Col. John Eddy, commanding the Forty-seventh New York Volunteers, and Major Stevens, Jr., commanding the Newport Artillery Company, and all of them approved the programme as arranged.

Treasurer H. H. Hunnewell made his report, which was very encouraging, while Mr. O. H. P. Belmont, Chairman of the Executive Committee, submitted a plan pertaining to the entertainment to the officers and bluejackets, which was highly commended and voted to be put into execution.

Bathing Accidents at Flemington.

FLEMINGTON, N. J., Sept. 4.—Antonio Greco, forty years old, of Jersey City, was drowned while bathing in the South Branch River here this afternoon. He swam out beyond his depth, and before help could reach him he sank. About the same time Alphonse Battle and Philip Folsom became exhausted while some distance from shore, and were rescued with difficulty. Battle was rescued by William Bartles, a farmer. When brought ashore he was unconscious, and after hard work was revived.

Henry N. Fanton Dies in Danbury.

DANBURY, Conn., Sept. 4.—Henry N. Fanton, who was stricken with apoplexy while actively engaged in the Republican caucus held here Wednesday night, died to-night, aged sixty-four.

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ENGLAND IN AFRICA.

There can be no dispute that "Gordon is avenged." It is quite natural that this sentimental consideration should be uppermost in the minds of the British people. Indeed, the failure to rescue or to avenge Gordon fourteen years ago has been deeply and bitterly resented by his countrymen. It is quite true that the heroic adventurer had no promise of support from the Government of the time. He was carrying out a daring adventure at his own peril, of his own motion, and there was no warrant for the charges of perfidy. Nevertheless, Gordon was working for his country, and the failure of his country to back him up was the strongest count in the indictment of Mr. Gladstone by his political adversaries. It had more to do with his final fall than any of the acts or omissions which lay nearer the surface, perhaps more even than his advocacy of home rule for Ireland.

But of course it would be a great mistake to suppose that the avenging of Gordon was either the main motive or the main achievement of the present Anglo-Egyptian expedition. The belated dash into the desert under Lord Wolseley was as different a thing as possible from the deliberate, irresistible, glacial advance of the British from Egypt toward the equator. In the interval they have been putting Egypt in order. Both on the financial and the military sides the work of these intervening years has been a work of preparation. In the former war the desperate fanatics of the Mahdi were greatly an overmatch for the Egyptian levies. If we are to believe a British and imperialist poet they were an overmatch even for the British regulars. But in the interval not only have Egyptian finance and taxation been administered rigorously and honestly by Lord Cromer, but "Sergeant What's 'is Name," the inconspicuous British drillmaster, has been equally busy with the Egyptian Army. It follows that when Sir Herbert Kitchener's expedition once started, it was irresistible. It has not received a single check in its slow progress from Dongola to Khartoum. It has undergone hardships and privations, but these were foreseen and as much as might be mitigated. And the result is that the British now hold impregnably the whole line from the Mediterranean to within some fifteen degrees of the equator.

That the work of the British in Egypt during these fifteen years has been a good work there can be no dispute. Egypt itself has succumbed to civilization. Justice has succeeded oppression and law the caprice of a tyrant. The occasional notes of protest that are still raised against "perfidious Albion" lack both cogency and sincerity. The evident fact is that British rule is the best thing that ever happened to Egypt, and that no friend of civilization can desire to see it withdrawn. And the extension of it is a benefaction to mankind. It is "an advance upon chaos and the dark." And in spite of our sentimental sympathy with the simple Boers, elbowed out of the possessions in which they are striving to live the lives of pastoral patriarchs at the end of the nineteenth century, what is true of North Africa is true of South Africa as well. The advance northward from the Cape of Good Hope is as much a triumph of civilization as the advance southward from the mouth of the Nile. When these two movements meet the civilization of Africa will have been in great part accomplished. And all civilized men can, in view of that achievement, afford to join the British poet's acclamation

> "To the last and the largest empire,
> To the map that is half unrolled."

THE WORK OF THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The Congressional elections to be held this Fall will in some regards be most important. The Congressmen then chosen will have to deal with many important questions growing out of our war with Spain, and with others relating strictly to home affairs not less important.

While the legislation required for the immediate administration of such territory as shall remain in our possession after the treaty of peace is concluded and ratified will undoubtedly be provided by the present Congress at its remaining session, this legislation will necessarily be largely provisional and tentative. It presents far too complex and difficult a problem to be disposed of in the ten weeks of a short session. Moreover, in the most important case, that of Cuba, the action of the United States will, during the next Winter at least, be limited pretty strictly to maintaining order and preparing the public mind, both in the island and at home, for whatever policy may seem most fit and desirable. The larger and more elaborate task of legislating as to the relations and functions of the United States in the Antilles, and probably in the Philippines, and a like task for Hawaii, will fall upon the next Congress, and it will require the best men that can be secured.

With the close of the war will come the very essential duty of reorganizing the entire military establishment of the country and extending the naval establishment. The regular army must at least be maintained at the strength authorized at the outbreak of the war, and may with advantage be extended to 100,000 men. The mere increase of the regular army is, however, by no means all that is necessary. Its system must be reformed and perfected; it is hardly too much to say that a system must be created. What may be called a co-ordinating body, or general staff, must be provided, by means of which the various departments—equipment, transportation, medical, with provision of war material—can be made to work together toward a common end. It has been shown that in discipline, drill, and steadiness and alertness in operation on a large scale the army is in excellent condition. It can fight as well as any army in the world. But the system for preparing it to fight, moving it to where the fighting is needed, and caring for it, is abominably defective. It must be provided, and of the best. In addition, a system must be established by which a National Guard, well officered and equipped, and capable of immediate service, can be made out of the million of young men who would gladly join it. To do this work wisely and faithfully and to exclude from it the virus of politics that has wrought such deadly havoc in the War Department will require Congressmen of the best obtainable kind.

Besides this task, the next Congress will have very serious duties to meet in the readjustment of taxation, not only with regard to the crude and Chinese internal revenue measure enacted at the last session, but with reference to our expanding foreign trade, the rich opportunities offered on our northern border, and the new avenues opened by our recent acquisitions. An instance of the urgency of this question is the effect on the revenue of any change in the duties on imports from Puerto Rico and Cuba. The former duties will, of course, cease with the cession of the island. The latter may cease through annexation, or may have to be modified very considerably. A possible loss of some $50,000,000 of revenue must be contemplated. Obviously the fiscal policy of the country cannot now be disposed of on the lines laid out by Mr. Nelson Dingley.

There is still more necessary work to be done by the next Congress. This is the absolute elimination of the nuisance and peril of free silver inflation and repudiation from our finances and the provision of a sound and elastic banking currency with the establishment of the gold standard beyond all cavil or question. We have shed the shell of political isolation, and at a bound taken our place—a very advanced place—among the great powers of the world. Our new career should be one of peace and commerce with all nations. For that mission we require the standard of currency recognized by all nations, and a system at home that will safely and promptly meet the needs of all sections. The time is ripe for this achievement. The simple legislation adequate for it is already prepared, and has been reported to the House of Representatives. The next Congress should surely enact it.

Under these conditions it is plain that the elections this Fall will be of the highest importance. So far the nominations for them have not attracted very serious attention. But whether in the nominations or elections, the sober and sensible voters of the country should strive to get the very best men. If they do not, great and irreparable mischief may ensue.

HOW TO SECURE "REVISION."

The sentiment seems to be growing in Paris that, contingent on recent disclosures, a reopening of the Dreyfus case is necessary to maintain the integrity of the nation, to say nothing of the honor of the army. By what procedure may this act be performed?

According to French legal custom it may be done simply by an order issued from the Ministry of Justice, approved by the Council of State, explaining that for certain reasons, which need not be made public, a revision of the trial is deemed necessary. In this instance the farce of 1894 might be re-enacted, and the same pledge of "professional secrecy" might still keep the public in ignorance of the evidence upon which a second conviction might be secured.

It is not likely, however, that the friends of Dreyfus will wait for such action on the part of M. Sarrien, nor is it at all probable that the Garde des Sceaux and Minister of Justice, himself an acknowledged believer in the innocence of Dreyfus, would take the initiative where the result might be so far from the significance of justice as understood by intelligent persons. There is another way—a way that will undoubtedly be adopted.

A demand is made upon the Minister of Justice to confer with the Court of Cassation in order to obtain a reversal of judgment, according to Article 441 of the Code d'Instruction Criminelle. This demand must be supported with evidence, a reasonable comprehension of which would tend to show that the conviction of Dreyfus was obtained in violation of Article 101 of the Code of Military Justice, or through evidence against the genuineness of which the question of reasonable doubt is raised.

Article 441 reads as follows:

"When, upon the exhibition of a formal order given him by the Minister of Justice, the Public Prosecutor attached to the Court of Cassation shall denounce to the Criminal Section judicial acts, sentences, or judgments contrary to law, these acts, sentences, or judgments may be (pourront être) annulled, and the officers of police or the Judges prosecuted, if there shall be cause in the manner provided for in Chapter 3 of Part IV. of the present code." [Crimes and delinquencies committed by Judges outside of their functions, or in the exercise of their functions.]

Article 101 of the Code of Military Justice says:

"The examining counsel proceeds to question the person arraigned. He questions him concerning his name, Christian names, age, place of birth, profession, residence, and the circumstances of the delinquency; he causes to be shown to him [the one arraigned] all the pieces of evidence which might serve to convict him, and he questions him in order that he [the one arraigned] may declare whether he recognizes them. If there should be several persons arraigned for the same delinquency, each of them shall be questioned separately, except to have them confront one another if it shall be necessary. The examination ended, what has been said is read to the person arraigned in order that he may declare whether his answers have been faithfully transcribed, and whether they contain the truth and whether he persists in them. The interrogatory is signed by the person arraigned and witnessed with the signature of the examining counsel and that of the register. If the person arraigned refuse to sign, his refusal is noted. The report of the officers conducting the investigation is also read to the arraigned."

There is no question that the conviction of Dreyfus was secured through a violation of the rule governing court-martial procedure as above quoted; still it is unlikely that the petition for a reversal of judgment will be based on this charge. It has been tried before and has been summarily dismissed, even though supported by the posthumous confession of the late Col. Sandherr, who presided at the Dreyfus court-martial. But by allowing the question of validity of documents to be raised the heads of the General Staff risk nothing.

Now what evidence have the friends of Dreyfus to offer to show reasonable doubt of the authenticity of the documents? It will doubtless be contended that since the letter fashioned to confirm the judgment has been acknowledged to be a forgery, and since this letter must have maintained its alleged authenticity through the sheer fact that it resembled other documents, which must have been used to convict Dreyfus, then it follows that there is reason to doubt the genuineness of these other documents. Moreover, the fact that the man who was one of the principal witnesses before the court-martial that convicted Dreyfus is now a self-confessed forger and a suicide quite properly raises the question as to the trustworthiness of his testimony.

It is hardly likely that M. Sarrien, entertaining the convictions that he does, will contend that the question of reasonable doubt has not been adequately and properly established.

COMMISSIONS AFLOAT AND ASHORE.

Now that the general public is so industriously engaged in seeking for information about the persons and methods responsible for the frightful conditions prevailing among our troops, it will undoubtedly occur to some thoughtful persons to ask why something similar has not happened in the navy. Of course there has been a wide difference in the conditions under which the soldiers and the sailors have lived. The former have been exposed to the deadly influences of climate in camps and in the field, while the sailor always carries his house and his change of dry clothing with him. Furthermore, he has garments for all sorts of weather, and they are as easily accessible to him as they would be if he had not his home on the rolling deep. It is not a matter of wonder that sickness has been unable to ravage the navy as it has the army.

But there were hundreds of other openings for the display of incompetency in the nautical branch of our service, and yet every one feels the justice of the comments of English naval officers on the demonstrations of perfect efficiency on the part of the officers of our navy. We must remember, however, that this efficiency has not been shown by the regulars alone. The volunteer officers, whether taken from the Naval Militia, the merchant service, or from among the ranks of retired naval officers, have without exception shown complete competency at sea. Not a single vessel manned or handled by volunteer officers has been rendered incapable of performing the service allotted to her. No investigation into mismanagement has been required anywhere in the auxiliary navy.

There can be only one reason for this. The Navy Department assured itself of the competency of the volunteer officers before it asked the President to commission them. So far as is known there has not been a single political appointment made in the navy. At the beginning of the war Secretary Long appointed several boards of naval officers to examine all applicants for commissions in the volunteer navy. And all that the greatest political influence in the country could obtain was a permit to go before a board and be examined. It is known that all kinds of wires were pulled. Men who knew the President and the Secretary made personal appeals to them. Newspaper influence was brought to bear. Senators and Congressmen interceded. But all to no avail, for never was anything secured except the inevitable order to appear before an examining board. And even at that, the order contained no stipulation as to rank. A man was examined for a commission as a "line officer." The board before which he appeared decided what rank he should have on the merits of his examination.

No rank higher than Lieutenant Commander in the coast patrol or Lieutenant in the navy was given to any man, no matter how proficient he proved. The rank of Lieutenant carried command with it in many instances, and every volunteer lieutenant placed in command of a vessel has proved competent. That was because the examination was thorough, and there was no favoritism. Every man who obtained even the rank of ensign was compelled to show sufficient knowledge of seamanship and navigation to take a vessel out of one port and into another. A man who could not tell how to operate all the deck gear of a vessel of the Yankee type, establish his latitude and longitude by the usual observations, and show a pretty large familiarity with the Atlantic coast of the United States could not get a commission at all.

Because of the rigorous application of this system the auxiliary craft of the navy are coming home in first-class condition, and there has been no ignorant exposure of the lives of our volunteer sailors. Because of it the patrolling of the mine fields in the various harbors was carried on in thick and gusty weather, day and night, without a single disaster. Because of it the work of the coast signal service has been performed with a silent efficiency, whose very absence of incident proves its excellence. And all this was accomplished because the Secretary of the Navy had the wisdom, foresight, and honesty to make officers of the regular navy the judges as to the fitness of volunteers to obtain commissions.

And therein lies the secret of the vast and appalling contrast between the smooth success of all our naval work and the disastrous outcome of the mobilization of our volunteer army. Because a ship was a machine and nautical skill absolutely out of the reach of a landlubber, only sailormen could get appointments as naval officers. But the great pulsating human machine, the army, was in large part at the mercy of men to whom even landsmen at sea would have been superior. If the Government had made the officers of the regular army the arbiters of the distribution of commissions, as they did in the case of the navy, the glaring incompetence which is now throwing shame on our entire military establishment would never have had power to work evil. The officers of the regular army would have seen to it that only men properly qualified had commissions, and Secretary Alger would have been deprived of the opportunity to demonstrate his complete lack of sagacity by sowing the land with corpses.

MAKING A VIRTUE OF A NECESSITY.

Mr. Thomas C. Platt admits that "there seems to be a rising tide" in favor of the nomination of Col. Roosevelt for Governor. He has not yet been swept off his feet by the tide, however. He is unpledged, uncommitted. He does not know whom he will support in the convention. He denies the authenticity of an interview in which he was represented as declaring himself unreservedly for Roosevelt.

Would it have made any material difference if Mr. Platt, instead of declaring himself to be uncommitted, had said: "I have decided to favor the nomination of Frank S. Black and shall oppose the nomination of Col. Roosevelt in the convention"? Would not Roosevelt have been nominated just the same? The Roosevelt movement is too powerful for the boss. He cannot resist it. He will take Col. Roosevelt because the mass of the party will take nobody else. He dislikes and dreads Roosevelt. He will support him under compulsion and make a virtue of necessity.

Mr. Platt's machine may as well go out of commission for two years if Col. Roosevelt is elected Governor. The Democratic candidate, if he proves to be human and approachable, may get the votes of a good many Platt Republicans. They would prefer a chance to "deal" with the enemy to the cold and hunger of a Roosevelt administration.

But what does Col. Roosevelt say?

France's substitutes for statesmen are making a last desperate effort to interpose between themselves and the French people the spectre of impending war with Germany. That the spectre is more than a sheet draped over a broomstick can fairly be doubted, and still more uncertain is the chance that it will again inspire terror enough to save the General Staff from conviction of well-assorted crimes, ranging from cowardice up to forgery and theft. If Germany has calmly endured for years hardly veiled hints that her military representatives corrupted French officers, what reason has she to see an excuse for declaring hostilities in open declarations to that effect? And if there is any trust to be placed in semi-official denials, these open declarations could be made only to be disproved. Therein lies the real danger to the General Staff, and it knows it.

THE TREATMENT OF SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

For years I have been a reader of your paper, and have never cared for any other. I want to ask a simple question. Are the soldiers in camp at Manila to be treated as those who are daily coming north? Is there no way that the President of the United States can prevent such treatment? I wish to quote a portion of a letter received from my son, who went on the Newport on the third expedition: "Our bunks are inspected every morning, and every afternoon we must take our blankets on deck and also our pillows and air them. The doctor made us all cut the straw out of our pillows and throw it overboard, as it drew too much heat. We sleep on the bare boards in our bunks—that is, we spread our blankets over them and lie on the blankets. It is no fun lying on the soft side of a plank. All the men are kicking on the way we are fed. The ice water is shut off to keep the meat. The water is placed in barrels and we drink it lukewarm. It is a terrible thing to crave a drink of cold water and have to take hot water. We are eating like a lot of hogs. Last night for supper we had two tablespoonfuls of apple sauce, coffee, and hardtack. The sauce must have been full of bad apples, for over forty of the men were sick at their stomachs. Breakfast consisted of hardtack and canned salmon, which was bad, and coffee. Our dinner consisted of a small piece of bad meat, with maggots in it, hardtack, and coffee. If the United States were to go to war again with a foreign country, there is not a man on board who would go. Everybody is complaining, and with good reason. I am sorry I enlisted; if we were only fed well, nobody would kick, but we have not even decent water." Is there not some timely remedy?

I. WILSON.

Big Indian, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1898.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I observe with regret in to-day's issue of The Times, generally so trustworthy and always influential, a most erroneous description by a correspondent of the beliefs of Christian Scientists, alleging that they do not believe that Jesus is the Son of God or can heal disease, but do believe that by the power of the mind over the body it can be healed.

The authoritative statement of Christian Science is found in "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," by the Rev. Mary Baker G. Eddy, a book which your many correspondents on this subject ought to read and try to understand before they waste your valuable space with crude attempts at criticism or vain efforts for overthrow of the wonderful, healing, reforming, saving truth revealed through its pages.

First—No other religious system has so emphasized the divinity that was in "the man Christ Jesus"—the "Son" described in that most instructive first chapter of Hebrews, the spiritual idea of the Father Divine Life and Love, Truth, which gives men power to become sons of God, which frees men from sin, evil, and diseases of every kind, and is the perfect and only Saviour from sin, sickness, and death. From the little book just mentioned the Christian Scientists have been reading in their Sunday services during these Summer months abundant selections in affirmation of the Sonship of God that was claimed by Jesus of Nazareth and of the healing of all manner of diseases by Him. These extracts, in connection with the Scriptural accounts of the same things, have constituted the sermons at their nearly 400 places of worship in this country. Christian Scientists regard the Scriptures as very sacred, and prove their doctrine by its abundant confirmation in the canonical books of the Bible. Man-made creeds are of no value.

Second—All theories or methods of healing the body by the power over it of any human mind (so-called) of whatever name or nature, hypnotism, animal magnetsim, theosophy, mental healing, spiritualism, mesmerism, et omnes genus, are unqualifiedly condemned in this book as violating the First Commandment, substituting other gods for the one God who is the only Cause, the Divine Principle of the spiritual universe which He created and which is forever good. None of these forms of healing are ever practiced by Christian Scientists, whatever name may be assumed by those who use them.

I trust you will make this correction as conspicuous as was the hasty misstatement of your correspondent. Is it necessary that your hospitable columns should be freely open to every thoughtless effusion from a facile pen denouncing or ridiculing Christian Scientists, who are for the most part too busy healing the sick and casting out demons to notice such attacks of error?

Jesus of Nazareth was called Beelzebub by the Pharisees—the most religious men of His community—and was crucified by the Church of His day for teaching a more spiritual religion, attested, as His teaching is to-day, by "signs following." If there had been a modern daily press in Jerusalem, Mr. Editor, what would have been its attitude toward Him and His followers.

Third—Among the many benefits received by mankind since Mrs. Eddy, in 1866, began to proclaim Christian Science may be hastily mentioned the useful applications of electricity, the gift to women of honorable self-support in many industries, numberless improvements in medical methods, sanitation, &c.; increased longevity, the tendency of the radical thought in natural science (so-called) toward the denial of matter instead of the denial of God, temperance and political reform, international arbitration, the shortening of wars, the wonderful sparing of human life in the late war with Spain, and now the Russian Czar's proposal of general disarming and universal peace. Can this be passed over as a mere coincidence? Such illumination of the universal human intellect and such responses to a quickened conscience will increase until all shall know God from the least unto the greatest and He whose right it is shall reign.

THEO. D. WARREN.

East Orange, N. J., Aug. 28, 1898.

THE REAL OFFENDER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your attacks on Secretary Alger are presumably justified, for a journal of the high standing of The Times would not otherwise so vehemently repeat them; but why do you not strike at the real offender? The members of the Cabinet are really nothing more than the clerks, agents, or servants of the President. He alone is, in fact, and in the eye of the law, responsible for their acts. The evil lies further back than the War Office. If the most competent, efficient, and conscientious administrator were the head of the War Office he would have been helpless in the face of the political staff appointments made by the President. The American people must have short memories if they have already forgotten with what indignation and disgust they received the appointment of the sons and nephews and other incompetent relatives or protégés of Senators, Governors, and millionaires. The independent press pointed out at that time that staff appointments were regarded, in all well organized armies, as vitally important, and were everywhere reserved for army officers of the most brilliant attainments and the highest grade of ability; that soldiers who were ill-fed, ill-clad, and improperly cared for in camp could not render the most efficient service and would fall a prey to disease, and that, consequently, the appointment of untried, inexperienced and ignorant civilians to the Commissary Department was nothing short of a crime.

The condition in which our poor soldiers have returned shows that such criticisms were abundantly justified. President McKinley himself served in the war of the rebellion and cannot even interpose the poor plea of ignorance. He must have known what he was about when he deliberately imperiled the health and the lives of our private soldiers by appointments which could have no other motive than to confirm his political position or to pay off his political debts. He is the real culprit, and on him should fall the execration of an outraged people. Alger is only a subordinate and not worth the ammunition you are wasting on him. By the way, why have you nothing to say about Secretary Long's action in giving a naval appointment to that man Hearst, who could not get into the navy or army of any other civilized nation, any more than he could marry into the royal family of England.

ITHURIEL.

New York, Aug. 31, 1898.

PROBLEMS THAT CONFRONT US.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Now that peace is in sight, are the results of this war recognized by the American people at large? Cuba alone presents a stupendous problem, and are those who have charge of our Government strong enough to solve it with honor to the country and justice to our solemn pledges? Or will the question find its answer only in party politics? Will the sentiment of the unthinking be appealed to, and will the policy of "grab" take the place of the policy of truth and justice, in order that a certain political party may hold the reigns of power for a few years longer? It is to be hoped not; but from what I read and hear, it strikes me that, as regards Cuba, there will be found a specious excuse for breaking a pledge, made to the world before war commenced, on which pledge the war was begun and fought.

The Philippines present a still more difficult problem. We there come in conflict with the interests of the greater European powers. We have a body of trained diplomats facing us, (whose Governments are narrowly watching us,) ready to take advantage of the least misstep on our part, united, with one exception, in antagonism to us. It is that one exception alone that has kept the others from interfering with us before this.

We are about to cast off the Monroe doctrine, to enter the lists, and to take upon ourselves the rivalry, responsibilities, and anxieties of a foreign policy, and with no trained school of diplomats. We must pit our green inexperience against the training of centuries. We cannot use "party methods" there. If we try "deals," we will be pretty sure to "come out at the little end of the horn." It is to be hoped that the exigencies of the situation will awaken the Nation to the necessity of permanent civil service, of a diplomatic school.

We cannot return the Philippines to Spain under the old conditions. Spain is not strong enough, and if she were recognized as mistress of the Philippines, she would have to engage in a war of reconquest, which would surely be attended by consequences serious to our interests and to those of other nations, and would certainly give rise to further complications. We cannot let the Philippines pass into the hands of another power without great danger of a general European war, into which we would doubtless be drawn ourselves. We cannot make a republic of the islands. The Filipinos are a mixture of Malay and other races. Many of the native tribes have never been throughly subdued. The Chinese inhabitants control nearly all the trade of Manila and the islands, and are hated by the natives.

If we should leave the Filipinos to themselves anarchy would reign in six months, European powers would step in, ostensibly to protect their own interests; there would be trouble all around, and a general war would probably ensue. There remains for us to keep the Philippines, to spend vast sums in subduing the natives and in creating a stable Government, and to tax our people to make up those sums until such Government is formed. Are we prepared to do this? Will those in power disregard politics, and send the right men to form an honest Government and to rule in the Philippines? I think these problems should hold the attention of all true Americans.

C. C. PINCKNEY NORRIS.

Wiesbaden, Aug. 14, 1898.

THE PEOPLE KNOW WHERE THE BLAME LIES.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Investigation! The people have investigated, and they know who is to blame for the condition of our returning soldiers. The witnesses have been the poor fellows themselves. Their hollow cheeks and trembling limbs plead with an eloquence that no tongue or pen could reach. Death points with his bony finger to the men in high places who have helped him to such an abundant harvest. And who are they whose names should be handed down only to be execrated through all ages to come?

First and foremost stands the President of the United States. By his appointment of men whose incompetence has been demonstrated to be equaled only by their indifference to the suffering which by common consent has been laid at their door, he has placed himself in a position to be called before the tribunal of the sovereign people and made to give an account of his stewardship. Men, his superiors in everything but practical politics, have been tortured—nay, murdered—before our very eyes, because the exigencies of a party demanded that the henchmen of the political leader should have their rewards. This is no time to mince matters. McKinley is responsible for Alger, as Alger is responsible for his subordinates. The moment confusion appeared was the time for investigation and the removal of incompetent officials. Alger should have held his subordinates strictly responsible. That he did not is patent, and his shortcomings are reflected back to the President, who appointed him to a position which he was notoriously incompetent to fill.

There is no disguising the fact that the Government has been weak—shilly-shallying is the word—ordering to-day and countermanding to-morrow, thus making "confusion worse confounded." What wonder that the different camps were behindhand in their preparations, when those in authority never decided what to do until it was too late to do it decently! What wonder that the Quartermaster and the Commissary found it impossible to keep pace with the tergiversations of those whose business it was to direct their movements! What wonder that the medical service was inefficient, when the head of the department not only showed himself to be without executive ability, but so blinded by self-conceit that he could not see that men were dying right and left before his very eyes from causes which, in these days of scientific progress, have no right to exist?

The great sanitarian, the great bacteriologist, has turned out to be a little god, indeed; and I, for one, no longer worship at his shrine. It has been wet with the blood of the innocents. Even at this date the camp at Montauk is a disgrace to the Nation. The details, not half told, are before us every day, and the righteous indignation of the American people is rapidly rising to the danger point. As The Times says in to-day's editorial—"The storm is rising, Mr. President, and it threatens your political household, and you."

VOTER.

East Hampton, L. I., Sept. 1, 1898.

TILEFISH AND SMELT.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I notice in The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art of Aug. 20, under the head of "Here and There," a paragraph calling attention to the destruction of tilefish along the Atlantic Coast in 1882, and quoting distinguished authorities sustaining the opinion that the destruction of these fish was owing to influx of arctic water, &c.

It is a curious and suggestive coincidence that the same year marked the strange and sudden destruction of smelt in Lake Champlain. I quote from the Plattsburg Republican of Aug. 12, 1882. "Such large numbers of smelt are dying in Lake Champlain that in some spots the surface is thickly covered with them, appearing at a little distance like flocks of foam. Who can guess at the reason of this mortality of one of the most valuable food fishes in the lake? They were first noticed last Tuesday morning, [Aug. 8], when thousands of them were seen floating between Plattsburg and the Gut [8 miles]."

I remember this matter very well. If, instead of "thousands" the writer had said "millions," he would have been far within the limits of truth. My own observation extended not far on the lake, but so far the surface was covered with these fish. They were so numerous that they drifted upon the shores and fairly tainted the air. It was, indeed, a wholesale destruction. Another curious thing about it, they apparently all died at the same time. When first observed, they were apparently quite freshly killed, and the process of putrefaction was steady and uniform, and their disappearance was as simultaneous as their deaths had apparently been.

On the night of Aug. 4, the same year, there was a very remarkable electric storm which paralyzed the telegraph service and was accompanied by a very unusual display of the aurora borealis, and there was an impression abroad here at the time, that this mighty electric exhibition may have had some connection with the sudden and wholesale destruction of smelt in Lake Champlain, a destruction which appears to have been confined exclusively to the smelt, which, in common with other members of its family, has an adipose fin on the back, just in front of its caudal fin, while the tilefish has an adipose crest on the back of the head—possibly faint suggestions of electric conductors.

It would be a curious thing if it turned out that the destruction of tilefish, noted in The Times, was coincident with the death of the smelt in Lake Champlain, which latter, of course, could not have been caused by the influx of arctic water.

G. F. BIXBY.

Plattsburg, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1898.

TREATMENT OF TYPHOID FEVER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What is typhoid fever? It is a filth disease. It is also a preventible disease that has almost decimated our army through want of proper sanitary precautions. It has been transmitted to our troops, probably without an exceptional case, through impure drinking water.

Who is responsible? It is hard to say. Primarily, the Medical Department, from the Surgeons of the regiment to the Surgeon General. If the advice of a Surgeon is disregarded by the Colonel, or by the Brigadier General, he should appeal to the head of his department. He would thus clear himself of all blame. Once or twice during the civil war I had occasion to make such remonstrances and the orders came sharp and clear. The hygiene of a camp is entirely under the control of the medical officers. During all my services as a medical officer during the civil war I did not make a requisition for supplies that was not filled at once. Although we had more than a million men in the field, every legitimate request was instantly complied with.

It is well known to all well-informed physicians that the only intelligent treatment of typhoid fever is good nursing and cold applications, and that the only food should be milk. Thousands of lives have been lost through the failure of medical officers to demand these indispensable articles and the proper nursing of patients.

Let us take Camp Wikoff as an illustration. With the hundreds of fever cases arriving there and other hundreds leaving for city hospitals, what excuse is there for the authorities to refuse the offer of the Red Cross to supply a distilling plant to furnish the troops with pure drinking water? There is none but petty jealously and incompetency. There is, and can be, no excuse for the epidemics of typhoid fever that have broken out in our large camps. The first requisites in such camps should have been adequate distilling apparatus to supply pure water for all the troops and an ice plant to furnish Surgeons all the ice they may need for the fever cases.

With unlimited money at our command, has this obvious precaution against fever been taken? To my knowledge, not once. Surgeon General Sternberg is well known as a scientist. He has achieved a reputation as a bacteriologist, but with the best intentions in the world he seems to have lacked administrative ability. Secretary Alger is responsible for the thousands of lives lost through the inefficiency of the Quartermaster's and Commissary Departments. I fear that the Surgeon General must be held responsible for the demoralization and inefficiency of the Medical Department of the army.

Many hundreds of medical men have done all that medical men could do, and hundreds have sacrificed their health or lives in the performance of their duties, but to most of them the duties were new and they had no directing head.

VETERAN OF CIVIL WAR,
Late Chief Surgeon of Division.

New York, Sept. 1, 1898.

THE SEPTEMBER ELECTIONS.

Arkansas, Vermont, and Maine are the States which hold elections in September. This year the dates upon which the elections fall are: Arkansas, Sept. 5; Vermont, Sept. 6, and Maine, Sept. 12.

Arkansas elects this month a full State ticket and Legislature, but does not elect Congressmen until November. The Republicans, Democrats, and Populists have full tickets in the field, headed respectively by H. F. Auten, D. W. Jones, and W. S. Morgan. The Liberty Party is supporting Alexander McKnight for the Governorship.

Vermont will choose a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Auditor, a Legislature, and two Representatives in Congress. The Republican, Democratic, and Prohibition Parties have nominated full tickets, headed respectively by Edward C. Smith, Thomas W. Maloney, and C. W. Wyman. The Republicans renominated their present Representatives in Congress—H. Henry Powles and William W. Grout.

Maine elects a Governor, Legislature, and four Representatives in Congress. The candidates for the Governorship are Llewellyn Powers, Republican; A. S. Ladd, Prohibition; Samuel L. Lord, Democrat; Robert A. Gerry, Populist, and Erastus Lermond, Sound Money Democrat. The Republicans renominated all of their Representatives in Congress, who are Thomas B. Reed, Nelson Dingley, Edwin C. Burleigh, and Charles A. Boutelle.

NUGGETS.

To Drown His Voice.

"Does your husband cut your grass?"

"Yes, whenever Mr. Smith comes over and begins to tell what ought to be done with the Philippines."—Detroit Free Press.

Did Not Hate Work.

Wallace—Then you really do not hate work?

Perry Patettic—Uv course, I don't. Work never done me no harm.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Didn't Take It Home.

"I told my wife I had to stay down town late to get a balance."

"What did she say?"

"She said I seemed to have lost it before I got home."—Chicago Record.

An Instance.

Ferry—Honestly, did you ever hear of a real clear case of heredity?

Hargreaves—Well, it is said that Sam Small's daughter is going into vaudeville.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

It Always Does.

"Do you think the money question will cut any figure in the political campaign this Fall?"

"Well, rather. The candidate who doesn't shell out freely may as well quit running right now."—Chicago News.

THE WAY IN THE NAVY.

I.

"Destroy or capture the enemy's ships"—the Commodore hears the word,
Nor as welcome a sound to his seaman ears in many a day's been heard:
So up and away the squadron goes, the steam is crowded on;
The ocean hounds have broken their bounds to seek the wily Don!
They seek him there, in his inmost lair, where he dreams he lies secure,
And little they reck of the burly mine or the sly torpedo's lure.
"Find and grapple"—the law they keep, they want no other chart:
"Destroy or capture"—enough for them—the A and Z o' the art!
And if you would know who told them so
You'll find from the men, above or below,
You'll find from friend and you'll find from foe—
"It's a way they have in the navy!"

II.

"Clear for action," the signal waves: with a cheer the men reply—
Not a man or a boy, from stem to stern, was afraid to do and die!
With mighty leaps the squadron sweeps thro' the living hell of fire,
And ever the foe, as the tempests blow, is nigher yet and nigher!
Boom! roars the thirteen-incher now 'gainst the riven armorplate,
The Gatling joins, in its searching way, in the seething hot debate—
"They strike! they strike!"—they run, they run—they seek to save who can—
The pride of Spain is under the main, and it's twenty minutes' span!
And if you should ask how the trick was done,
How the fight was ended and how begun,
You'll find, in fixing just how they won—
"It's a way they have in the navy!"

III.

See! see! they raise the signal flag to show their dire distress:
Oh, bitter indeed must be the need when fighting men confess!
Lower and lower sink their ships—sore stricken of limb and breath—
And sudden around them leap the flames in a blazing shroud of death.
"To the rescue, boys!" the Commodore waves—but little need for the sign,
For the boats shoot out, like living things, the length o' the Yankee line:
Round and round the hulks they go, and round and round again,
With never a care for the booty there—for they're saving the lives of men!
And if you should wonder why thus they go
To succor and save a fallen foe
You'll find, with the men above and below—
"It's a way they have in the navy!"

JOHN JEROME ROONEY.

THE GLOUCESTER IN PORT

The Yacht Famous for Work in the Battle of July 3 Is Now at Tompkinsville.

HER MEN HAVE MANY RELICS

Lieut. Commander Wainwright Is Worn Out by the Long Strain of Arduous Service—The Vessel May Remain in the Navy.

The smart little yacht Gloucester, which has been making history under her dashing commander, Richard Wainright, and perhaps revolutionizing ideas as to torpedo craft and such like in the naval offices of the world, came modestly into the harbor yesterday morning, and after saluting the fleet off Tompkinsville anchored close by.

She had come direct from Guantanamo, making the run in seven days. Her appearance little suggested that she was once the trim yacht Corsair, belonging to J. Pierpont Morgan. Her foremast was removed before she went to the front, and her maintop mast was cut down and supplied with a signal yard.

These changes, and the coat of war paint which she wore when she went out to do deeds of daring and assist in avenging the Maine, under charge of one of the survivors, Lieut. Commander Wainwright, had robbed her of the beauty that was once hers, but returning, covered with glory as she is, she presented a rougher and still homelier aspect. Her sides are rusted, and what paint remains is in hideous blotches.

The Men Bring Trophies.

She was clean on deck though, and the ninety men of her ship's company were well and happy, and they had no complaints to make. Every one of them was proud also in the possession of a more or less varied assortment of trophies that recall to them great events, in which it was their proud privilege and glory to be participants.

Lieut. Commander Wainwright was seen on deck for a few moments, tall, gaunt, and brown, but beneath the tan of a tropic sun there was a pallor that told of the strain that long and arduous service have made on him. He is worn out, and he did not care to be seen, nor to talk.

The other officers who were with him at Aguedores, Santiago, Guanica, Ponce, and Arroya were all aboard—Lieuts. Harry P. Huse, Thomas C. Wood, and George H. Norman, Jr. Ensign John T. Edson, Assistant Surgeon J. F. Bransford, Assistant Paymaster Alexander Brown, Passed Assistant Engineer George W. McElroy, and Assistant Engineer André M. Proctor. Then there is Chief Yeoman Frank Lacey, who in the famous battle of July 3 off Santiago, in which the Gloucester played havoc with the torpedo boat destroyers Pluton and Furor, fired 183 three-pounder shots. He and Chief Quartermaster Bechtold were the ones to raise the American colors after the Gloucester's guns had cleared the way at Guanica, Puerto Rico, on July 25.

The men said that when subsequently Lieut. Wood and forty men landed at Arroyo, the name of Gloucester on the men's caps acted like magic. Her fame had gone before.

The Vessel's Later Service.

Since her services at Puerto Rico, the Gloucester has been acting as a dispatch boat in connection with the examination of and the work on the wrecks of the Spanish cruisers. In this way the men had an opportunity of picking up a great many relics of the battle.

Chief Yeoman Lacey found a No. 2 bullet camera on the deck of the Vizcaya, which appeared to be in good order, but when he picked it up it fell to pieces. They also brought a six-pounder shell from the Maria Teresa, which had been penetrated by a one-pounder Yankee shell and exploded. They have a Spanish flag, too, that was wrapped around the wounded leg of a Spanish sailor, whose dead body was picked up.

Seaman Bond, who fired the shot that went through the boiler of the Pluton, had been detached and was not among those aboard the Gloucester yesterday.

A Board of Survey will examine the Gloucester with a view to deciding her future. It is believed that she will be retained permanently in the Navy.

JOHN DUFFY'S WILL FAILS.

Granddaughter Whom He Disinherited Secures His Entire Estate.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y., Sept. 4.—Mary Weyant of this place, a young woman in poor circumstances, established her right to a fund of $2,500, at a special term of the Supreme Court, held by Judge Barnard, in Poughkeepsie yesterday.

Many years ago John Duffy, from Ireland, landed in America and bought a patch of ground near Hempstead, L. I. He built a little house and lived there until one day a hunt club paid him a handsome price for his land, and then the old man took things easy for the rest of his life. When he died he had $2,500 on deposit in the Hempstead Savings Bank. He left a will providing that his wife should have the use of the estate for life, and upon her decease it should go to his brother Peter in Ireland. John Duffy's widow survived him but a few months, and the administrator of the estate turned the fund over to the County Treasurer of Queens County.

John Duffy had one daughter, whose death preceded his, and she left a little daughter seven years old, who lived with her grandfather until she was eighteen years old, when she married a Protestant. This the old man never forgave, and he told her he would cut her off without a cent. His intention was firm enough, as his will never mentioned her name, but now his granddaughter, who is Mary Weyant of this village, will get the whole of her grandfather's estate, even though she did forsake her religion for the man of her choice.

Since the death of Mrs. Duffy it has transpired that Peter Duffy, the brother mentioned in the will, died long before John Duffy's demise. Thus the legacy to him lapsed and the fund went to the heirs of John Duffy on the termination of his widow's life estate. John Duffy had only one heir, this granddaughter, Mary Weyant.

THEIR WEDDING A SECRET.

Franke L. Woodward of Albany United to Miss Brandon of This City.

Franke Leonard Woodward of Albany, and Miss Bessie Van Wie Brandow of this city, were married secretly by the Rev. George S. Avery of this city on Aug. 16. Their parents had given their consent, however, and the only reason for not announcing the event beforehand was that all of their relatives could not be reached with invitations in time.

Mr. Woodward was graduated from Harvard in 1896. That year he visited the Duke of Newcastle to make investigations with the Roentgen rays. He invented an X-ray tube that greatly reduced the time of exposure in making a photograph. He was also prominent in college athletics. Mrs. Woodward is the daughter of L. A. Brandow of 102 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, this city. The young couple are at the Hotel Manhattan, but will soon leave for the mountains.

TRYING TO FREE A WOMAN.

CHICAGO, Sept. 4.—Judge Payne, in the Superior Court, yesterday issued a writ of habeas corpus for Mrs. Elizabeth F. Lilley, fifty-two years old, who is confined in the insane asylum at Belleview Place Hospital, Batavia. The petition was signed by Jeannie F. Miller, sister of Mrs. Lilley, and it was alleged that Mrs. Lilley was detained unnecessarily, as she had recovered fully from an attack of nervous prostration which was the cause of her detention.

She was committed to the retreat July 8 by order of the County Court on the petition of her husband, George W. Lilley, on the ground that she was under the delusion that she was being constantly persecuted.

It is said her detention was due to a family difficulty, and that Mrs. Lilley now is willing to return to her husband. The hearing was set for Wednesday morning.

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

KHARTOUM AND AFTER.—The deliberate, steady advance of Gen. Sir Herbert Kitchener up the Nile this Summer has not called forth the excitement in the London press that was manifested in 1896, when Dongola was taken. The end, where Sir Herbert's perfectly trained army was concerned, has been a foregone conclusion in London, in Paris, in St. Petersburg, and even in Cairo among the former followers of El Mahdi. Mahmoud Ahmed, who, it will be recalled, was captured last April at Atbara and lost most of his army there, was interviewed at Cairo the other day by the editor of a little French journal published in that city. Mahmoud is a near relative of the Khalifa, Abdullah el Taashi, who has just met defeat. On being asked what chance he thought the Egyptians had of regaining Khartoum he said, turning to Slatin Pasha, who was so long under Abdullah's thumb, "You wait till you get to Khartoum. There annihilation awaits the Anglo-Egyptian force, else there is no longer faith among the dervishes. My uncle has declared Omdurman to be the sacred city of the Mahdi; who holds Omdurman holds Khartoum." "But," said Slatin meekly, "I am a good Mussulman, and yet the inevitable happened and the inevitable will happen in the case of your uncle, the Khalifa." The Paris press has been just as fatalistic as Slatin. The French editors have pointed out all along that although Kitchener himself might withdraw after the capture of Khartoum, Great Britain intended to keep the Dongola district; but that her policy would result in war with Abyssinia, and that Menelek's recently acquired friends in Paris and St. Petersburg would then show what they were worth, and that Italy, having received one disastrous defeat at the hands of Menelek, would not risk another by helping the Egyptians. On the contrary, there is a curious theory in London that the British troops will be gradually withdrawn and the Egyptians, whom Kitchener has transformed into a remarkable body of fighting men, will remain to complete the conquest under the Sirdar and under the British flag. The question naturally arises, when the integrity of the Khédival shall have been re-established, What is there left to conquer? A few hundred miles south of Khartoum, and bordering on the northwest of Lake Victoria Nyanza, is Uganda, a British protectorate, which is not only the key to the untold wealth of Central Africa, but the solitary link in a chain that may be formed connecting Egypt with South Africa.

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THE END OF THE FAMOUS POSSEL MYSTERY.—Twenty years ago an English barrister was condemned to penal servitude for life for murdering his wife in the Tyrol by pushing her over a precipice. This tragedy is said to have prejudiced the Italian Judge in a recent case, the surroundings of which are somewhat similar. A young Frenchman named Possel, who a short time ago married an Englishwoman, took his wife for a holiday trip to Sorrento, Italy. There they hired a carriage, the husband insisting on dispensing with a coachman's services and driving himself; he returned alone. He then explained that his wife, venturing too near the edge of a cliff, had fallen over and been killed. Her body was found at the foot of the cliff, but, owing to the suspicious nature of the circumstances surrounding her death, her husband was arrested by the local Magistrate and temporarily imprisoned. Released on bail, he fled to Paris, where he attempted to obtain the insurance money on his wife's life, but the insurance company refused payment until the case had been fully investigated. About ten days ago M. Possel hired a private room at Durand's restaurant in the Place de la Madeleine, and after a simple lunch called for pens and paper. A few moments later a revolver shot was heard, and on the waiters rushing in, it was found that Possel had committed suicide by shooting himself through the head. He remained conscious for a few moments after being discovered, and was able to ask that the letters he had written be posted. One was addressed to his mother in Amiens and the other to the local Police Commissary. In them he explained that he had killed himself on account of the odious accusations brought against him in connection with his deceased wife. His mother reported to the police that her son had for a long time suffered from a nervous malady and was not responsible for his actions.

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THE ESTERHAZY CASE AGAIN.—It has again been decided to summon Commandant Esterhazy, who is accused by the friends of Dreyfus of having written the famous bordereau, before a military council of inquiry to sit in secret and to be nominated by Gen. Zurlinden, the Military Governor of Paris. The questions upon which the council will have to deliberate are as follows, and no mention is to be made of the bordereau: (1) That Commandant Esterhazy be cashiered for habitual misconduct; (2) that he be cashiered for serious offenses in the service; (3) that he be cashiered for serious breaches of discipline; (4) that he be cashiered for dishonorable conduct. It is understood that Commandant Esterhazy will, among other matters, be examined on the Boulancy letters—those epistles which he wrote to a woman of his acquaintance grossly insulting the soldiers of the army, the uniform of which he himself wore. The officers sitting on the council will have a week to study the dossier before assembling, while the report of the proceedings will be transmitted to the Minister of War, who may, if he sees fit, modify the decision of the council in favor of the accused officer.

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THE EXECUTION OF CAILLARD, CHARGED WITH SIX MURDERS.—"Monsieur de Paris," otherwise known as M. Diebler, the public executioner of France, went into the provinces—to Evreux—the other day to exact, after the French law, the debt the alleged sextuple assassin of Nassandres recently contracted according to the Judges and jury of the local assizes. Caillard, the assassin in question, notwithstanding the fact that he had killed a whole family of six persons, to the last hoped for Presidential clemency, and had on the eve of his execution (of the date of which French condemned prisoners are always ignorant) been playing at cards and dominoes with his jailors. When told therefore at 2 o'clock in the morning that he was to die he replied, "Good, I am ready." "But," added the official who had advised him, "we are convinced that you are the author of the Bientournée assassination." "It is useless to lie now," replied Caillard, "It was not I," and without displaying the slightest emotion he rose and dressed. While being taken to the guillotine he calmly smoked a cigarette, remarking quietly to a guard, "It is a queer waking up, is it not?" He was executed at 5 o'clock in the presence of a large crowd, preserving to the last his calm demeanor. As no one claimed the body after the execution it was taken to the surgeons at the hospital for dissection.

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COERCING A FRENCH COURT-MARTIAL.—In spite of the apparent attitude of Frenchmen to do nothing which shall dispute the prerogative of the Army, many things have recently been published in the press which directly and indirectly accuse certain courts-martial of more than mere illegal proceedings. The following, which is of a different nature, recently appeared in the columns of L'Aurore, the journal which last Winter printed M. Zola's famous letter "J'Accuse:" In the detachment of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth Infantry which is stationed at Montmédy, a soldier named Vandenbosse returned recently to the barracks in a state of intoxication. The Colonel decided to send him before the "Conseil de Discipline," indicating his desire to see the man sent to the special Algerian camps reserved for bad characters. The court, composed of five officers, deemed such a measure too severe for the man's offense, and by 3 votes to 2 pronounced against it. On July 23, the Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-fifth, through the medium of a report, expressed himself thus: "The Colonel cannot understand the decision taken by the 'Conseil de Discipline' of the Montmédy detachment in the matter of the soldier Vandenbosse, who is in every way a detestable character, and to whose incorrigibility numerous punishments attest. The vote of three members of the council seems to indicate on their part a spirit of opposition which the Chief of the corps does not intend to tolerate, and without wishing in any way to influence his subordinates in a matter of conscience, the Colonel has absolutely decided, if necessary, to bring home to those concerned the consequences of conduct which seems to desire to oppose the eminently reasonable and moderate decisions of the commander of the detachment. The officers concerned will take this warning once for all."

Killed by a Fourth Avenue Car.

George Gingo, three years old, living at 388 Broome Street, was instantly killed last night by a trolley car of the Fourth Avenue line, and Nicolo Sico, seventeen years old, of the same address, who was with the child at the time and was struck by the same car, was badly injured. John Flanagan, the motorman, of 534 West Forty-ninth Street, was arrested. Sico was taken to Gouverneur Hospital.

TO SAVE THE ELEPHANTS

The African Animals Nearly All Killed Off by the Ivory Traders —Their Brutal Massacre.

THEY WILL BE TAMED FOR USE

The Intelligence and Strength of the Animal Fits Him for Great Service to Man—Movement to Spare Him.

ANTWERP, Aug. 28.—A question of paramount interest in Belgium is the protection of African elephants in the Congo Free State. At the present rate of merciless slaughter the race of African elephants in the Congo Free State will become totally extinct in less than ten years. The absolute destruction of these African elephants means the ruin of the ivory trade, a matter of vital importance to Antwerp, which has, of late years, become by far the most important ivory market in Europe, ahead even of London and Liverpool.

Mr. Paul Bourdarie, an eminent authority on African elephants, has just been delegated by the "French National Society for the Taming of the African Elephant," to make an agreement with the Government of the Congo Free State, at Brussels, concerning the necessary measures to be taken to domesticate young elephants. All hope, therefore, has not been abandoned, notwithstanding numerous fruitless attempts, to see the African elephant become, like his Indian brother, a precious helpmate to the explorer, the colonist, and the soldier. The only pity is that this movement for the protection of the African elephant should have started so late, when the race has been almost entirely destroyed by native and European ivory hunters.

The opinion was long held by competent authorities that the African elephant, owing to his violent temper and savage nature, never could be domesticated, and that the only possible use of the animals was in killing them for their tusks. Those who held this opinion, however, forgot that the domestication, or, rather, the education of the animal, is not the work of a few months, or even a few years, but the slow process of centuries, by the gradual transformation of the animal's character from generation to generation.

The cause of the rapid destruction of the African elephant is, of course, the result of the constantly increasing development of the ivory trade. Thus, the official statistics give the following figures for the Antwerp market: In 1888 the importation and sale of ivory amounted only to 12,800 pounds, but from 1892 on, the increase has been rapid, as the figures given below will show. In 1892 the ivory imports amounted to 118,000 pounds; in 1893, 448,000 pounds; in 1894, to 529,000 pounds; in 1895, to 724,000 pounds, and finally, in 1896, 400,000 pounds, a marked decrease resulting from the wholesale slaughter of elephants in the Free State.

The first result of this slaughter has been to greatly reduce the price of ivory in the past ten years. The market price, which was very nearly $3 a pound in 1889, sunk to $1.50 in 1896.

In former days the natives of the Congo, before the arrival of European colonists, only killed off a certain number of elephants every year, and confined their slaughter to the male adults. But to-day the natives, spurred on by European colonists in their greed for ivory, kill indiscriminately the old and the young animals, whether male or female.

The difficulties of elephant hunting are, moreover, far less than is generally supposed. The usual method of the Congo natives is to prepare large pits into which the elephants are driven and killed without trouble or danger. As for the European so-called "sportsmen," they make an easy slaughter of the Congo elephants, thanks to their perfected firearms. A Belgian "sportsman" of this kind is mentioned, who, between April, 1896, and October, 1896, shot no less than 152 elephants.

The Elephant's Friend.

Mr. Paul Bourdarie, who is indefatigable in his attempts to save the African elephant from total extinction, and to whose efforts is due the foundation of an association in Paris for the protection of the animals, has, in the course of his lectures delivered in Belgium, developed a series of practical plans which contain the solution of this difficult problem. Mr. Bourdarie's proposals may be summed up in his projected international agreement between Belgium, France, England, and Germany, to regulate elephant hunting, and to domesticate the animals inasmuch as it is possible to do so. Great hopes are expressed by Mr. Bourdarie, (who is about to sail for the Congo on an official mission to be exclusively devoted to the domestication of the African elephant,) that his present efforts will be crowned with success. Certainly there is no time to be lost if the last remaining remnants of the elephant tribe are to be saved. But, once thoroughly domesticated, the African elephant would, like his Indian cousin, become, thanks to his great strength, intelligence, and height, a powerful auxiliary in the work of African colonization.

In the whole animal creation there is not to be found a creature more intelligent, harmless, and more easily managed, more apt, in other words, to become the friend and helpmate of man, than the elephant. It has taken all the ferocious brutishness of the African negroes, incited by the criminal cupidity of Arab and European ivory merchants, to transform into a savage and ferocious animal a creature best suited, by nature, to be man's associate. In order to fully realize the effect of man's kindness on the elephant it is but necessary to compare the veneration, respect, and genuine affection with which it is surrounded by the natives of India, and on the other hand, the stupid barbarity of the African negro hunters. When the Hindu hunts the elephant it is not for the purpose of killing him and sawing off his tusks, but to catch him alive and tame him.

The elephant renders such great services to the Hindus that, in the depth of their gratitude, the animal has been elevated to the rank of a god. The British Government of India makes use of elephants in various departments of the State Administration. In the Engineer Corps they are used to carry materials for bridge and road building. In the lumber districts they are invaluable for carrying off logs from the forests to the saw mill, a task which they perform with far greater dexterity than workingmen. But it is more particularly in the army, especially when the Hindu hunts the elephant over steep and dangerous mountain passes that the elephant is invaluable.

To Tame African Elephants.

Of all this, the African negroes, who massacre every year more than 10,000 of these useful animals, know absolutely nothing. Mr. Bourdarie has, therefore, decided to take with him on his expedition a certain number of Hindoo elephant tamers, through whose help it is hoped that the Congo animals may in time reach the same degree of civilization as their Asiatic brethren.

In former days an attempt was made by the African association to introduce the Asiatic elephant into the Congo regions. The success of the famous Abyssinian campaign, largely due to the help of forty-four Hindu elephants, who carried the heavy British artillery across the mountainous ravines of Ethiopia, was still fresh in everybody's mind. In 1872, therefore, four Indian elephants, which had been brought from Calcutta under the care of a British Consul, were landed in the Bay of M'sasani. A few days after landing one of the elephants died suddenly, another died a few weeks later, and the remaining two only survived a few months. The failure of this attempt led to the supposition that the Asiatic elephant could not stand the climate of Africa. This is, in all probability, true; but the coarseness of the food given the Indian elephants in Africa also had much to do with the death of the four elephants mentioned above. In Asia the elephants are fed on grilled rice, fresh sugarcane, and vegetables. In ancient times African elephants were tamed by the Romans and Carthaginians, who used them in battle as combatants. The Romans afterward ceased to use elephants on the battlefield, but trained them for circus games, where their intelligence and skill were the marvel of all spectators.

B. COLT DE WOLF.

The Cleopatra's Boilers Leaky.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—The new British steamer Cleopatra, Capt. Griffith, which sailed from New York Aug. 15 for London, was towed into port to-day with boilers leaky.

Minister Romero Recovering.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 4.—Matias Romero, Mexican Minister to the United States, who has been ill with nervous trouble and malaria, is slowly improving.

HALL CAINE COMING HERE.

The Novelist Will Speak on the Proposed Anglo-American Alliance.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Mr. Hall Caine, the novelist, before sailing from Liverpool yesterday for New York, by the Cunard Line steamer Campania, said he intended to speak in New York and Washington on the "necessity of an Anglo-American alliance," which would be the "greatest possible factor in promoting the world's peace." "It would be nothing short of criminal," Mr. Caine declared, "if the nations did not accept the Czar's invitation to a conference to discuss disarmament."

GERMAN CHEERS FOR VICTORIA.

Emperor William Praises English Soldiers at a Camp Service.

HANOVER, Prussia, Sept. 4.—The garrison of the city and the Prussian troops quartered in the vicinity to-day attended a camp service in Waterloo Place, the site of the fine column erected to the Hanoverians who fell at the battle of Waterloo. The altar was erected at the foot of the column, which was decorated with emblems and wreaths.

Emperor William attended the service and at the conclusion of the sermon delivered a brief address. The Emperor said that the troops then standing within sight of Waterloo Column were on historic ground. He reminded them of the comradeship in arms of the British and Germans at Waterloo and referred to the fact that only a few hours before an English army had won in Africa a victory over a much stronger foe.

At the close of his address Emperor William called upon the troops to give three cheers for Queen Victoria, who is honorary Colonel of the Mecklenburg Grenadiers.

SPANISH CRUELTY ALLEGED.

Reported that Suspected Persons Are Killed in the Philippines.

MANILA, Sept. 4.—According to advices from Iloilo Gen. Rios, Governor of the Visayas, is arresting and shooting suspected persons, including prominent natives of Manila.

The obstructions on the railway from Manila to Caloocan have been removed, and the first train left yesterday. It is expected that traffic will be resumed to the Dagupan terminus to-morrow.

The steamers Ohio and Valencia sailed for San Francisco yesterday.

MANILA TRANSPORT DAMAGED.

NAGASAKI, Sept. 4.—The steamer Zealandia, (United States transport,) Capt. Dowdell, from Manila, has arrived here in a damaged condition. A survey was held and it was recommended that the steamer dock for further examination.

QUEEN OF DENMARK VERY ILL.

Her Condition Suddenly Changes and a Crisis Is Feared.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Copenhagen correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The illness of the Queen of Denmark has taken a serious turn. She has suffered a hemorrhage and lay for a long time speechless and unconscious. It is feared that a crisis is imminent."

AMERICANS IN GREAT DANGER.

Chinese Rioters in Hai-nan Are Not Checked as Requested.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Hongkong correspondent of The Daily Mail says the rebellion in Hai-nan continues, and that the American Consul at Canton has repeatedly, though without avail, urged the authorities to send troops there to protect the American missionaries.

The Newfoundland Investigation.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Sir John Bramston, former Assistant Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, and Admiral Sir James Elphinstone Erskine, Commander in Chief of the British squadron on the North American and West Indian Stations, who have been appointed Commissioners to investigate the French treaty rights in Newfoundland, sailed yesterday for St. John's. The Earl of Westmeath, Secretary to the commission, accompanied them.

NEWPORT SOCIETY DOINGS.

Mr. Depew Entertains Lord Herschell at Dinner—Other Sunday Entertainments.

NEWPORT, Sept. 4.—Chauncey M. Depew entertained at luncheon this afternoon at Pinard Cottage No. 4 in honor of Lord Herschell. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Fitzhugh Whitehouse, Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Edwin Parsons, Major Perry Belmont, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mr. and Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr., Baron von Hengelmüller, the Austrian Minister, and Mrs. W. Earle Dodge. The decorations were American Beauty roses.

The Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, accompanied by the two Secretaries of Legation, and Mr. Bright Braman, visited Commodore Albert Kautz at the naval station to-day.

On Thursday afternoon a course of three dance recitals will be opened. The first recital, entitled "An Afternoon with Omar Khayyam," will be held on the lawn of Miss Maston's residence, at 4 o'clock. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Astor, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Mrs. Burke Roche, Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mrs. J. Fred Pierson, Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Mrs. W. Earl Dodge, Mrs. C. L. F. Robinson, Mrs. Lorillard Spencer, Mrs. E. J. Berwind, Mrs. C. Nicholas Beach, and Miss Mason.

Lieut. Royal Phelps Carroll, United States Navy, arrived here this evening.

Mrs. James P. Kernochan entertained at luncheon this afternoon in honor of the Russian Ambassador and the Countess Cassini.

Mrs. E. Rollins Morse entertained at dinner this evening.

THE NEWPORT HORSE SHOW.

Preparations Complete for the Opening This Afternoon.

NEWPORT, Sept. 4.—The Newport Horse Show will open at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the Casino. The arrangement of the grounds and for the comfort of the patrons are complete in every detail. The decorations are in excellent taste.

The grounds have been inspected by many cottagers and highly praised. The work of the Executive Committee is fully appreciated, especially that of Prescott Lawrence, Harry Eldredge, and Harry E. Field, who for the past month have labored night and day to make the show a success socially and financially. The Executive Committee consists of Prescott Lawrence, Chairman; Harry Eldredge, Secretary and Treasurer; Harry E. Field, Assistant Secretary; O. H. P. Belmont, Center Hitchcock, Robert Goelet, William R. Travers, and Francis M. Ware.

The judges are as follows:

Four-in-hands, tandems, harness horses, carriages and appointments, ponies in harness, heavy draught horses and delivery wagons, roadsters, trotters, and hackneys—Frederick Bronson, E. V. R. Thayer, and K. Bloodgood.

Hunters and jumpers, saddle horses and ponies under saddle—Foxhall Keene, W. F. Presgrave, and George Work.

Ring Committee—Prescott Lawrence, F. M. Ware, and H. Eldridge.

It is believed the horse show will be a grand success.

Golf Cups at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 4.—Although the golf tournament on the links of the Newport Golf Club has terminated, golf for the rest of the season is by no means "dead," and several cups are still to be competed for. Mrs. John Jacob Astor offers a cup for a ladies' match. One is offered by Mr. Hemmingway, for a match limited to club members, best two out of three games. The games of this match have been played, one going to I. Townsend Burden and the other to Richard Peters. Another cup is offered by Winthrop Rutherford for the championship of the Newport Golf Club. F. K. Pendleton has offered a cup for a foursome match.

Philadelphia Policeman Drowned.

Thomas M. Dolan, twenty-eight years old, a Philadelphia policeman, was taken with cramps while bathing at the foot of Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, and was drowned before help could reach him. His body was recovered.

MAURICE GRAU IN TOWN

The Operatic Manager Arrives from Europe for a Week of Business.

NEW NAMES IN HIS COMPANY

He Tells of His Experiences in London, and Says He Anticipates a Record-Breaking Season at the Metropolitan.

Maurice Grau, the opera manager, arrived in this city yesterday from Havre. He drove to the Gilsey House, and in the afternoon went to his office, in the Metropolitan Opera House, where he addressed himself to the accumulated business, which will keep him occupied for a week. He then proposes to sail for Europe, spend a couple of days in London, and then retire to his country seat in the suburbs of Paris to rest and recuperate until he returns here with his company in October.

Mr. Grau expressed great satisfaction with his season abroad. "That at Covent Garden Opera House was the most successful ever known there," said he. "In London I also starred Bernhardt at the Lyric Theatre and M. Coquelin at the Lyceum in 'Cyrano de Bergerac' with great success.

"My season at Covent Garden was notable in many respects. For the first time in sixteen years in London a complete Wagner cycle was presented; Miss Suzanne Adams made her début before a London audience; Mme. Emma Eames made her first appearance in 'Die Walküre' and 'Hero and Leander'; van Rooy, the Dutch baritone, sang the rôle of Wotan in the Wagner tetralogy; the two de Reszkes sang new parts, and van Dyke appeared in 'Das Rheingold.'

"Coquelin appeared sixteen times running as Cyrano de Bergerac, an unheard-of run in London for a play performed in French, and I am satisfied that he might have appeared for sixteen more nights with equal success.

"Bernhardt has not aged. She is younger and more sprightly than when she was here last. The years have dealt kindly with her. The four weeks she put in under my management were flattering in the extreme. She played her familiar répertoire, of course, as well as 'Syriane,' a new play, and appeared besides in a revival of an old play, 'Julie,' but in neither of these did she meet with the success she scored in her other plays.

"As to the operatic season to be opened in this country this Winter, I am confident that it will eclipse all previous efforts.

"I expect to sail from Europe for America Oct. 21 or 22 with the whole company. We shall open in Chicago on Nov. 7, probably with 'Lohengrin,' although that will depend somewhat on the results that are reached in the preparation of the singers. As I closed my London season July 28 and sailed Aug. 27, I have not had much time to attend to details. We shall open in New York on Nov. 28.

"Among the noteworthy artists in the company is Mme. Sembrich, who has not been seen in grand opera in this country for fifteen years, but is an old-time favorite and made a decided hit in London.

"Miss Suzanne Adams, whose appearance will be new to opera lovers here, is a Massachusetts girl of Scotch ancestry. She went abroad in 1894, sang for three years in opera in Paris, and then joined my company in London, where she won deserved appreciation in 'Don Alvieri,' 'Eurydice,' 'Faust,' and 'Romeo et Juliette.' Mme. Schumann-Heink, who is also coming, is considered to be one of the best contraltos in Europe. Mme. Brema is returning after an absence of four years.

"Then there will be van Dyke, who has done splendid work. He was the creator of the leading rôles in 'Parsifal,' 'Tannhäuser,' 'Walküre,' and 'Lohengrin' at the Paris Opéra. Saleza is another singer from the Paris Opera House. Meilmann and Albers, the French baritone, have also been engaged. There are to be two new bassos—Karl Pringle and Herman Devrières of the Opéra Comique in Paris. We shall have a new conductor for German operas, Herr Schalk, and a new stage manager in Baudn of the Brussels Opera House and Covent Garden."

Mr. Grau was unable to say yesterday which opera had been chosen for the opening night.

GRAND ARMY ENCAMPMENT.

Thousands of Delegates Crowding into Cincinnati from All Parts of the Country to Attend It.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 4.—Over 20,000 excursionists are estimated to have arrived here to-day for the thirty-second National encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which begins to-morrow. None of the posts arrived to-day in bodies, and yet there were many uniforms among the excursionists. Rain in the morning made the day pleasant for the early arrivals in visiting Camp Sherman and other attractions, and there is every indication that the hot wave is over so far as this locality is concerned.

The arches and other structures were illuminated again to-night, and thousands viewed the decorations. The first parade will occur at 6 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the naval veterans will form to escort Rear Admiral Daniel F. Kelly and staff from the station to the naval headquarters. The local posts and others will form another procession at the station when Commander in Chief Gobin and staff arrive at 10:40 A. M. to-morrow, and are escorted to their headquarters. The local posts and naval veterans will be engaged all day to-morrow. Owing to his work in connection with the Ohio hospital train, Gov. Bushnell and staff will not arrive till Tuesday evening, and like duties with the sick Michigan soldiers prevent Gov. Pingree and staff from arriving till Wednesday morning. The Governors of all the States will be met on their arrival with large escorts.

The friends of Col. Albert D. Shaw of New York, James A. Saxton of Illinois, and I. F. Mack of Ohio are at work early in the contest for Commander in Chief, and there is also an early contest between Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Denver, and other places for the next National encampment. Assistant Secretary of Agriculture J. H. Brigham is here from Washington to participate in the reunion of his old regiment, as is also Chaplain Couden of the House of Representatives at Washington.

In connection with the encampment there will be an unusually large Labor Day demonstration here to-morrow.

Third New York's Loving Cup.

CAMP MEADE, Middletown, Penn., Sept. 4.—The officers of the Third Missouri today presented the Third New York with a beautiful silver loving cup, and each of the companies a handsome silk marked with the letters "F Company" printed in gold. The New Yorkers became attached to the Missourians while they were at Camp Alger, and the good feeling that existed between them there has continued at Camp Meade. Lieut. Col. Kirby, Third New York, has been relieved as Provost Marshal, and Lieut. Paterson, Second Tennessee, appointed in his place.

Brooklyn Man May Be Drowned.

The ferryboat Vermont, while leaving her Broadway slip in Brooklyn, in the service of the New York and Brooklyn Ferryboat Company, collided with a rowboat towing a raft of timber at 10 P. M. yesterday. Five men in the boat were thrown into the water as the little craft capsized. Edward Schultz of 16 Carlton Avenue, one of the number, swam to the ferry slip and told of the accident. The deckhands put out in a rowboat and found three men, whom they rescued, clinging to the capsized boat. One man, Thomas Leddy of 16 Carlton Avenue, had disappeared, and was not seen again.

A Boy Probably Drowned.

Five small boys went out to row in the North River yesterday afternoon, and when their boat was opposite Pier 42, late in the afternoon, it was overturned and all the boys pitched into the water. Four of them succeeded in making land safely, but the fifth boy disappeared. It is supposed that he is drowned. He is Joseph Cahill, fourteen years old, of 100 West Broadway.

DROWNED WHILE ROWING.

Frank, George, and Mabel Ferguson of Brooklyn Meet Sudden Death Off Noroton Islands.

STAMFORD, Conn., Sept. 4.—Frank, George, and Mabel Ferguson, aged twenty-three, fourteen, and eight years, respectively, and whose home was at 449 Carleton Avenue, Brooklyn, were drowned by the upsetting of a rowboat about a mile off Noroton Islands, this morning. Chester Johnson, a son of C. W. Johnson, of New York City, the other member of the party, was rescued in an unconscious condition. The bodies of the drowned persons have not yet been recovered.

The Fergusons came from Brooklyn last night to spend Sunday and Labor Day with New York friends who were in a camping party on one of the islands. They were out rowing with Chester Johnson, a son of their host and hostess, and were returning home, one of the Fergusons rowing, when Johnson proposed to relieve him. While they were changing positions the boat tipped, and in the confusion was upset.

The accident was witnessed by several persons on the islands, including the parents of Johnson, but before aid could arrive all had disappeared except Johnson.

George Ferguson of 449 Carlton Avenue, Brooklyn, received word yesterday that his three children had been drowned while boating near Noroton, Conn. The children were Frank, aged twenty-three years, George, fourteen, and Mabel, eight. The two boys worked together in a cracker factory in Manhattan. They had planned to spend Sunday and Labor Day in the country, and as soon as their day's work was done on Saturday they left for Noroton with little Mabel. The next their parents heard from them was that they had gone out in a row boat, that the boat had been capsized, and that all three had been drowned. The father and mother are utterly prostrated. They have one other child, six years old, who is being cared for by a neighbor.

A MYSTERIOUS DROWNING.

Jersey City Man Who Claims a Body Suddenly Disappears.

A somewhat strange case occupied the attention of the Jersey City police yesterday. The body of a nude man was found in the bay near Ellis Island by a man who said his name was John Rehben. He fastened a rope to the body and towed it to Jersey City. There he notified the police, but at the same time claimed the body.

He said the dead man was John Davidson, who had been one of his friends. He said he would get an undertaker and have the body conveyed to the home of the dead man's family. When asked where they lived he became confused, and finally admitted that he did not know. The police said he could not have the body without the consent of County Physician Converse. Rehben said he would take his boat to the boathouse at the foot of Communipaw Avenue and come back.

When Dr. Converse arrived he ordered the body taken to an undertaking establishment. He said there were no marks of violence on the body, and that the man had probably been drowned while bathing. As Rehben had not returned, Dr. Converse advised the police to look him up. They had not asked him where he lived, but they sent to all the boathouses along the Communipaw shore, but he had not been seen at any of them, nor had any of the boatmen along the shore ever heard of him.

DROWNED IN THE NIAGARA.

Two Venturesome Men Lose Their Lives in the Rapids.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 4.—M. B. Marvin of Buffalo and Constable Macken of Lewiston were drowned in the Niagara River at Lewiston to-night.

The men were in a small skiff, and, despite warnings from the shore, rowed up the river until they were caught in the boiling water of Niagara's rapids.

Their boat was soon upset and despite efforts to save them both men went down.

A Rescue at Coney Island.

Martin Zellinger of 403 East Seventy-fourth Street narrowly escaped death by drowning yesterday at Coney Island. He was bathing near the Old Iron Pier when Martin Rauscher saw that he was being carried out by the strong undertow. Rauscher jumped in a boat and, rowing out, secured hold of Zellinger and brought him back to shore. An ambulance was summoned, and after working for some minutes on Zellinger the surgeon revived him.

Sailor Drowned at City Island.

John Rye, a sailor on the British schooner Sackville Packet, was drowned while bathing yesterday at City Island. Rye had been swimming near the schooner for some time when his peculiar actions made the Captain apprehensive of danger. A life preserver was thrown to the sailor, but he sank in spite of all efforts to save him. It is thought that he was taken with cramps. The young man was twenty-eight years old and was a native of Sackville, N. B. The body was not recovered.

Body Found in East River.

The body of an unknown man was found yesterday afternoon floating in the East River off Old Slip. The body had apparently been in the water several days. It was removed to the Morgue. It was that of a man about twenty-three years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, black hair, blue eyes. The man wore a dark cutaway coat, dark trousers, congress shoes, and no stockings.

Met Death in Morris Canal.

James Mallin, twenty-four years of age, of 135½ Jackson Street, Jersey City, was drowned Saturday evening while bathing in the Morris Canal at McAdoo Avenue. Michael Gallagher of the same address and James Carroll of 799 Second Avenue, Manhattan, who entered the canal with Mallin, made several dives to save him, but they failed to find him in time. They recovered the body. It is thought Mallin was taken with cramps.

SERGT. KILLILEA DEAD.

The Detective Well Known in Police Circles Passes Away.

Detective Sergt. John L. Killilea died last evening at his home, 27 Barrow Street. Sergt. Killilea was born in March, 1851, and was forty-seven years old. He was appointed to the police force on Feb. 8, 1873, and was transferred to the Detective Bureau on May 22, 1884. Shortly afterward he was appointed to the rank of Detective Sergeant, and held that rank to the time of his death. He was one of the best-known men in the Detective Bureau.

Most of his work in the bureau was of a clerical nature, and he had the reputation of being especially familiar with the routine of the service. He served under Inspectors Byrnes and Steers and under Capts. O'Brien and McClusky. Death was due to Bright's disease. Sergt. Killilea was unmarried and lived with his mother, brother, and sister.

FUNERAL OF J. S. T. STRANAHAN.

The body of J. S. T. Stranahan was brought from Saratoga to Brooklyn yesterday morning, arriving shortly after 9 o'clock. The funeral services are to be held on Wednesday in the Church of the Pilgrims, at Remsen and Henry Streets. The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, the pastor, will officiate, assisted by the Rev. E. H. Byington, the assistant pastor.

Among the pall bearers will be, it is understood, Benjamin D. Silliman, the oldest member of the Brooklyn bar and the oldest living graduate of Yale College; Gen. Benjamin F. Tracy, and Gen. Stewart L. Woodford. If practicable, the funeral procession will pass through Prospect Park, which Mr. Stranahan created and where his statue is.

Obituary Notes.

Miss EDITH TITSWORTH, eighteen years old, died suddenly yesterday morning of apoplexy, at Plainfield, N. J. Saturday night she attended a social event at the home of a friend and was forced to leave before the others and go to her own home. For the past few days the young woman has been riding her bicycle without a hat, and the physician who attended her thinks that this had something to do with hastening her death. Miss Titsworth was prominent in society circles in Plainfield, and was an active member in the Seventh Day Baptist Church there. She was also an active worker among the hospitals.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Ashbel Green.

Ashbel Green, general counsel for the New York Central Railroad system, died yesterday after a brief illness, at his home at Tenafly, N. J. Mr. Green was the son of James S. Green, a lawyer of Princeton, N. J., and was born in that town on Dec. 17, 1825. He was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1846. His father was a Trustee of the college. The young man studied law in his father's office after graduation, and was admitted to the bar in New Jersey and in this State. In 1849 or 1850 he came to this city, and in partnership with Henry M. Alexander, established the law firm of Alexander & Green. The firm still exists, though Mr. Green left it some years before his death.

Mr. Green's home had been at Tenafly, N. J., since 1862. About 1873 he was Judge of the Circuit Court in Bergen County, New Jersey. For the last 12 years he had been Vice President of and general counsel for the West Shore Railroad. He was active in the reorganization of the road when it became part of the New York Central system. Recently he was appointed general counsel for the New York Central.

Mr. Green was a brother of ex-Gov. Robert S. Green of New Jersey, and of the late Dr. James S. Green, formerly of Elizabeth, N. J. He was President of the Wallkill Valley Railroad Company, and a member of the Bar Association, the Princeton, Transportation, University, and Riding Clubs.

G. Warren Geer.

G. Warren Geer, seventy-four years old, one of the pioneers in the American silk industry, died suddenly Friday at his home, 128 West One Hundred and Fifteenth Street. Prostration from the heat was the cause of death. He was born in Albany, N. Y., and came to this city when a child. He entered a wholesale dry goods house when a lad, and at twenty-one had a store of his own. Later he embarked in the importing business, and organized the firm of Baare, Geer & Co. He was interested in the American silk industry, and did much to further its interests. He retired about four years ago on account of failing health. Funeral services will be held at his late residence at 11 A. M. to-day. The interment will be in Greenwood. Two daughters survive him.

DIED.

DUTCHER.—Sunday, Sept. 4, 1898, at Montclair, N. J., Charles Mason Dutcher, Jr., son of Charles Mason and Helen T. H. Dutcher.

GREEN.—On Sunday, Sept. 4, 1898, at Sunninghill, Tenafly, N. J., Ashbel Green, in the 73d year of his age.

GREER.—At Rye, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 4, 1898, George B. Greer, in his 70th year.
Funeral notice hereafter.

NEILSON.—At Belmar, N. J., Friday, Sept. 2, John Foulke, son of Catherine B. and the late John Neilson, in his 89th year.
Funeral services at Christ Church, Elizabeth, N. J., on Monday, Sept. 5, at 12:30 P. M.

STRANAHAN.—At Saratoga, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1898, J. S. T. Stranahan.
Funeral services at the Church of the Pilgrims, Remsen St., corner Henry, Brooklyn, the 7th inst., at 2 P. M.

THORP.—Sept. 3, at St. Luke's Hospital, of malarial-typhoid fever, Edward Y. Thorp, youngest son of Anna G. and the late George W. Thorp, private of Company B, 71st N. Y. Volunteers, in the 28th year of his age.
Interment private.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad. Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

DEATHS REPORTED SEPT. 4.

Manhattan and Bronx.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Sept.
BREDER, Robert B., 34 Rivington St.	34	3
BROWN, Patrick S., 143 W. 60th St.	2	3
BAGELEY, Esther A., 509 E. 74th St.	1	4
BOGARDUS, T. 5 Abingdon Square	22	2
BOYLE, Patrick, 19 Dry Dock St.	35	3
BAILEY, J. H., 301 W. 126th St.	43	2
BOYLE, John E., 463 W. 27th St.	53	3
BLUEMLING, John, 105 E. 3d St.	1	3
BROWN, Mary, 273 W. 38th St.	19	3
BURKE, Francis, 783 10th Av.	1	4
BOYLE, Charles, 31 E. 36th St.	1	3
BARRON, Edward, 709 7th Av.	30	3
BILEFSKY, Celia, 284 Houston St.	1	3
BOOKMAN, R., 8 East 60th St.	68	4
BORNHAUSER, Emil, Bellevue Hosp.	35	2
CASEY, Dennis, 72 Sheriff St.	34	3
CATHIE, Albert H., 663 W. 187th St.	23	2
CONRAN, Catharine, 459 W. 35th St.	62	4
CALECA, Francesca, 734 9th Av.	1	4
COOK, Mary E., Hotel Endicott	63	4
CULKIN, Margaret, 423 E. 19th St.	31	2
DAMASZEK, Sali, 196 E. 3d St.	38	4
DUGAN, James, 559 10th Av.	58	2
DONELLY, G. W., 52 Morningside Av.	36	2
DORIS, James, 267 Elizabeth St.	62	3
DELANEY, George, 131 W. 60th St.	1	4
DORAN, Matthew, 616 E. 9th St.	47	3
EHERT, Emilie, 527 6th St.	46	2
FUCHS, Annie, 105 Allen St.	35	2
FOX, Thomas, 342 W. 25th St.	1	3
GUY, Lawrence, 22 W. 13th St.	45	2
GUSTAFSON, Elsa, 506 E. 117th St.	1	3
GRAFMULLER, C. A., 153 W. 129th	25	2
GORMAN, Anthon, 308 E. 13th St.	85	3
GEER, G. W., 128 W. 115th St.	74	2
HARRIS, Hannah, 11 E. 106th St.	44	3
HIGGINS, Margaret E., 175 Varick St	70	4
HILL, Edgar C., 34 W. 133d St.	18	2
HOFER, Henry, 500 E. 17th St.	1	2
HANLEY, Ellen, 327 E. 33d St.	69	3
HOFFMAN, Moses, 125 Suffolk St.	56	4
HAMANN, Eva, 528 W. 37th St.	62	2
JAEGER, C. F., 11 Varick St.	54	3
JOHNSON, John, 306 E. 31st St.	1	3
JIMISON, Arthur, 340 W. 39th St.	1	3
KENNEDY, Minnie, 167 W. Houston	47	3
KLUG, Lena, 67 Columbia St.	34	3
KRAMER, Walter, 756 10th Av.	1	3
LEWIS, Agnes C., 136 W. 136th St.	82	2
LOEWENBEIN, D., 1,636 Avenue A.	21	3
MALONE, Annie, Manh. State Hosp.	52	2
MORRISON, Mary, 225 E. 110th St.	1	3
MARTIN, E. J., 730 Amsterdam Av.	1	3
MULLANEY, Thomas, 424 E. 80th St.	37	2
MYERS, Margaret, 950 Columbus Av.	2	3
MATTERS, Jacob, 35 Lewis St.	84	3
McCARTHY, James, 513 W. 45th St.	1	4
NOONAN, Patrick, 1,692 Park Av.	48	3
NEUMAN, Barthold, Union Hill, N. J.	22	1
O'BRIEN, Thomas, 353 1st Av.	1	3
QUIGLEY, Mary, 45[illegible] 11th Av.	74	1
RAPPETTI, Frank, 167 Bleecker St.	1	3
ROBERTO, Frank, 111 W. 15th St.	38	4
REILLY, Michael, 300 E. 76th St.	31	2
REITMAN, P., 162 Orchard St.	1	2
ROSENBERG, Blanche, 246 Division St	1	4
SINGLETON, Elizabeth, 631 11th Av.	60	2
SCALA, Louisa, 27 Mulberry St.	1	4
SULLIVAN, Helena, 465 W. 51st St.	1	2
SCHUHMAN, K. W., 85 Attorney St.	1	4
TURNER, F., 210 W. 124th St.	42	2
VITTER, K., 17 Essex St.	1	4
WEIGANDT, Fanny, 488 E. 72d St.	53	2
WILSON, J. McB., 125 Greenwich Av.	35	3
WOLF, Mary [illegible]3 W. 49th St.	40	2
WEISMAN, Rose, 519 E. 11th St.	55	2
ZUCKERMAN, M., 89 Willett St.	42	4
ZIMINATORE, V., Audubon Av., between 184th and 185th Sts.	30	3

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Y'rs.	Date Dth. Sept.
ARNDT, Augusta, 51 Dean St.	1	3
ANDERSON, Olive, 1,712 Pacific St.	1	3
BYRNE, Richard, 222 Sackett St.	58	3
BETZ, Casper, 226 Montrose Av.	60	3
BRACHT, Katharine, 14 Stanhope St.	45	2
BAKER, Jonas, 593 Baltic St.	1	2
BAMMANN, Henry, 426 S. 5th St.	7	2
BEILSTEIN, Mary, 17 Boerum St.	70	3
BRENNAN, Jeremiah, Noble and Franklin Sts.	23	3
CAMPION, Steven, 223 23d St.	1	3
CAMERA, Madeline, 1,022 3d Av.	44	3
CASSELL, Nicholas, 1,590 Broadway	68	2
COLLINS, John, 125 Oakland St.	48	3
DUGAN, Philip, 929 Kent Av.	1	2
DOWD, John, 63 Sumpter St.	42	2
DEGNEN, John, 361 Central Av.	40	3
DE SOTO, John, 658 Leonard St.	66	3
DUANE, William, 183 N. 3d St.	88	1
DEVER, Mary, 44 Gold St.	2	3
EARL, Mabel, 271 14th St.	1	3
ETTER, Maggie, 218 Wallabout St.	25	2
FAULKNER, Annie, 167 Russell St.	1	3
FITZPATRICK, Elizabeth W., 1st and Sea Breeze Avs.	8	3
FLANAGAN, Ellen, 326 Bond St.	49	2
FRALEY, John, Long Island State Hospital	70	2
GALLAGHER, Sarah, 116 Skillman St.	30	4
GRILL, Charles, 1,345 3d Av.	1	2
GIOCALONE, Josephine, 2,842 Fulton	1	2
GRAHAM, Mary, Home for Aged	91	2
HARTIG, Florence, 197 Johnson St.	1	2
HANLON, James, 104 Bridge St.	25	3
JONAS, Edith, 2,651 Atlantic Av.	1	2
JONES, Francis, 255 Hudson St.	38	3
KELLER, Charles, 12 George St.	50	3
KNOER, Catharine, 1,316 Greene Av.	1	2
KELLY, Michael, 577 Driggs Av.	32	2
KICK, Elizabeth, 296 Powers St.	67	3
LARSEN, Christian, 15 Wolcott St.	1	2
MOCKLIN, Mary, 254 Nassau St.	52	2
MADDEN, Emma, 131 Atlantic St.	1	2
MALONE, Ellen, 735 Bedford Av.	49	1
MORAN, Edward, 231 4th Av.	25	3
MAIRINO, Amelio, 67th St. and 11th Av.	2	3
MILLER, Charles, 33 Flint St.	2	3
McGOVERN, Frank, 285 10th St.	31	3
McDERMOTT, John, 95 Clifton Place	12	3
McGOWAN, Roge, 558 Hicks St.	1	3
McLAUGHLIN, Bridget, West and India Sts.	48	2
McCABE, Patrick, 367 Bond St.	35	2
McGRATH, Thomas, 320 Eckford St.	42	2
NORRIS, Cornelia, 550 Liberty Av.	1	2
NEYLON, Catherine, Jerome Av.	37	2
ORTON, Henry, 229 Rutledge St.	8	1
OLSEN, Nells, L. I. College Hosp.	50	2
O'BRIEN, Kate, 251 3d Av.	1	2
PERRY, Jane, 184 Willoughby St.	61	2
PEARSON, William, 55 York St.	40	2
POTTER, William, 510 Court St.	62	3
ROSENTHAL, Jake, 22 Cook St.	1	4
ROHLS, Rosa, 121 N. 3d St.	43	3
RODNOZZO, Philomena, St. Peter's Hospital	40	3
REHKAMP, Elizabeth, 175 Jefferson	62	2
SCHNEIDER, Gertrude, 81 Cook St.	1	1
SENATORA, Francis, 505 Union St.	24	2
SCHLOTT, Elizabeth, Home for Aged	80	3
SCHMUELLER, Lena, 68 Humboldt St	26	3
TRIPLER, Gertrude, 324 Monroe St.	54	3
TOMPSON, Annie, 638 Lafayette Av.	74	3
*UNKNOWN MAN, foot N. 5th St.	45	24
UNKNOWN MAN, L. I. College Hosp.	45	2
WEINTRAUB, Nathan, 35 Leonard St.	1	2
*WAGNER, Mary, 61 Graham Av.	55	21
WILSON, Andrew, Home for Aged	88	3
WERTHER, Edwin, 528 3d Av.	52	3
WHITE, Olive, 330 1st St.	20	3

*Date of death in August.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

NEW YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,500,000.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital $1,500,000. Surplus $1,200,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway and Cedar Street, New York.
Deposit accounts received.
Advances made upon railroad, municipal and other approved securities.
Letters of Credit Issued.

NORTON & TUNSTALL,
33 Wall Street.
Dealers in all denominations of the
NEW GOVERNMENT 3% BONDS.
Will Finance or Buy Allotments.
Correspondence Invited.

Andrew McKinney & Co.,
Members of the New York Stock Exchange,
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
11 St. Sacrament St., Montreal, Canada.
Stocks, Bonds, Grain and Cotton.

FINANCIAL.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.
REORGANIZATION.

To the holders of The Mercantile Trust Company Certificates or Receipts of Deposit for the First Preferred Stock, Second Preferred Stock, and Common Stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Pursuant to the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, dated June 22, 1898, the undersigned hereby call for payment of the SECOND INSTALLMENT, being fifty per cent. of the cash payment of $2 per share deposited to be made by depositors of the First Preferred Stock, and $20 per share deposited to be made by depositors of the Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock as consideration for shares of the new Company.

Payment of each installment, being at the rate of $1 PER SHARE of First Preferred Stock deposited, and $10 PER SHARE of Second Preferred Stock and Common Stock deposited, must be made to the undersigned, for account of the Syndicate, at the office of the Depositary, The Mercantile Trust Company, No. 120 Broadway, New York City, or its London Agency, the London and Westminster Bank, Limited, 41 Lothbury, London, on or before SEPTEMBER 9TH, 1898.

Payments must be receipted for by the Depositary or its London Agency on the Certificates of Deposit or receipts.

Failure to pay such installment on or before such date will subject the deposited stock and any cash paid thereon to forfeiture to the Syndicate, as provided in the Reorganization Agreement.

Dated New York, August 25th, 1898.
SPEYER & CO.,
KUHN, LOEB & CO.,
SPEYER BROTHERS,
Reorganization Managers.

Carley,
Rosengarten
& Co.,
Specialists in speculative investments.
OUR INTERESTS ARE CONCENTRED UPON SECURITIES WHICH ARE GAINING NEW VALUE BECAUSE OF NEW DEVELOPMENTS. STRANGERS INVITED TO WRITE OR CALL. OFFICES, 20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIVE PER CENT. SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE STATEN ISLAND RAPID TRANSIT RAILROAD COMPANY, GUARANTEED BY THE BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD CO., ISSUED UNDER MORTGAGE DATED NOVEMBER 21ST, 1885:

Over 92% of the above-described bonds having been deposited under a certain Agreement, dated July 5th, 1898, (copies of which can be obtained at our office, or at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street,) notice is hereby given that the time within which further deposits of bonds will be accepted, without penalty, has been extended to Friday, September 9th, inclusive. After that date bonds will be accepted, if at all, only upon payment of a penalty of $20 per bond.

Dated New York, August 31st, 1898.
Hallgarten & Company,
28 BROAD STREET, N. Y.
TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Counsel.

DOUGLAS & JONES,
Members New York Stock Exchange.
24 BROAD STREET.
Stocks, Bonds, and Grain bought, sold, and carried on margin.
Daily Market Letter on application.
Information furnished on all classes of investment securities.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.
The notice of the public is called to our
ODD LOT DEPARTMENT,
where active speculative accounts of 25 shares and upwards receive special attention.

The Tradesmens National Bank
Of the City of New York.
Capital and Surplus - - - - $875,000
JAMES MACNAUGHTAN, Pres.
DAVID H. BATES, Vice Pres.
JAMES W. CLAWSON, Cashier.

U. S. Bonds, All Issues,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS, 11, 13, 15, & 17 BROAD ST.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

AMERICAN AIR POWER STOCK
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

To-day, Labor Day, being a legal holiday in this State, there will be no session of the New York Stock Exchange.

⁂

To all stock market observers, heavy foreign buying of American securities is just now plainly in evidence. At both London and New York such purchasing shows clearly. Daily scalping transactions by arbitrage brokers are not at all significant, but there can be no doubt of the existence of big buying orders placed by European investment interests with Wall Street houses which are now being executed. Such buying has been chiefly of the Pacifics, St. Paul, Illinois Central, the Atchisons, and other stocks with which Europe is familiar. But there have also been considerable foreign purchases of American shares, unknown abroad, but sufficiently attractive because they are American.

⁂

Another phase of the matter is the continued purchases of Americans on the London Stock Exchange. Recently this buying has increased largely, because of orders cabled abroad by strong Wall Street people who have become somewhat apprehensive over the talk of possibly tighter money here. These interests have bought stocks abroad and are having them carried there. American holdings of stocks at London are at the present time far larger than the average.

⁂

Wall Street bankers continue to ridicule the fears and talk of a money squeeze. They look for the maintenance of better rates than have obtained recently; they look for gold imports on a large scale. But they have no apprehensions of really scarce money.

BRITISH BULLISHNESS.

Outspoken bullishness on American securities, such as that which follows, it is safe to say, has not been found in the columns of an English financial newspaper for many years. For a long time—indeed, until within a few months ago—the attitude of the London financial press toward our stocks and bonds was persistently and consistently bearish. Sneers and scorn were embodied in every notice of the American security market. But the recent vast improvement in affairs in the United States has forced a change of position on the part of these journals. Some have made the change grudgingly and with grumbling; others have come around to the bull side with a whoop and a hurrah.

The London Statist of Aug. 27 (just received here) contains the following discussion of the outlook for American stocks, freely admitting the disposition among English operators and investors to buy heavily of our securities:

"The evidences of the change in the sentiment of the London market toward the United States are increasing. There is now a greater disposition on the part of operators to interest themselves in American railway securities than for a very long time past, and the opinions we hear expressed lead us to expect a still further broadening of the market.

"As we pointed out, however, it is quite possible that some reaction may occur in prices before the advance goes much further. We base this observation on the fact that during the past few months all prices have risen, and in some cases very appreciably, and that consequently there is great temptation to those who bought at the lower figures to take profits. It is, moreover, probable that money in New York will become dearer. We are now at the time of year when cash is usually drawn from New York for the interior to pay for wheat and cotton, and when the value of money usually advances. Hence for both these reasons we may witness some reaction.

"But the reaction is not likely to be great, as upon any fall English operators and investors will probably buy, being induced to do so by the very friendly feeling now existing toward the States by the good results obtained by the railways in the past twelve months, and by the expectation that we are about to witness great trade development in the States. This expectation is based upon the fact that the American people have for several years, and last year in particular, been making large profits, and have not been spending them; that the crops of the present year are good; that confidence in the States has revived; that there may be great industrial activity, and that, finally, a population of 75,000,000 of people elated by victory and in an unusual state of prosperity may spend money as freely as they did before the crisis of 1893.

"If these expectations are verified the railway earnings should further improve, as there would be greatly increased passenger and merchandise traffic at the same time that the movements of cereals and other produce would remain unusually large. When there is such a feeling there is not much discrimination between the merits of the various stocks. Still, investors who are wise will do well to examine the respective merits of the various companies. Past experience will show them that, although all stocks improve when conditions appear hopeful, only those stocks remain at high prices where the advance has been based upon intrinsic merits.

"Among high-class stocks New York Centrals, Pennsylvanias, and Illinois Centrals have all some special circumstances to commend them.

"New York Central stockholders will now benefit by any improvement in the net results of the whole of the Vanderbilt system, as it will be remembered that under the terms of acquisition of the Lake Shore and Michigan Central properties the New York Central agreed to issue 3½ per cent. bonds to the extent of the interest thereon, being equal to the net profits of the two companies for last year. In a time of trade activity and general prosperity the profits of the Vanderbilt system, worked as one combined line, should be very great.

"The earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which serves great iron and coal districts, would enormously improve with active trade. In 1897, after charging $1,000,000 for extraordinary expenses, the net profit was over $9,300,000, or sufficient to have paid a dividend of over 7½ per cent. on the stock. The actual distribution was only 5 per cent. Although it is probable that much of the increased profits may be used for betterments, the company, with good trade, would pass from 5 to 6 per cent. dividends.

"The Illinois Central Company has made wonderful progress during the past ten years in improving its line and building up a large traffic. It has during the crisis acquired additional lines at a very cheap price, which, with good trade, should bring it large earnings. Its traffic is varied. It carries much wheat, a still larger quantity of maize, and a very considerable amount of cotton. The line, indeed, runs through one of the most fertile districts of the States. It is now proposing to extend its system to the Alabama coal and iron districts. In the twelve months to June 30 it has apparently earned a dividend of 8 per cent., although it has decided to distribute only 5 per cent., preferring to use the balance for betterments in order to prepare for the still larger traffic expected in the future."

⁂

Here also is what The Statist thinks of the prospect of a big gold movement from Europe to the United States. In pointing out the probability of larger gold shipments than last year, the financial authority says:

"The reasons for expecting a more serious gold drain this year than last are these: First, we still owe the United States a very large amount of money, and the balance during the next few months will probably be largely increased.

"Secondly, we last year paid for our wheat and cotton imports in securities, English investors taking advantage of the disposition to buy shown by the States to sell stocks which they had held throughout the crisis.

"This year, with the position in the States assured, the selling of American stocks by English investors has ceased; and, on the other hand, all the indications point to a reversal of the tide.

"The feeling in Stock Exchange circles is that business in the States is likely to show great expansion, and this feeling is freely expressed to clients. Thus, instead of selling stocks, this country is likely to buy considerable amounts of American securities, which would increase our debt to the States.

"Thirdly, the condition of the American money market now indicates that money in that country is likely to become dearer in the immediate future. As cash flows from New York into the interior, money may advance in value, and it will in all probability become necessary for operators carrying stock with borrowed money either to dispose of their holdings or borrow cash in Europe. Probably both these methods of meeting the difficulty will be adopted. Some stocks will be sold here, and in the present temper of the English market will probably be absorbed, while those who have London representatives are likely to borrow money here."

STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT AND OF THE CASH IN THE TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES

For the Month of August, 1898.

Interest-Bearing Debt.

Title of Loan.	Authorizing Act.	Rate.	When Redeemable.	Interest Payable.	Amount Issued.	Outstanding Aug. 31, 1898. Registered.	Coupon.	Total.	Outstanding March 1, 1885.	Outstanding March 1, 1889.	Outstanding March 1, 1893.
Loan of July 12, 1882	July 12, 1882	3 per cent	Option U. S.	A., N., F., and M.	$305,529,000.00				$194,190,500.00		
Funded Loan of 1891	July 14, '70, and Jan. 20, '71	4½ per cent	September 1, 1891		250,000,000.00				250,000,000.00	$162,842,200.00	
		Cont'd@2%	Option U. S.	M., J., S., and D.		$25,364,500.00		$25,364,500.00			$25,364,500.00
Funded Loan of 1907	July 14, '70, and Jan. 20, '71	4 per cent	July 1, 1907	J., A., J., and O.	740,908,200.00	491,028,400.00	$68,618,450.00	559,646,850.00	737,707,200.00	631,188,000.00	559,595,900.00
Refunding Certificates	February 26, 1879	4 per cent		do	40,012,750.00			41,080.00	251,850.00	126,020.00	73,880.00
Loan of 1904	January 14, 1875	5 per cent	February 1, 1904	F., M., A., and N.	100,000,000.00	66,353,450.00	33,646,550.00	100,000,000.00			
Loan of 1925	do	4 per cent	February 1, 1925	do	162,315,400.00	112,522,500.00	49,792,900.00	162,315,400.00			
Ten-Twenties of 1898	June 13, 1898	3 per cent	After Aug. 1, 1908	A., N., F., and M.	74,845,020.00	6,174,260.00	68,670,760.00	74,845,020.00			
Aggregate of Interest-Bearing Debt					1,673,610,870.00	701,443,110.00	220,728,660.00	922,212,800.00	1,182,149,050.00	844,106,220.00	585,034,260.00
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroads not yet matured: Central Pacific, $9,197,000; Union Pacific, $3,157,000; Western Pacific, $1,650,560; total								14,004,560.00			

Debt on Which Interest Has Ceased Since Maturity.

Funded Loan of 1891, matured September 2, 1891	$128,300.00
Old Debt matured at various dates prior to January 1, 1861, and other items of debt matured at various dates subsequent to January 1, 1861	1,130,730.26
Aggregate of Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,259,030.26
Bonds issued to Pacific Railroads matured but not yet presented: Union Pacific, $58,000; Central Pacific, $15,000; Kansas Pacific, $11,000; Sioux City and Pacific, $3,000; total	87,000.00

Debt Bearing No Interest.

United States Notes	February 25, 1862; July 11, 1862; March 3, 1863	$346,681,016.00
Old Demand Notes	July 17, 1861; February 12, 1862	53,997.50
National Bank Notes: Redemption Account	July 14, 1890	30,266,206.00
Fractional Currency	July 17, 1862; March 3, 1863; June 30, 1864, less $8,375,934 estimated as lost or destroyed, Act of June 21, 1879	6,884,752.14
Aggregate of Debt bearing no interest		383,885,971.64

Certificates and Notes Issued on Deposits of Coin and Legal-Tender Notes and Purchase of Silver Bullion.

Classification.		In the Treasury.	In Circulation.	Amount Issued.
Gold Certificates	March 3, 1863; July 12, 1882	$1,646,140.00	$35,473,009.00	$37,119,149.00
Silver Certificates	February 28, 1878; August 4, 1886; March 3, 1887	8,117,131.00	392,990,373.00	401,107,504.00
Certificates of Deposit	June 8, 1872	280,000.00	20,280,000.00	20,560,000.00
Treasury Notes of 1890	July 14, 1890	4,339,626.00	94,920,654.00	99,260,280.00
Aggregate of Certificates and Treasury Notes, offset by cash in the Treasury		14,382,897.00	543,664,036.00	558,046,933.00

RECAPITULATION.

Classification.	Aug. 31, 1898.	July 31, 1898.	Increase.	Decrease.
Interest-bearing Debt	$922,212,800.00	$847,367,730.00	$74,845,070.00	
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,259,030.26	1,260,050.26		$1,020.00
Debt bearing no interest	383,885,971.64	384,297,441.64		411,470.00
Aggregate of interest and non-interest bearing Debt	1,307,357,801.90	1,232,925,221.90	74,845,070.00	412,490.00
Certificates and Treasury Notes offset by an equal amount of cash in the Treasury	558,046,933.00	559,497,933.00		1,451,000.00
Aggregate of Debt, including Certificates and Treasury Notes	1,865,404,734.90	1,792,423,154.90	74,845,070.00	1,863,490.00

Cash in the Treasury.

Classification.			
Gold—			
Coin	$148,201,496.67		
Bars	105,175,997.16	$253,377,493.83	
Silver—			
Dollars	406,266,209.00		
Subsidiary coin	10,993,448.73		
Bars	96,141,236.96	513,400,894.69	
Paper—			
United States notes	74,285,435.00		
Treasury notes of 1890	4,339,626.00		
Gold certificates	1,646,140.00		
Silver certificates	8,117,131.00		
Certificates of deposit, Act June 8, 1872	280,000.00		
National bank notes	4,415,723.88	93,084,055.88	
Other—			
Bonds, interest, and coupons paid, awaiting reimbursement	107,919.44		
Minor coin and fractional currency	1,205,815.09		
Deposits in National bank depositaries— General account	61,138,691.14		
Disbursing officers' balances	4,829,776.01	67,282,201.68	
Aggregate			$927,144,646.08

Demand Liabilities.			
Gold certificates		$37,119,149.00	
Silver certificates		401,107,504.00	
Certificates of deposit, Act June 8, 1872		20,560,000.00	
Treasury notes of 1890		99,260,280.00	$558,046,933.00
Fund for redemption of uncurrent National bank notes		8,589,064.49	
Outstanding checks and drafts		8,256,515.20	
Disbursing officers' balances		52,961,005.23	
Agency accounts, &c		4,804,043.56	74,610,628.48
Gold reserve	$100,000,000.00		
Net cash balance	194,487,084.60		294,487,084.60
Aggregate			927,144,646.08

Cash balance in the Treasury July 31, 1898	$254,844,215.06
Cash balance in the Treasury Aug. 31, 1898	294,487,084.60
Increase during the month	39,642,869.54

MEMORANDUM.

Showing Amounts due the United States from Pacific Railroads on account of bonds issued in aid of their construction.

Name of Road.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Due from the United States. Judgments and Allowed Claims.	Bonds and uninvested cash in sinking fund.	Total.	Balance due the United States.
Central Pacific	$25,885,120.00	$36,593,938.56	$62,479,058.56	$1,162,939.48	$7,739,377.78	$8,902,317.26	$53,576,741.30
Western Pacific	1,970,560.00	3,420,091.54	5,390,651.54				5,390,651.54
Central Branch Union Pacific	1,600,000.00	2,165,336.53	3,765,336.53				3,765,336.53
Sioux City and Pacific	1,628,320.00	2,600,520.51	4,228,840.51				4,228,840.51
Total	31,084,000.00	44,779,887.14	75,863,887.14	1,162,939.48	7,739,377.78	8,902,317.26	66,961,569.88

Note.—The Government has been reimbursed for $27,236,512 principal and $31,211,711.75 interest, being the total indebtedness of the Union Pacific Railroad Company to Nov. 1, 1897, and for the principal of the Kansas Pacific indebtedness, amounting to $6,303,000.

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt and of the cash in the Treasury at the close of business Aug. 31, 1898.

L. J. GAGE, Secretary of the Treasury.

SOUTHERN IRON ACTIVITY.

The Birmingham correspondent of The Chattanooga Tradesman, reviewing the Alabama iron trade situation, writes:

The demand for pig iron continues heavy, and a number of the furnaces in this district are said to be behind with orders. Much iron for export is being shipped, and the domestic trade is unusually good. Both the larger companies, the Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Company, and Sloss Iron and Steel Company, are booking orders at a lively rate, while many inquiries are coming in from unexpected sources.

The Tennessee company is repairing two of its Ensley City furnaces. They will be ready to go into blast at an early date.

The Pioneer Mining and Manufacturing Company has started its second furnace at Thomas, and will thereby increase its daily output of pig iron 200 tons, making in all 375 tons a day. The recent advance in rates and the great demand for pig iron is said to have had nothing to do with the blowing in of the furnace, as it was intended to light the fires in the second furnace some time since. The Pioneer Company has a large number of orders for pig iron, and no little of it is going to Canada. The second furnace has sixteen tuyeres and its capacity was enlarged over fifty tons since it has been in operation, a year or so since.

It is reported that a deal has been closed for the erection at Ensley City of a half million-dollar wire and rod mill, as a result of a recent visit here of Chicago steel manufacturers. The Illinois Steel Company and American Wire and Rod Trust are understood to be behind the enterprise. Steel will be obtained from the new million-dollar plant now being erected at Ensley, and the product will be shipped to foreign markets through Southern ports on cotton vessels, which take steel and iron for ballast at low rates, thus not interfering with domestic trade of Northern mills of the same parties. Those interested here do not deny that the deal is closed, but withhold details for the present.

The early erection of a $150,000 steel mill by the Alabama Rolling Mill Company, at Gate City, is also reported. It is stated that the plant will be a duplicate of the one built last year by the Birmingham Rolling Mill Company, which is now in successful operation.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Office of the
TENNESSEE COAL, IRON AND RAILROAD CO.,
Tracy City, Tennessee, July 13, 1898.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS:

Notice is hereby given that a Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company has been called, and will be held at the office of the Company, Tracy City, Tennessee, on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1898, at one o'clock in the afternoon, the purpose of such meeting being to enable the Stockholders to determine whether they will or will not approve certain contracts, deeds, and conveyances, with and to and for the Alabama Steel and Ship Building Company, of the State of Alabama, by and from this Company, and constituting a disposition of part of the property of this Company, and authorizing and confirming the action of the Board of Directors in acquiring the stock and bonds of said Alabama Company, all as authorized by the laws of the State of Tennessee, and also by the special act passed by the Legislature of the State of Alabama February 10, 1893, conferring special powers on this company. The stock transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 25th and opened at 10 A. M. Sept. 16, 1898. By order of the Board of Directors.
JNO F. FLETCHER, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE OF
The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co.
ALBANY, N. Y., September 3d, 1898.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company has been duly called, and will be held at the Company's principal office at Albany, in the State of New York, on Wednesday, the 5th of October, 1898, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of considering and approving a second supplementary contract between this Company and the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, which contract has been approved by the Directors of this Company, and provides for the readjustment of rental to be paid to the New York and Harlem Railroad Company under the contract of April 1, 1873.

By order of the Board of Directors.
E. D. WORCESTER, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.
ANNUAL MEETING.

The First Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of Union Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Salt Lake City, Utah, on Tuesday, October 11, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon, for the election of fifteen Directors of the Company, and for the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed for the purposes of the meeting at the close of business on Saturday, September 10, 1898, and will be reopened on the day following the meeting.
ALEX. MILLAR, Secretary.
New York, September 2, 1898.

FINANCIAL.

North American
Trust Company
NEW YORK: 100 BROADWAY. LONDON: 95 GRESHAM ST.
Capital paid up . . . $1,000,000
Surplus $200,000
W. L. TRENHOLM, President.

Transacts a general trust business.

Allows liberal rates of interest on deposits and trust funds.

Issues Letters of Credit and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.

Acts as Trustee under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Agent for the Registration of the stock, and for the transfer of the shares of incorporated companies.

Undertakes the examination of properties offered as security for bond issues, and the obtaining of expert information concerning the actual facts and prospects of reorganization proposals.

Qualified and empowered to act as executor, administrator, trustee, guardian, and assignee, and as receiver and custodian of funds under orders of Court.

The NORTH AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY has established a branch office at SANTIAGO, and is prepared to buy and sell drafts on and to make payments in SANTIAGO and to transact a general banking business. THE COMPANY is also prepared to receive the deposits of the SOLDIERS and SAILORS now in CUBA, and, under their directions, to make remittances to their families in the UNITED STATES, also to investigate and report in an advisory capacity about new enterprises in ALL LINES OF TRADE and MANUFACTURING, as well as in CITY PROPERTIES, WINTER HOMES, ELECTRIC PLANTS, RAILROADS, INDUSTRIALS, SUGAR and TOBACCO PLANTATIONS, in CUBA, PUERTO RICO, and the PHILIPPINES, by holding in trust PROPERTIES, CONTRACTS, MORTGAGES, and BONDS, either pending the closing of negotiations or for more extended or more definite periods.

Especial attention is called to the relations of THE COMPANY already established at MANILA with the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, and CHINA, sufficient for the present needs of our MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, TRAVELLERS, SOLDIERS, and SAILORS.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Office, New York, September 1st, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this company have declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred and common stock, payable at this office on the 1ST DAY OF OCTOBER next to stockholders of record at three o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of September, at which time—for the purpose of the payment of this dividend and also of a special meeting of the Stockholders, to be held on WEDNESDAY, October 5th, 1898, at twelve o'clock M.—the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened at ten o'clock A. M. on the 6th day of October, 1898.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

Office of the New York and Harlem Railroad Company.
New York, September 1st, 1898.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A SPECIAL MEETING of the STOCKHOLDERS of THE NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY has been duly called, and will be held at the Company's principal office, at New York, in the State of New York, on WEDNESDAY, the 5TH day of OCTOBER, 1898, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of considering the final report of a committee appointed by the Board of Directors of this Company to agree with the Board of Directors of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company upon a settlement of the questions between the two companies arising out of the Lease of April 1st, 1873, and the refunding of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of this Company, and for the purpose of taking final action with reference to such proposed settlement and agreement. By order of the Board of Directors.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Secretary.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Company,
40 WALL ST., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1898.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 9, 1898, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31st. Transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed from Sept. 1st to Sept. 9th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the materials and performing the labor required and necessary for the erection and finishing; power plant, warming, ventilation, and hot-water supply; water supply and distribution; plumbing and drainage; engines and generators; and the electric wiring and fixtures of a new colony of hospital and accessory buildings at Central Islip, N. Y., for Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 4:30 P. M., on Thursday, the 22d day of September, 1898, to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, at which time and place the board will receive and open all proposals.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted, and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, or at the office of I. G. Perry, architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Each bid must be inclosed in an envelope, sealed, and addressed to Hon. Henry E. Howland, President of the Board of Managers, No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City, and indorsed with the title of the work which bidders propose to do.
GEORGE E. DODGE,
Secretary of the Board of Managers.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

18 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
Sept. 1st, 1898.

Mr. JOHN GREENOUGH retires this day from our firm and from active business.

Mr. CHARLES E. BERNER, who has heretofore signed by procuration, becomes a partner in our firm from this date.
POOR & GREENOUGH.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Cotton, middling, 5¾c; coffee, No. 7 Rio, 6⅜c; sugar, granulated, 5⅜c; molasses, O. K. prime, 30c; iron, No. 1 Northern, foundry, $11.25; butter, creamery, Western, 18½c.

CHICAGO, Sept. 3.—Flour dull; Spring special brands, $4.50; hard wheat, spot, $3.70@$3.75; soft, spot, $3.60@$3.70; straights, $3.10@$3.20; bakers', $2.25@$2.50; No. 2 Spring wheat, 62c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 58@63c; No. 2 red, 65c; No. 2 corn, 30¾c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31@31¼c; No. 2 oats, 20½c; No. 2 white, 24@25c; No. 3 white, 22@23c; No. 2 rye, 43c; No. 2 barley, 32@42c; No. 1 flaxseed, 86½@89c; prime timothy seed, $2.60; mess pork, per barrel, $8.45@$8.50; lard, per 100 lb, $4.95@5.02½; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $5.15@$5.40; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 4½@4¾c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.70; sugars, cut loaf, 6.32c; granulated, 5.58c.

COTTON.

An unexpected break in prices in Liverpool caused a decline of several points in our market Saturday morning, but failed to bring about liquidation of consequence. Whereas a slight improvement had been more or less generally anticipated in the English market by the local trade, public cables Saturday morning reported a decline of 2½ points in futures and 1-32d in spot cotton, with the feeling barely steady. The drop in the English market caused inquiries to be sent from this side. In reply reliable houses cabled that sentiment had been bearishly affected by rumors that Neill was about to increase his estimate of the growing crop on account of the recent rains reported in Texas, probably to 11,500,000 bales. Then, too, the trade abroad was said to have looked for a smaller 1897-8 crop than reported by Secretary Hester (11,200,000 bales) of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange. Continued crop damage reports were scouted to a greater or lesser degree, and some of the more reliant bears were credited with shaping their course already for much lower prices. Our market opened barely steady, with the Fall months 1@2 points lower, January unchanged, and the distant months 2@4 points lower. Immediately after the call the market steadied slightly on covering by smaller shorts, who were sent in by dispatches to the effect that continued rains have seriously damaged the crop in the Eastern portion of the belt, and that drought was complained of in the Southwestern section. Insects, rust, and shedding were also said to be lessening chances of another big crop. The Government weather report reported a rainfall during the past twenty-four hours of 4.38 inches at Nashville, 2.82 at Chattanooga, 1.08 at Atlanta, .28 of an inch at Montgomery, and .04 at New Orleans.

Our market Saturday closed quiet, with prices at a net loss of 3@5 points. The market for spot cotton closed quiet and steady, with quotations 1-16c lower, to the basis of 5¾c for middling uplands and 6c for middling Gulf. Sales of 839 bales included 101 bales for export, direct shipment, and 738 bales to domestic spinners.

Contract prices ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	5.48	5.48	5.47	5.47@5.48
October	5.53	5.53	5.52	5.52@5.53
November	5.57	5.58	5.55	5.55@5.56
December	5.61	5.61	5.59	5.58@5.59
January	5.67	5.67	6.63	6.62@6.63
February	5.69	5.69	5.69	5.66@5.67
March	5.72	5.72	5.70	5.70@5.71
April	5.76	5.76	5.75	5.74@5.75
May	5.77	5.79	5.77	5.76@5.77
June	..	..	..	5.80@5.81

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3.—Middling uplands, 3 5-16d; December-January, 3.06½b; January-February, 3.06½b; February-March, 3.07½s; March-April, 3.08b; April-May, 3.09s; May-June, 3.09½b; June-July, 3.10½s; September, 3.11½b; September-October, 3.09b; October-November, 3.07½s; November-December, 3.06½b.

FUTURES.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
September	63⅛	63⅛	62	62¼
December	61⅛	61¼	60⅛	60⅝
May	63¼	63¼	62⅝	62¾
Corn—				
September	30½	30½	30⅛	30¼
December	30½	30⅝	30¼	30⅝
May	32⅝	32¾	32½	32½
Oats—				
September	19¾	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
December	19⅝	19⅝	19½	19½
May	21 15-16	21 15-16	21⅞	21⅞
Lard—				
September	$4.90	$4.90	$4.90	$4.90
October	5.02½	5.02½	4.92½	4.95
Ribs—				
September	5.30	5.30	5.22½	5.25
October	5.30	5.30	5.22½	5.22½
Pork—				
September	8.62½	8.62½	8.35	8.42½
October	8.65	8.67½	8.40	8.45

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

With the local market for grain and provisions closed Saturday, the Western markets were generally without speculative impulse, and worked within a narrow scope of variations as to prices. The Toledo market was closed on account of a holiday. The St. Louis wheat market closed on the basis of 62⅝c bid for December, and the Duluth market on the basis of 58⅜c bid for December. The Chicago grain market showed weakness throughout the short session, under the pressure of large receipts and low prices in the Northwest; rallying slightly before the close on covering. Prices appended. The Chicago corn market ruled generally weak in sympathy with wheat. Provisions were also weak and lower in the Western market under selling by packers in sympathy with grain, closing steady.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 3.—Close—Beef—Extra India mess, 65s; prime mess, 57s 6d. Pork—Prime mess, fine Western, 50s; prime mess, medium Western, 47s 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 35s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 30s 6d; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, 32s 6d; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lb, 30s; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lb, 29s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 24s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, 26s 3d. Cheese—American finest white, 37s 6d; American colored, 38s 6d. Tallow—Prime city, 19s.

SUGAR.

Centrifugal, 4⅝c; muscovado, 3 13-16c; molasses sugar, 3 9-16c.

METALS.

Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry, $11.25; iron, Southern, No. 2 soft, $10.25; steel rails, $18.50; pig iron warrants, $7.10; lake copper ingot, $12.30; tin, $16.10; lead, $4.05; spelter, $4.20.

OILS.

Petroleum, bbls, $6.50, and bulk, $4; Philadelphia, bbls, $6.45, and bulk, $3.95; crude naphtha, cargoes, $6, and deodorized, $6.50; refined cases, $7.15; cottonseed oil quoted, prime crude, nominal; prime crude, free on board, mills, nominal; prime Summer yellow, 22½c bid; off Summer yellow, 22@22½c; butter grades, nominal; prime Winter yellow, 27@28c; linseed oil, American, raw, 33@34c; American, boiled, 35@36c; Calcutta, raw, 54c; lard oil, 45@46c.

WOOL.

Current quotations for carpet wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; Bagdad, fawns, 20@21c; Bagdad, whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; Bokhara, whites, 15@16c; camel's-hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; China, combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; Donskoi, combing, 23@25c; Donskoi, colors, 20@23c; Donskoi, lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria, Vicaneer, 24@27c; East India, Candahar, 22@25c; East India, carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; East India, carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian, B. O., 16@17c; Georgian, B., 14@16c; Georgian, B. S., 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; Karadi, ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; Khorassan, white, 18@19c; mohair, Turkish, 42@46c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; Mossul, unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 10c; Salonica, 12@13c.

Current quotations of foreign and domestic wools, based on Wool Exchange official classification, are as follows: Foreign—Port Philip combing, 32@36c; clothing, 25@30c; Adelaide combing, 24@26c; New Zealand clothing, 24@26c; fine crossbred, 27@29c; Cape clothing, 18@20c; combing, 19@21c; Mont. merino, 21@23c; primera, 22@24c; English, Irish, and Canadian—Irish hogs, 31@32c; wethers, 30@31c; Shropshire hogs, 31@32c; wethers, 30@31c; Sussex tegs, 32c; Sussex ewes, 30@31c; Canadian combing, 30@31c. Carpet—Aleppo, washed, 23@23½c; Angora, 14@14½c; Bagdad, black, 20@21c; fawns, 20@21c; whites, 22@23c; Bokhara, colors, 13½@14c; whites, 15@16c; camel's hair, Russian, 13@13½c; China, ordinary, 11@14c; combing, 15@17c; Cordova, 14@14½c; Donskoi, Autumns, 17c; combing, 23@25c; colors, 20@23c; lambs, 16@18c; Scotch, 16@17c; Valparaiso, 13@14c. East India and Asiatic—East India, Joria and Vicaneer, 24@27c; East India, Kandahar, 22@25c; carpet filling, choice, 17@18c; carpet filling, low, 12@15c; Georgian, B O, 16@17c; B, 14@16c, B S, 13@15c; Karadi, choice, 17@18c; ordinary, 15@17c; Khorassan, colors, 14½c; white, 18@19c; mohair, Turkish, 42@46c; Mossul, washed, 17@19c; unwashed, 14c; Oporto, 10c; Salonica, 12@13c.

NAVAL STORES.

Tar, regulars, $1.80; tar, oil bils, $3.50; pitch, $1.85; spirit turpentine, 29½@30c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.30@$1.35; E, $1.45; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.70; I, $1.75; K, $1.80; M, $1.85; N, $2.20; W G, $2.40; W W, $2.75.

CHARLESTON, Sept. 3.—Turpentine market, 26c. Resin unchanged.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 3.—Spirits turpentine, 27¾@27¼. Resin, $1@$1.05. Crude turpentine, $1.10@$1.60.

SAVANNAH, Sept. 3.—Spirits turpentine, 28c. Resin unchanged.

LIVE STOCK.

BEEVES—Feeling steady; cable slow and unchanged.

CALVES—Medium veal, $7.25; no grassers nor buttermils; city-dressed veals, 9@12½c per lb.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, ordinary to fair, $3.50@$4; lambs, $4.50@$6.25.

HOGS—$4.15@$4.45.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.

Information of Its Baltimore Members Found in a Bill of Complaint.

From The Baltimore Sun.

Information concerning the Bonaparte family of Baltimore is contained in a bill of complaint, filed in the Circuit Court yesterday by Charles J. Bonaparte and Ellen Channing Bonaparte, his wife, for the purpose of obtaining authority to sell a ground rent of $181.50 on property at the northwest corner of Patterson Park Avenue and Lombard Street. One-half of the ground belongs to Mr. Bonaparte individually, and the other half is held by him as trustee.

The bill of complaint states that the ground belonged to Mr. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, and upon his death reverted to his children, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, the younger, and Charles J. Bonaparte, great-grandchildren of William Patterson. One June 17, 1870, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, the elder, died, and on Nov. 22, 1877, Charles J. Bonaparte, who owned a half interest in the ground, became trustee for the other half under a deed from Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, the younger, and his wife, Caroline Le Roy Bonaparte. It was provided in the deed that Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, the younger, was to receive the income for life. At his death one-third of the income was to go to his widow, and the balance to his children. No power of sale was conferred upon the trustee by the deed.

Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, the younger, died Sept. 3, 1893, leaving his entire estate to his widow for life, with remainder to his children, Louise Eugenie Bonaparte and Jerome Napoleon Charles Bonaparte. The daughter married Adam de Moltke Hultfeldt, and is living with her husband in Denmark. They have one child, Louise Eugenie de Moltke Hultfeldt. The son of Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, the younger, is living with his mother in Washington.

Previous to her marriage, Louse Eugenie Bonaparte entered into a marrage settlement with her husband, by which all her property was conveyed to Charles J. Bonaparte in trust. The income is to be paid her for life and then to her husband for life, if he survives her. Upon the death of both, if she has not disposed of it by will, her property is to be distributed in accordance with the laws of Maryland.

The bill of complaint then states that Charles J. Bonaparte desires to have the ground partitioned, but this cannot be done without loss. Therefore, the Court is asked to direct the ground to be sold and to authorize Mr. Bonaparte, as trustee, to invest half the proceeds. An order was signed by Judge Wickes directing that notice of the proceedings be given by advertisement and that cause be shown by Oct. 17 why the sale should not be made. D. K. Este Fisher is attorney for Mr. Bonaparte in the matter.

CZAR'S PEACE PROPOSAL.

The Rev. B. F. De Costa Says This Country Should Adopt It with Enthusiasm.

The Czar's proposition for universal peace was the subject of a sermon yesterday by the Rev. B. F. De Costa, at the Church of St. John the Evangelist, in West Eleventh Street.

"It has been generally believed," said the preacher, "that the incoming century would bring important changes to the various nations, yet ere we have time to reach its threshold, the world is summoned to think of universal peace and lay down arms. The Czar of all the Russias has spoken, and the world must now listen. Some say that the proposal springs out of the consciousness of the fact that Russia can no longer wage war to advantage, and must, in the future, secure by peace the fruits formerly gained by war. It is thought that the sudden uprising of the United States, now destined to become a world-wide power, renowned in arms, has led the Czar to see the futility of attempting to settle all questions by force. In a small spirit it has been said that Russia fears a famine, and that statecraft enters into the proposition.

"But let the critic say what he will, it stands evident, with right thinking men, that the proposal for disarmament is timely and Christ-like. Christian men and nations can but treat the proposition with respect. It may be said that the Czar's plan is Utopian, that it is a dream; but all great things begin in dreams. Christianity was once a dream, and it is too late to scoff at the Czar's proposal to bring in peace and good will among men.

"The American people should be the first to accept the new situation. Those who can fight have a right to talk about making an end of fighting. The Christian men and women of this land should take up the idea with enthusiasm. The position of this country is unique. We need no great standing army. With docks full of ironclads and depots full of military stores we can insure our people against every peril. The power to arm renders safe the proposition for disarmament. A national militia may take the place of a standing army, and should war arise an invincible legion fully armed could rise up any day, even as Minerva sprang fully armed from the brain of Jove."

PEACE PROPOSAL FEASIBLE.

View Expressed by the Rev. R. MacArthur at Calvary Baptist Church.

"Russia's Recent Proposition and America's Future Policy," was the subject discussed in Calvary Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, last night by the pastor, the Rev. Robert S. MacArthur. He said, in part:

"The possibility of the abolition of militarism has often been theoretically discussed, but now its practical possibility is suggested by the most aggressive ruler of Europe. That peace is desirable for Russia, for Europe, and for America, no thoughtful citizen can doubt. The present military system takes from the productive industries of Europe at least 5,000,000 men. Its cost in money is correspondingly great.

"Europe has seen that America can grow to vast proportions without a standing army. It has seen that though we are a peace-loving Nation, we can fight with resistless power when the necessity arises. It has seen that we can call great armies into the field, and at the same time see them return to again take part in the peaceful developing of the industries of a victorious Nation. Without doubt our victory over Spain has tended to produce this state of feeling in Russia, and Europe as a whole.

"Many doubt the sincerity of the Czar. Still he deserves credit for his proposition, and we believe that it is feasible."

REV. MR. HERALD'S EXPERIENCE.

A Brooklyn Clergyman Condemns the Quarantine at Egmont Key, Fla.

The Rev. Charles Herald, pastor of the Bethesda Congregational Church, Ralph Avenue and Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, has returned from Key West ill, and inclined to criticise severely the quarantine regulations at Egmont Key, Fla. Speaking yesterday of his experience, he said:

"I arrived at Key West on Aug. 5 and found everything prepared for an extended Christian work among the soldiers and sailors. There was a splendid building for meetings, and a naphtha launch for visiting the warships. The success of the first ten days of evangelical effort was simply marvelous. Large crowds attended the meetings. We got the names of those who professed a desire to lead Christian lives and kept in close touch with them, both at the barracks and on the ships. Yellow fever suddenly developed, however, and things came to a standstill. I got away on Aug. 19 and reached Egmont Key quarantine, twenty-five miles from Tampa.

Those five days I shall never forget for the misery they entailed, and I think in the cause of humanity the bare facts should be made public. The detention camp was a bit of ground about four hundred feet square, surrounded by a double barbed wire fence eight feet high. Running right through the middle was a swamp of stagnant water, in the middle of which had been dumped some tree trunks. Four other bodies of stagnant water were at other points. In the midst of this pestilential marsh eighteen tents had been fixed, twelve by twelve feet each in size, and in each of these four persons were crowded. We found the canvas was not waterproof, and at night our cots were saturated with the rain. Then tens of thousands of mosquitoes came down upon us making our misery complete. When we went into the dining tent we found the food so nauseating and the tin utensils so foul that many of us could not stay, and the consequence was, as regards myself, that for five days and nights I neither ate nor slept. When at last we left I was barely able to crawl on board the steamer.

"Within three hundred feet of this malarial inclosure was a beautiful beach, without a mosquito, and a refreshing breeze always blowing. We begged for leave to spend an hour or two a day there, but were harshly refused. The guards over us were blasphemous and obscene. One of them said to me that we were on the footing of convicts, and if United States convicts fare any worse than we did I certainly think it time a Howard be found to remedy things. I always thought that detention camps were for conserving health. I have come back to Brooklyn so weak that I have been confined to my bed all this week, and my physician tells me it will be some time before I can do any hard work. I wish those in authority could undergo for five days what I went through. Were they to do so I think there would be a change of affairs at Egmont Key."

Church Cornerstone Laid.

The cornerstone of a new German Evangelical Lutheran church was laid yesterday on Prospect Avenue, between Fifth and Sixth Avenues, Brooklyn. It is for St. John's congregation, which has been in existence for thirty years. Its old building, which was on the same site and was a frame structure, was torn down early in June to make way for the new one. The pastor, the Rev. Dr. Frederick Bosch, was assisted in the exercises by the Rev. G. Doring, pastor of St. John's Church in Newark, and the Rev. Dr. John J. Heischmann, pastor of St. Peter's Church, Brooklyn.

MUSICAL.

MR. SAM FRANKO ANNOUNCES THAT ON September 9th he will resume rehearsals of the Chorus for the Ethical Society. The work of this chorus offers exceptional opportunities in choral training, and sopranos, altos, tenors, and basses with good voices and some experience in sight reading are cordially invited to join.

Mr. Franko will examine applicants at his residence, 45 East 84th Street, on any day between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THOMAS, CAROLINE R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CAROLINE R. THOMAS, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Messrs. Boardman & Boardman, at No. 155 and 157 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1898. EDWARD C. BARNUM, JOHN A. HANCE, Executors of the last will and testament of Caroline R. Thomas, deceased. BOARDMAN & BOARDMAN, Attorneys for Executors, 155 and 157 Broadway, New York City. my16-1aw6mM

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

The following auction sales of suburban property will take place to-day on the premises:

At 1 P. M., by the Jere. Johnson, Jr., Company, the remaining 669 lots of the Jane Robert estate, located in the Thirtieth Ward of Brooklyn, between Eighteenth and Twenty-second Avenues and Seventieth and Seventy-third Streets.

At 1:30 P. M., by William M. Ryan, 59 lots of the Mapes estate, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, Borough of the Bronx, between West Farms and the New York Catholic Protectory.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

SEA GATE.

Special Offering and Opportunity During September

Will be given intending purchasers who will improve, by the erection of

Cottages for Next Season.

This choice, select and restricted settlement with every modern city improvement, situated at the entrance of New York Harbor, overlooking the Narrows, commanding an unequaled marine view, with over 4,000 feet of beach

On Atlantic Ocean and Gravesend Bay.

Direct private boat service from Battery, New York, within 45 minutes.

PARTICULARS AT OFFICE OF

Norton Point Land Co.,

120 Liberty Street, New York, 203 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

A VERY DESIRABLE 20-FOOT FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT, PANTRY AND BATHROOM EXTENSION HOUSE, NO. 59 WEST 70TH ST. BOX STOOP, STONE ORIEL, BEST MODERN PLUMBING, DECORATED. FOR SALE AT A VERY REASONABLE PRICE. CARETAKER IN HOUSE. CHARLES BUEK, OWNER AND BUILDER, 109 WEST 42D ST.

A COLUMBIA COLLEGE LEASEHOLD, NO. 42 WEST 50TH STREET. FOR SALE AT A VERY LOW PRICE, FOUR-STORY AND BASEMENT, 20 FOOT, IN EXCELLENT ORDER, SPLENDID REAR; STATION STREET; ASPHALTED BLOCK. KEYS OF CHARLES BUEK, 109 WEST 42D ST.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read
REAL ESTATE,

10 Wall and 9 Pine St. 1 Madison Av.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

Moderate Priced Dwellings.

61st, nr. Lex.	$23,000
62d, nr. Park	18,500
63d, nr. Mad.	27,000
64th, nr. Park	25,000
69th, nr. Park	33,000
72d, nr. Park	40,000
73d, nr. Lex.	26,000
75th, nr. 5th	$42,000
75th, nr. Mad.	45,000
78th, nr. Park	18,000
79th, nr. Park	33,600
80th, nr. Lex.	25,000
81st, nr. 5th	25,000
82d, nr. Mad.	28,000

Also others in choice sections of the city.

Firm of L. J. Carpenter, 41 Liberty St.

APARTMENTS TO LET—UNFURNISHED.

THE "PARKMADISON,"

Madison Avenue, S. E. Cor. 25th Street.

FACING MADISON SQUARE.

Attractive apartments, large and small, now ready for occupancy.

The building is virtually new, having been recently rebuilt. Contains every modern improvement and convenience.

For plans and particulars, apply to

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(6337) and 10 Wall St.

THE PENDLETON,
253 East 68th St. cor. 2d Av.

New absolutely fireproof apartment house, steam heated throughout, rents, $30 and $31.

Firm of L. J. Carpenter,
1,181 Third Av. 41 Liberty St.

A FEW CHOICE APARTMENTS. Rents, $750 to $1,200.
PORTSMOUTH AND HAMPSHIRE,
38 TO 50 WEST 9TH ST.
Also apartment of four rooms and bath suitable for bachelor or gentleman and wife; rent, $600. All night elevator service, steam heat.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

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126-130 EAST 24TH ST.

Large flats; all rooms light and open to outside air; hardwood floors; large closets. Owner resident.

HOTELS.

THE VIRGINIA,
COLUMBUS PLAZA,
58th-59th Streets and Broadway, New York.
The Only Hotel Covering an Entire Block in the City. All Light Rooms.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
RATE: $1.00 per day and upward.
E. H. POWELL, Proprietor.

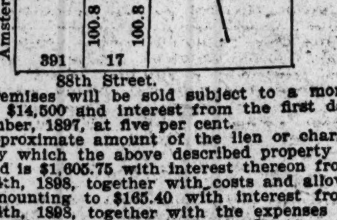
REFEREES' NOTICES.

EIGHTY-EIGHTH STREET.—Supreme Court, County of New York.—JOHN A. STRALEY and others, plaintiffs, against HENRY VAN HOEVENBERGH and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly made and entered in the above-entitled action bearing date the eleventh day of August, 1898, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the eighth day of September, 1898, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the building thereon erected, situated, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the north side of Eighty-eighth Street, distant three hundred and ninety-one (391) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street with the easterly side of Amsterdam Avenue, running thence northerly and parallel with said Amsterdam Avenue part of the way through a party wall one hundred (100) feet and eight (8) inches; thence easterly and parallel with said Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Amsterdam Avenue one hundred (100) feet and eight (8) inches, and part of the way through a party wall to the said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of Eighty-eighth Street seventeen feet to the point or place of beginning, being known as No. 147 West Eighty-eighth Street.

Dated, N. Y., August 12th, 1898.
RUSSELL BENEDICT, Referee.
STRALEY, HASBROUCK & SCHLOEDER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys in person, 280 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.



The premises will be sold subject to a mortgage for $14,500 and interest from the first day of December, 1897, at five per cent.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above described property is to be sold is $1,605.75 with interest thereon from August 4th, 1898, together with costs and allowances amounting to $165.40 with interest from August 4th, 1898, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments or liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the referee is $240.60 and interest, and also the taxes payable for 1898 when confirmed.

Dated, N. Y., August 12th, 1898.
RUSSELL BENEDICT, Referee.
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INSTRUCTION—LAW SCHOOLS.

N. Y. University Law School Sixty-fourth year opens Oct. 1st, 1898. DAY CLASSES, (LL. B. after two years.) EVENING CLASSES, (LL. B. after three years.) Daily sessions 3:30 to 6 and 8 to 10 P. M. Tuition $100. GRADUATE CLASSES—Fifteen courses; Five required for LL. M.

For circulars address L. J. TOMPKINS, Registrar, Washington Square, New York City.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL { Day School, 35 Nassau St. Evening School, 9 W. 18th St. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. LL.B. in 2 years; LL.M. in 3 years. Send for catalogue. GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

INSTRUCTION.

135TH YEAR.

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34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.

REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27TH.

Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business Primary Department. Gymnasium. Grounds for track athletics.

The Headmaster will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 13th, at the school. Catalogues on application.

B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Headmaster.

STEVENS SCHOOL.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE

STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,

RIVER STREET, between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.

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Examinations for admission on the 12th and 13th of September.

Courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.

The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year, or $50 per term.

These terms include all the studies.

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REOPENS TUESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1898.
Thorough preparation for all colleges.
Special Commercial Department.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 West 59th St.
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 29, 1898.
Complete organization from Primary to Academic Classes. Thorough preparation for all Women's Colleges.

DWIGHT SCHOOL

FOR BOYS.

15 West 43d St., near Fifth Avenue.

Nineteenth year begins September 28, 1898. Graduates now in Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia, and other colleges and scientific schools. Thorough, practical instruction, with special attention to the individual student. Separate primary department. Laboratories, Gymnasium. For annual catalogue address Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale.)

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20 East 50th Street.

This School Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 28th.

Mr. Cutler or the Registrar will be at the School House after September 14th.

Summer address, Holliston, Mass.

IRVING SCHOOL, 54 West 84th St.

L. D. RAY, M. A., Ph. D., HEAD MASTER.
Primary, Intermediate, and Collegiate Grades.
Ninth year begins September 29th.
Year-book on request.

In June, '98, fourteen young men from this school were admitted to Yale, Harvard, or Columbia.

Stern's School of Languages of N. Y. City.

27 EAST 44TH STREET, N. Y.
177 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN.

Language Departments, added last year Commercial Department; Bookkeeping, Stenography, Typewriting, and Spanish for people engaged in business.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Nos. 647 & 649 Madison Ave., N. Y. City. Primary (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls, 148 Madison Avenue.

Miss Roberts, Principal.—The school has been entirely reorganized, and will be reopened October 3d. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and College Preparatory Classes. Address

MISS WALKER, 148 Madison Avenue, or MISS ROBERTS, Sandwich, Mass., until Sept. 20.

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Select Catholic Boarding School; educational advantages unsurpassed; open all year; fall term begins Sept. 7. Address Bro. AUGUST, West Chester, N. Y.

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Culver Route.

From Ft. Whitehall St., (Battery,) N. Y., via 39th St. (Brooklyn) Ferry. Boats connecting with EXPRESS TRAINS. No Stops.

LEAVE DAILY 7:00 (except Sun.,) 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 (11:30 Sun. only) A. M., 12:00 noon (12:30 Sun. only,) 12:40 (except Sun.,) 1:00, and every 20 minutes thereafter until 10:20 P. M. Frequent trains returning; last train leaves Coney Island at 11:34 P. M.

FARE 10 CENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Coney Island J. C. Races

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT 34TH ST., E. R.: Week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 10:50 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 4:10, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:10 and 10:50 P. M. Additional trains race days 12:40 P. M.; parlor car train, 1:00 P. M.

LEAVE NEW YORK, FOOT WHITEHALL ST., VIA 39TH ST., BROOKLYN, FERRY: Week days, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 noon, 1:00, 1:40, 2:20, 3:00, 3:40, 4:20, 5:00, 5:40, 2:20, 7:00, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 9:40, and 10:20 P. M. Additional trains race days, 12:20, 12:40, 1:20, 2:00 P. M. Excursion tickets 40c.

On CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB RACE DAYS all trains stop at race track until 8:00 P. M.

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TRAINS LEAVE FOOT 34TH ST., E. R., N. Y.: Week days, 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 9:50, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20 (1:50 Sat. only,) 2:20 (2:50 Sat. only,) 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:20, 7:20, 8:20, 9:10 (9:40 Sat. only,) 10:00 P. M. Leave L. I. City 10 minutes later. Excursion tickets 40 cents.

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Same rate of fare from Park Row, N. Y., via Brooklyn Bridge, or from any Brooklyn Elevated station.

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TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers 8.45, 10.00, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M. So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.20, 11.20 A. M., 12.20, 1.50, 2.50, 3.50, P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.00 P. M. for Cortlandt St. only; 3, 5, 5.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M. for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

Special Boat from East 32d and 96th Sts.

Leave 32d St. 9.00 A. M., 12 M., 3 P. M. Leave 96th St. 9.15 A. M., 12.15, and 3.15 P. M. Returning, leave Glen Island, 10.30 A. M. for 32d St. only; 1.30 and 5.30 P. M. for 96th and 32d Sts.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.
Including Admission to all Attractions.

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Trains leave New York, 34th St., E. R.—Week days, 8:25 (8:50 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:20 (4:50 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays, (8:50 Special Fast Express) and 9:00 A. M.

Leave L. I. City—Week days, 8:36 (9:00 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:33 (5:00 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays, (9:00 Special Fast Express) and 9:10 A. M.

Leave Brooklyn, Flatbush Av.—Week days, 8:30 (8:54 Special Fast Express) A. M.; 3:24 (4:54 Special Fast Express) P. M. Sundays, (8:53 Special Fast Express) and 9:08 A. M.

RETURNING, Leave Montauk—Week days, for New York and Brooklyn—5:50 (9:00 Special Fast Express, New York only,) A. M.; 2:00 (5:00 Special Fast Express) and 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 6:30 A. M., 3:55 (5:00 Special Fast Express, New York only) and 7:48 P. M.

The Special Fast Express Trains make no stops east of Jamaica.

Excursion tickets will be sold at one fare for the round trip—$3.50, valid for 3 days—good only on trains designated as Special Fast Express Trains.

Camp Wikoff is located about one mile from the station. A restaurant has been established at the station, where a light lunch may be obtained.

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GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex). 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.. 8:40 "
" New York, West 22d St. Pier...... 9 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS
No more delightful way of spending

LABOR DAY.

Excursion Tickets to

West Point or Newburgh and return	$1.00
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LEAVES DESBROSSES ST. 1:45 P. M., W. 22d St., 2:00 P. M. Tickets good RETURNING on any WEST SHORE R. R. TRAIN same day, $1.00. This will give passengers ample time to see DRESS PARADE, Government Buildings, &c. Return Hudson River R. R. $1.10.

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No fight or will power necessary after treatment for liquor or drug habit. Both manager and physician took the treatment over six years ago, and understand the work, every case making a cure.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BECK, BARBARA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against BARBARA BECK, late of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 31 Nassau Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of February next. —Dated New York, the 16th day of July, 1898. GEORGE GOSSMAN, Executor. JOSEPH H. HAYES, Attorney for Executor, 50 and 52 Exchange Place, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. jy18-1aw6mM

BROWN, FREDERICK TURNER.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FREDERICK TURNER BROWN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of her attorneys, undersigned, at No. 35 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of June, 1898. CAROLINE VOSE BROWN, Executrix. TRACY, BOARDMAN & PLATT, Attorneys for Executrix, 35 Wall Street, New York City. je27-1aw6mM

CLARK, ROBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT CLARK, late of the City and County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Douglas Mathewson, No. 265 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the sixteenth day of November next.—Dated New York, the ninth day of May, 1898. MARY E. CLARK, CATHARINE A. WINNIK, CHARLES E. WINNIK, Executrices and Executor. DOUGLAS MATHEWSON, Attorney for Executrices and Executor, No. 265 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City. my9-1aw6mM

GUERIN, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT GUERIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of January next.—Dated New York, the 22d day of July, 1898. BARTOW S. WEEKS, Executor. GEO. GORDON BATTLE, Attorney for Executor, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, New York. jy25-1aw6mM

MARTIN, MICHAEL.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. John H. V. Arnold, a Surrogate of the City and County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL MARTIN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Booraem, Hamilton & Beckett, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New York, the 9th day of April, 1898. FRANCIS MARTIN, Administrator. BOORAEM, HAMILTON & BECKETT, Att'ys for Administrator, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York. ap11-1aw6wM

McKEAN, WILLIAM CHAMBERS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM CHAMBERS McKEAN, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Francis Jordan, No. 18 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the twenty-second day of September next.—Dated New York, the 12th day of March, 1898. CHARLES WHITEHEAD, GEORGE E. DIMOCK, Executors. FRANCIS JORDAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 18 Wall Street, New York City, New York. mh14-1aw6mM

SUMMER RESORTS.

New Jersey.

Somerset Inn,

& EIGHT COTTAGES, BERNARDSVILLE, N. J. Open to Nov. 1st. 35 miles from New York on D., L. & W. R. R., via Barclay or Christopher St. Ferry. Altitude, 800 feet. Many improvements since last year. GEO. W. TUTTLE, Manager.

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First-class accommodations; 90 minutes from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R.; eight fast trains daily each way. Send for circular. Address C. V. LANSING, Manager.

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DESIRABLE ROOM OR ROOMS, WITH ALL conveniences, for one or two gentlemen; house west side, near 93d St L. station and Central Park. Address S. E., Box 181 Times Office.

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Cooks.

COOK.—By Englishwoman as cook in private family; English family preferred. 120 West 71st St.

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NURSE.—By a refined infant's nurse, (English,) just disengaged; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; excellent references. London, Box 320, Times Up-town Office, 1,269 Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—By experienced girl; can take entire charge of infant or chamberwork; best city references. 213 East 95th St.; Hurley's bell.

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WASHING.—By colored woman to do washing at home; references. Julia Sinclair, 159 West 61st St.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

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BUTLER.—As butler where parlormaid is kept. Address Swede, 1,026 3d Av.

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GARDENER and FLORIST.—By a German, middle-aged and single; on gentleman's place; with greenhouses, lawns, and vegetable gardens; trustworthy, reliable, experienced in all branches; able to take full charge of gentleman's place; best reference. Carl Ebers, Glen Island, New Rochelle.

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MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMER'S residence a specialty; sole user of own patented hair carding machines and portable benches. Mauborgne, 519 West 42d St.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

WANTED—Nursery governess for three children; light upstairs work and sewing required; perfect knowledge of English; references. Mrs. A. Stumpp, Fort Hill Park, New Brighton, Staten Island.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—A young man of enterprise and ability to solicit advertisements for a leading New York paper. S., Box 101 Times Office.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight.

PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily except Sunday.

Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier 8:40 "
" West 22d St. Pier...... 9 "

For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson. Best route to the CATSKILLS. Special Saratoga train direct from the Albany wharf. Through tickets. NORTH, EAST, and WEST. Baggage checked from residence to destination by New York Transfer Co.

MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Delightful Excursions on above schedule for

LABOR DAY.

SARATOGA FLORAL FETE, SEPT. 6.

Albany Evening Line.

The popular steamers ADIRONDACK and DEAN RICHMOND will leave Old Pier 41, N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted,) making direct connections with trains North, East, and West.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.

Steamers ONTEORA (new) and KAATERSKILL leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M.

Trains for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Corners, Tannersville, etc., connect.

Hudson River Steamer Mary Powell, Daily, (except Sundays,) leaving Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M., (Saturdays 1:45 P. M.,) West 22d St. 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays 2 P. M.,) for CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW HAMBURGH, MILTON, PO'KEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON. LABOR DAY, will leave on Saturday's time.

NEW HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Sunday excursion, $1.00. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight sharp. Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight sharp; week day steamers connect on wharf with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS leave foot of Christopher St. every week-day at 6 P. M., connecting with B. & A. R. R. Saturdays an extra boat (new steamer ONTEORA) at 1:30 P. M. for Catskill, with annex to Hudson.

RAMSDELL LINE FOR NEWBURGH, CALLing at West Point, Cold Spring, and Cornwall—Fishkill (by ferry.)—Leaves Pier 24 North River, foot Franklin St., week days, (except Saturdays,) 5 P. M.; Saturdays 3 P. M.; landing at 132d St., N.R., 5:30. Saturdays, 9 A.M.; 132d St., N.R., 9:30.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN TWIN SCREW EXPRESS LINE

DIRECT TO PARIS, LONDON, HAMBURG.

A. Victoria, Sept. 8, 9 AM
F. Bism'ck, Sept. 22, 9 AM
A. Victoria, Oct. 6, 9 AM
F. Bismarck, Oct. 20, 9 AM

Twin Screw Service, N. Y.—Hamburg Direct.

Phoenicia, Sept. 10, 1 PM
Penn'vania, Sept. 17, 4 PM
Palatia, Sept. 24, 11:30 AM
Pretoria, Oct. 1, 4 PM

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
Sailing Saturdays at Noon.

*Rhynland......Sept. 17
*Belgenland......Sept. 24
*Pennland..........Oct. 1
*Rhynland..........Oct. 15

Second Cabin to London, $37.50.

RED STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

†Southwark.......Sept. 7
Westernland.....Sept. 14
†Kensington.....Sept. 21
Noordland..........Sept. 28

†Second Cabin to London $42.50, Antwerp $46.00, Paris $50.00.

*†These steamers carry Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers only. Staterooms, Dining Saloon, Smoking Rooms, Bath Rooms, Promenade Deck, etc., amidship, where the motion is least perceptible.

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Piers 14 and 15, N. River. Office, 6 Bowling Green.

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Shortest Sea Trips Out of New York. Delightful tours to Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Newport News, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Pinner's Point, Richmond, Virginia Beach, Va., and Washington, D. C. Freight and passenger steamers sail from Pier 26 North River every week day, except Saturday, at 3 P. M. and Saturday at 4 P. M.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU,
Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

COOK'S SPECIAL TOUR TO MANILA AND ROUND THE WORLD leaves SAN FRANCISCO OCTOBER 29, by S. S. "DORIC," visiting the HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, JAPAN, CHINA, the PHILIPPINES, the STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, CEYLON, INDIA, EGYPT, &c. Very comprehensive, high-class, six months' tour; limited numbers. Programmes from THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, New York.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL.

Britannic, Sept. 7, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 14, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 21, Noon
Teutonic, Sept. 28, Noon
Cymric, Oct. 4, 8:30 A.M.
Britannic, Oct. 5, Noon
Majestic, Oct. 12, Noon
Germanic, Oct. 19, Noon

Saloon rates on Cymric, $65 up; Germanic, Britannic, $75 up; Majestic, Teutonic, $100 up. Second Cabin, $42.50 upwards; Third Class on Cymric, Germanic, and Britannic, $25.50; on Majestic and Teutonic, $27.00. Revenue tax additional.

For passage, freight, and general information apply to WHITE STAR LINE, Pier 45 North River. Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE.
NEW YORK—LONDON.

WINIFREDA	September 10
MOHEGAN	September 17
MANITOU	September 24
MARQUETTE	October 1
MENOMINEE	October 8

ALL NEW STEAMERS, LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS LOCATED AMIDSHIPS ON UPPER DECKS.

STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER 39, NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF WEST HOUSTON ST., AND LAND PASSENGERS IN LONDON PROPER. APPLY 1 BROADWAY.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 40 N. R., foot of Clarkson St.

Aurania, Sept. 6, 10 AM
Etruria, Sept. 10, 10 AM
Campania, Sept. 17, 2 PM
Servia, Sept. 20, 9 AM
Umbria, Sept. 24, 10 AM
Lucania, Oct. 1, 2 PM

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents,
4 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

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PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Between San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama, and Hongkong:
Steamers leave San Francisco.

PERU, via Honolulu	Sept. 13, 1 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu	Sept. 17, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu	Oct. 1
GAELIC, via Honolulu	Oct. 11, 1 P. M.
CHINA, via Honolulu	Oct. 20, 1 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"America's Greatest Railroad."

NEW YORK CENTRAL

All through trains stop at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

Trains leave Grand Central Station:

8:30 A. M.—Daily, except Sunday. Famous EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS LIMITED. Fastest train in the world. Due Buffalo 4:45, Niagara Falls, 5:32, Toronto 9 P. M., Detroit 11:10 P. M. Limited to its seating capacity.

8:33 A. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL, except Sunday.

8:45 A. M.—FAST MAIL—Daily, for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Cleveland.

9:40 A. M.—SARATOGA AND MONTREAL SPECIAL, daily, except Sunday.

10:30 A. M.—DAY EXPRESS, except Sunday. For important State points.

1:00 P. M.—SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED and CHICAGO SPECIAL. Daily—For Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—TROY AND SARATOGA SPECIAL, except Sunday—For Troy and Saratoga.

5:00 P. M.—LAKE SHORE LIMITED. Daily—24-hour train to Chicago, via Lake Shore; due Cleveland 7:15 A. M. Due Chicago 4 P. M. Sleeping and parlor cars only.

6:00 P. M.—WESTERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Niagara Falls, Toronto, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati.

6:25 P. M.—NORTHERN EXPRESS. Daily—For Montreal, and, except Saturday, for Ottawa.

7:40 P. M.—ADIRONDACKS, 1,000 ISLANDS, AND MONTREAL daily.

8:45 P. M.—BUFFALO AND SOUTHWESTERN SPECIAL. Daily—For Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

9:00 P. M.—SPECIAL LIMITED MAIL, Daily—Sleeping car only for Fall Brook, via Lyons, and for Rochester and Buffalo.

9:15 P. M.—PACIFIC EXPRESS, Daily—For Oswego, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, and, except Saturdays, for Auburn Road.

12:10 Night—MIDNIGHT EXPRESS. For Chicago, except Sunday nights. Sunday nights Chicago sleepers leave at 9:15.

HARLEM DIVISION.

9:15 A. M. and 3:27 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield. Sundays only at 9:20 A. M.

Wagner Palace cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Ticket offices at 113, 261, 413, and 942 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 235 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., Grand Central Station, 125th St. and 138th St. Stations, New York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

"Telephone "2790 Thirty-eighth Street" for New York Central Cab Service. Baggage checked from hotel or residence by Westcott Express Co.

GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

WEST SHORE R. R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 15 min. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

B, 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Cranston's, West Point, Kingston, New Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Saratoga, and Lake George.

1:00 P. M. CONTINENTAL LIMITED. Daily, for Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, and St. Louis. Arrives Chicago and St. Louis next afternoon.

C, 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Congers, Cranston's, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh, and intermediate stations to Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany, Saratoga, Montreal, and Eastern Canada.

6:30 P. M. Chicago and St. Louis Limited. Daily for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, and Toronto.

8:15 P. M. Daily, for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis. Saturday night has sleeping car for Catskill Mountains.

B. C.—Leaves Brooklyn Annex: B, 10:45 A. M.; C, 3:05 P. M. Jersey City P. R. R. Station, B, 11:20 A. M., C, 3:35 P. M.

Time Table at principal hotels and offices.

C. E. LAMBERT, General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN

Stations in New York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULE TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

8:00 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

10:00 A. M. (café car)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Palace Cars. Connecting at Buffalo with trains for Chicago and points West.

1:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, &c. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars to Elmira. Through sleeping cars and day coach to Chicago, arriving at 4:15 P. M. next day.

4:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars.

7:00 P. M. (daily)—CHICAGO and BUFFALO VESTIBULED LIMITED EXPRESS for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BUFFALO. Through Buffet Sleeping Car to Chicago.

8:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO EXPRESS. Pullman Sleeper for SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, ELMIRA, BATH, MT. MORRIS, and BUFFALO, arriving Buffalo 8 A. M.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, OWEGO, ITHACA, ELMIRA, SYRACUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at Henry Gaze & Sons, Ltd., 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway, and 942 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 61 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New York; 338 and 723 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE RAILROAD.

Through trains leave New York, foot of Chambers Street, as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d Street:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Binghamton, Waverly, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, arrives Buffalo 8 P. M. Parlor car to Buffalo.

9:15 A. M.—Vestibuled Express daily for Port Jervis and Monticello. Daily except Sunday for Lackawaxen, Honesdale, and important local points to Elmira. Pullman Parlor Cars for Monticello and Elmira.

2:00 P. M.—Vestibuled Limited Fast Mail daily. Solid train for Chicago, arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo and Cleveland Vestibuled Express daily, arrives Buffalo 7:05 A. M., Bradford 7:20 A. M., Jamestown 7:00 A. M., Youngstown 10:27 A. M., Cleveland 12:30 P. M. Sleepers to Buffalo and Cleveland. Café Library Car.

9:15 P. M.—Daily solid train for Binghamton, Elmira, Waverly, Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

Tickets, local time cards, and Pullman accommodation at 111, 113, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 127 Bowery, 156 East 125th St., and 273 West 125th St., Chambers and W. 23d St. Ferries, New York; 333 and 860 Fulton St., 98 Broadway, Brooklyn; 122 River St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. New York Transfer Co. calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD

SUMMER SCHEDULE.

All Rail Line for Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Atlantic Coast Resorts to Point Pleasant.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK AS FOLLOWS:

From foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, *1:20, (Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, *3.40, 4.20, *5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

From foot Liberty Street, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:15, *3:30, 3:53, *4:45, 5:30, 6:15, 8:00, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

From South Ferry, foot Whitehall Street, 8:25, 10:00 A. M., *1:00, (Saturdays only,) 2:10, *3.30, 3:40, *4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 7:50, (Saturdays only,) P. M. Sundays 8:55 A. M., 3:55 P. M.

From foot West Twenty-third Street 8:50, 11:50 A. M., *12:50, (Saturdays only,) 2:20, *2:50, *3:20, 3:50, *4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

*Denotes express train.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of West Twenty-third Street and Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.

☞ The leaving time from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets is ten minutes later than that given below for Twenty-third Street Station.

7:50 A. M. FAST MAIL.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car New York to Pittsburg. Sleeping Car Pittsburg to Chicago. No coaches to Pittsburg.

8:50 A. M. FAST LINE.—Pittsburg and Cleveland.

9:50 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars. For Chicago, Cleveland, Toledo, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Louisville, St. Louis.

1:50 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—For Nashville, (via Cincinnati,) Chicago, St. Louis.

5:50 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS. For Cleveland, Chicago. For Toledo, except Saturday.

7:40 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis.

7:40 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—For Pittsburg and Chicago. Connects for Cleveland except Saturday.

8:20 P. M. MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Altoona, East Liberty, Pittsburg, and points West, daily except Sunday. No coaches.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

7:50, 8:20, 9:20, 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 12:50, 1:50, (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) (4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sunday, 8:20, 9:20, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., (3:20 "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Express, 4:20 P. M., 12:05 night daily.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.—Express, 9:20 A. M. and 8:50 P. M. daily.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY.—4:50 P. M. daily.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK.—7:50 A. M. week days and 7:40 P. M. daily.

ATLANTIC CITY.—1:50 P. M. week days, (Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets 2:10 P. M.) Through Vestibuled Train, Buffet Parlor Cars, Passenger Coach and Combined Coach.

CAPE MAY.—12:50 P. M. week days. Through Pullman Buffet Parlor Car.

Long Branch, Asbury Park, (Interlaken, Sundays,) Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, (from West Twenty-third Street Station,) 8:50, 11:50 A. M., (12:50 Saturdays only,) 2:20, 2:50, 3:20, 3:50, 4:50, 6:50 P. M. Sundays 7:50, 9:20 A. M., 4:50 P. M., (from Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets,) 4:45, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

6:10, 7:20, 7:50, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, (9:20 Penna. Limited,) 9:50, (Dining Car,) 10:50 (Dining Car,) 11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 2:50, 3:50, 4:20, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night. Sundays, 6:10, 8:20, 8:50, 9:20, 9:50, (Limited,) 9:50, 10:50, (Dining Car,) A. M., 1:50, (Dining Car,) 3:50, 4:20, (Dining Car,) 4:50, (Dining Car,) 5:50, (Dining Car,) 7:40, 8:50 P. M., 12:05 night.

Ticket offices Nos. 461, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 111, and 261 Broadway; 1 Astor House, West Twenty-third Street Station, and stations foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Pennsylvania Annex Station, Brooklyn; Station Jersey City. The New York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

Telephone "1274 Eighteenth Street" for Pennsylvania Railroad Cab Service.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Anthracite Coal Used Exclusively.
Four tracks. "Electro-Pneumatic" Signals.
Stations in New York, foot of Liberty St. and South Ferry, Whitehall St.
Trains leave foot of Liberty St.
On and after June 26, 1898.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:10, 9:10 A. M., (12:00 M. to Easton,) 1:30, (4:40 to Easton,) 5:45, (7:30 to Easton,) P. M. Sundays, 4:30 (7:00 to Easton) A. M., 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 4:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading and Harrisburg at 4:00, 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, (10:00, 11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:45, 4:30, 5:00, 5:45 (9:00 to Reading) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 (11:30 to Reading) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 5.30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL RAIL ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) (1:30 Red Bank only,) 2:15, 3:30, 3:53, (4:30 Red Bank only,) 4:45, 5:30, 6:15 (8:00 Saturdays only) P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:00 P. M.

For Atlantic Highlands, 4:30, 5:50, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:15 A. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:30, 10:00 A. M., 2:15, 4:45, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.

From Pier 8 N. R., foot of Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highlands of Navesink, Normandie, Rumson Beach, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch, 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and points south to Point Pleasant, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., (1:00 Saturdays only,) 2:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, (stops at Interlaken for Asbury Park and Ocean Grove,) 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.

From foot of Liberty St.

Week days, 4:30, 8:00, 10:00, (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 4:30, 10:00 (11:30 Dining Car,) A. M., 1:45, (5:00 Dining Car,) 6:00 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Additional trains for Philadelphia week days, 9:00 A. M., 4:00, 4:30, 7:30, 9:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

BOATS LEAVE SOUTH FERRY, WHITEHALL ST.

Week days, 7:10, 7:55, 8:25, 8:40, 8:55, 9:08, 9:20, 9:35, 10:00, 10:15, 10:45, 11:08, 11:30, 11:55 A. M., 12:25, 12:45, 1:00, 1:25, 1:45, 2:10, 2:25, 2:55, 3:30, 3:40, 3:55, 4:25, 4:40, 4:55, 5:25, 5:55, 6:10, 6:25, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:55, 11:40 P. M., 12:15 mdt. Sundays, 7:00, 7:55, 8:55, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:55, 1:45, 2:30, 3:00, 3:55, 4:20, 4:55, 5:25, 6:00, 6:30, 7:25, 8:25, 9:20, 9:55, 10:55 P. M., 12:15 mdt.

Tickets and parlor car seats at foot of Liberty St., Whitehall St., 113, 172, 261, 434, 944, 1,284, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 153 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New York; 4 Court St., 860 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotels or residences to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY SYSTEM

Stations foot of West 23d St., (Penn. R. R.,) Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*Indicates time from West 23d St. Other figures show time from Cortlandt or Desbrosses St.

*6:10, 6:20 A. M. daily, (Sunday *6:45, 7 A. M.,) for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*7:50, 8:20 A. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and the West, and principal local points, dining car and chair car to Buffalo.

*11:50, 12:00 noon daily, except Sunday,

"BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS."

Arrives Buffalo 9:55 P. M. Pullman Vestibule Day Coaches and Parlor Cars. Dining-Car Service. Meals a la carte. Connects at Buffalo with through sleepers to Detroit and Chicago.

*12:50, 1:00 P. M. daily for EASTON, MAUCH CHUNK, WILKESBARRE, SCRANTON, and coal branches. Chair car to Easton.

*3:50, 4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, SCRANTON, and principal intermediate stations. Connects for all points in coal regions. Pullman Buffet Parlor Car for Wilkesbarre.

*4:50, 5:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

*4:50, 5:15 P. M. Sundays only for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate stations.

*5:50, 6:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and principal intermediate stations.

*6:50, 7:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper vestibule train N. Y. to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo and Toronto. Dining Car New York to Easton.

*7:40, 8:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, stopping only at SOUTH PLAINFIELD, EASTON, BETHLEHEM, MAUCH CHUNK, SAYRE, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BATAVIA, BUFFALO, and TORONTO. Pullman Sleeper for Buffalo. None but sleeping-car passengers carried. No baggage carried.

*8:20, 8:30 P. M. daily for WILKESBARRE, ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman Sleeper to Chicago.

Additional local trains daily, except Sunday, for SOUTH PLAINFIELD, BOUND BROOK, and intermediate points leave as follows: *10:20, 10:50, *10:20, 10:30 (Sundays only) A. M., *2:20, 2:30, *3:50, 4:10, *5:50, and 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 113, 261, 273, 355, 944, and 1,323 Broadway, 31 E. 14th St., 156 E. 125th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn.

N. Y. Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

BALTIMORE & OHIO R. R.

Leave New York, Whitehall Terminal, South Ferry, and foot of Liberty Street.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. §Sundays.

CHICAGO, *4:30 A. M., *1:45 P. M., *12:15 night.

PITTSBURG, *4:30 A. M., †3:30 P. M., §1:45 P. M., *12:15 night, (4:30 A. M. trains from Liberty St. only.)

CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, *10:00 A. M., *5:55 P. M.

NEW ORLEANS, *4:55 P. M., (through sleepers.)

ROYAL BLUE TRAINS.

To PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, †7:55, *10:00, (Diner,) *11:30 A. M., (Diner,) †1:00 P. M., *1:45, (Diner,) †3:30, (Diner,) *4:55, (Diner,) *5:55 P. M. and *12:15 night. NORFOLK, *11:30 A. M.

All trains are illuminated with Pintsch Light.

Offices: 113, 172, 261, 434, 1,284 B'way, 31 E. 14th St., 127 Bowery, N. Y.; 339, 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn; Whitehall Terminal. Baggage checked from hotel or residence to destination.

NEGROES AS MILL HANDS

Important Industrial Experiment to be Tried at Concord, N. C.

W. C. COLEMAN'S COTTON MILL

A Factory to be Controlled and Manned Entirely by Negroes—Industrial Conditions in the South—Supply of White Labor Decreasing.

Mr. W. C. Coleman, a prominent and wealthy negro, as wealth goes among the negroes in the South, is engaged in erecting and equipping a cotton mill at Concord, N. C., to be officered and controlled and conducted from President to porter by negroes. The corporation is known as the Coleman Manufacturing Company, and its capital stock is $50,000. Reports were circulated to the effect that the enterprise had been abandoned, but this is true in one respect only—the capital needed could not be wholly procured from negroes, and some white capitalists were permitted to subscribe for stock. The white subscribers hope through the Concord mill to test the value of the negro as a cotton mill operative. In no other respect is the enterprise a failure.

A factory building has been erected, and it will be equipped with modern machinery in time to work on the growing crop of cotton. The building is 120 feet long and 80 feet wide, three stories high, of brick construction. Steam power is to be used. Besides an engine and boiler house, there is a stand-pipe for water purposes. About 7,000 spindles and 100 looms will be used when the mill is started up. Concord is ten miles from Charlotte, and is itself an ambitious cotton manufacturing town. The neighborhood is full of cotton mill projects and cotton mill ambition. The Coleman Mill will, if well managed, show beyond mistake, whether or no negroes can become expert operatives in a cotton mill. At first it will not be much more than a training school, for there is not to-day a negro operative in North Carolina, although the State has nearly 200 mills in operation.

The cotton mill men in the neighborhood of Charlotte have great faith in Warren Coleman's ability to manage a cotton mill. He has in various ways shown good business capacity; he is, in fact, a successful business man, and the North Carolina people believe the Concord experiment is in good hands, and that if the use of negroes as mill operatives depends upon the success of the Concord mill the question is as good as settled.

The Monteith Experiment.

About a year ago the Messrs. Monteith, father and son, took the old Congaree mill at Columbia, S. C., enlarging and improving it, and filling it with negro operatives. Unfortunately for all concerned, it was put in operation heavily covered by liens, judgments, and the like, and the property is soon to be sold under foreclosure proceedings. The date of the sale will soon be set. The Elmwood effort is not in any sense a test of negro labor in cotton mills. Until the sale takes place it will not be known who will control the property, or whether negro operatives will be employed or not. All that is known is that the negroes employed in the mill had nothing to do with the foreclosure of old liens. The mill has been in operation under the Monteiths about one year, and they still consider negro labor practicable.

Much the most serious attempt at employing negro labor as cotton operatives is in the second year of its experience in the Charleston cotton mill—a mill that went into the hands of a receiver when it employed white labor, and which was reorganized about two years ago, and has since that time given employment to negro operatives only. The stockholders and officers of this mill are white people, as is the case in the Elmwood mill. They are very reticent as to their experience, but the bare fact that they continue to operate their mill by negro help only goes to show that the experiment is not wholly unsatisfactory. The second year of the effort will soon be ended. It is a steam mill, and the price of steam coal in Charleston is by no means low.

The true test is in the earnings of the mill, and these are at present withheld, and the officers of the mill decline at present to discuss their experience. There is an impression, however, in Charleston that the mill is doing well, and the hope has been expressed in that city that an outlet for the surplus negro labor of that city has at last been found. Charleston hopes to rival, by means of negro labor, the Piedmont section of the State, and in the long run to have one million spindles in operation. This is, of course, a dream as yet, but it goes to show what the situation is.

Negroes in Only Three Mills.

There are now five hundred cotton mills in the South, and the three mills named are the only ones, present or prospective, that offer employment to negroes. The exclusion of negro help in the mills is not a matter of labor unions, for these organizations do not exist in most of the Southern mill centres, but it is the result of race distinction that everywhere prevails in the South. White operatives will not permit a mill corporation to employ negro operatives. Not so very long ago the Peoples' Cotton Factory of Montgomery had a strike based on this very question. The superintendent of the weaving room had appointed a negro as a sort of spy to watch the weavers and report any violation of the mill's rules. This led at once to trouble, and the negro was soon a man without a job. In discussing the case a leading Alabama paper said:

"Northern fanatics consumed with the disease of negrophobia may theorize on this matter according to their peculiar ideas until doomsday, but they had as well try to mingle oil and water, as bring about any peace between the whites and blacks when such violence is done to social customs and instincts as that said to have been attempted at Montgomery. This sort of thing is not practiced in the North with all of its cant on the subject of race prejudice. The attempt to practice a mingling of the races in a Southern cotton mill is equivalent to mixing them in schools, and can do nothing but bring disaster and ruin to any mill that attempts it. We are getting along very well with the race question in the South, if we will just let well enough alone. A vast amount of friction has been rubbed off by the wise policy of letting time do its work, and the present peaceable state of affairs can only be disturbed by the action of crazy cranks trying to attempt the impossible."

It goes without saying that whites and blacks cannot be employed in one mill, although the two races do sometimes work together in house building and other employments. In mills, however, where women and children are largely employed, the races cannot be mingled. A mill must be either all whites or all blacks. That much of the problem is settled beyond possibility of change. No man living will see whites and blacks working side by side in a cotton mill.

A great deal has been written as to the incapacity of negroes for such work. It is rubbish pure and simple. Negroes are sent to the Alabama Penitentiary, and are hired out by the State to coal operators. They go into the mines so green that most of them would not know a coal mine when they saw it, and some of them had never seen any coal at all; and yet they become in the mines expert operators, using explosives with judgment and doing all the work required in dislodging coal and placing it on the mine cars with skill. At the end of their involuntary service many of them stay at the mines, the most expert of their number earning oftentimes pay beyond that of their fellows. A man who can become an expert miner can readily learn how to spin and weave, and what the males of their race can learn the women can learn also. It is unnecessary to discuss that side of the question. The South is full of black mechanics—carpenters, masons, blacksmiths, furnace workers, and the like, and there is no doubt as to their capacity in the cotton mill. The loom and the spinning jenny are by no means difficult machines.

The Truth About the Negro.

It is claimed, however, that the negro, although sufficiently skillful, is not steadfast and painstaking enough—that he wants too many holidays, that he lacks thrift and ambition—in a word, that he is "trifling," without the desire or the need of application and devotion to his tasks, a careless, listless workman. The truth lies between these statements and their opposites. There are good darkies and poor darkies, and all grades between. There is as much difference in their make-up as there is in the composition of white men, and there could not well be more. Some writers would have the world believe that all coons in a cotton mill not only look but are mentally, morally, and physically alike. This is a mistake. The policy of selection is operative among blacks as it is among whites. An efficient force can be mustered in either case.

But it is true that negroes like many holidays. They live inexpensively in the South, where many things cost but little money—where $1 a week will suffice to keep body and soul together and furnish some clothes besides—and very many of them will accept any excuse that comes up in favor of a day "off." In all mills and furnaces, where negro help is employed, an unusually large number of names must therefore be carried on the rolls. There must be about 20 per cent. of "substitutes," men or women who will take the place of those who desire to drop out for a day or two, and the expert Southern manager soon becomes accustomed to such changes. The substitute is as well trained and competent as a rule as the regular hand, and when the course of employment has become established and systematised it does not seem to involve any serious economic problem. While on duty they are tractable and obedient, and aside from their frequent "holidays" they are reasonably good mill hands. All testimony in mills other than cotton mills is to that effect, and there is no reason to doubt their usfulness to a similar extent in cotton mills also.

Mill Employment Will Come Slowly.

But their employment in cotton mills will not be immediate. Concord and Columbia and Charleston are the change centres at present, and if they become well stocked with colored operatives, other towns may seek some of their new experts, and thus the innovation may spread. Much, however, depends upon the labor supply in the two Carolinas, the only States in the South where the question comes up in a practical form. In the two States there are 275 cotton mills, containing in round numbers 2,000,000 spindles. These mills are filled with small farmers of the tenant class and their women and children—the poor whites of the Piedmont or hill sections of the South. Their earnings in the mills are not large, but they are reveling in wealth in comparison with their former state, when they scarcely handled any money at all. They are to the manner born, of pure descent from the early English or Scotch-Irish settlers of two hundred years ago. They speak the tongue of Shakespeare, and they are as independent as they are poor. In their mountain homes they are, if the season be kind, as happy and contented as any other lot of people in the land. They do not command as large a vocabulary as Shakespeare did, but they are as close to nature as the great poet was, and almost as good judges of the foibles and weaknesses of mankind. The real practical question now is, How long will these people continue to leave their homes in the mountains and in the byways and in the sequestered spots of the Piedmont country at the summons of the mill proprietors in the railroad towns? Here the doctors differ, but all agree that the supply of labor is becoming every year less abundant. Some prominent managers of mills think they see a scarcity of such labor in the course of five years, unless, indeed, wages are materially increased.

North Carolina mills have already been forced to send agents into Georgia and Northern Alabama, and even Northern Mississippi to procure labor that could not be readily obtained in the Old North State. This proposition is indisputable—when white labor can no longer be obtained at about present rates the opportunity of negro labor will be at hand. Negro labor will then be employed. It will not be given employment until the supply of available white labor at current prices is heavily drawn upon and begins to show signs of exhaustion. In other words, the negro is the reserve force of Southern mills. As things look to-day, he is the force that will be called into active service in the first decade of the new century.

The Question of Earnings.

The question of earnings has much to do with this problem. The greater the earnings the greater the supply of white labor and the longer it will hold out. Living expenses in North Carolina mill villages or other small towns of the South are minimized almost beyond belief in a New England town. Eggs rarely rise to 10 cents a dozen, or chickens to 25 cents a pair. Fuel is scarcely an item of expense; house rent at many mills is not counted, and clothing costs but a song. The entire family is often given employment, distressing as the fact may be to humanitarians and economists. Children fairly swarm in Southern mills. The head of the family may earn if he be diligent $8 a week, the mother $5 more, and each of the children will pick up $2 more, the older ones earning up to $5. Not infrequently the weekly earnings of the entire family go up to $20 or even $25 a week. When considered in detail these are low wages, but they admit, on account of the low expenditures of the Piedmont section, of savings that are impossible in New England or the Middle States. In other words, the family mentioned is better paid, is more independent, is better off in every essential respect, than the family of the man in Fall River who earns himself 50 per cent. more. There seems to be no way to bring the two men to parity except by shutting out child labor in the Southern mills and raising in the South the scale and ble unless the Weather Bureau can be induced to change the Southern climate.

These propositions seem then to be well grounded:

1. The supply of white labor in Southern mills will become exhausted in the course of a decade of mill expansion to the point of increased wages.

2. Negro labor, now held in reserve, will then be utilized at wages even less than is now paid to white labor, because negroes can live and do live on less money.

3. Negro operatives can in the hands of competent Southern managers become reasonably efficient and satisfactory.

4. The wages of Southern operatives will not therefore be increased in any length of time that can be foreseen; they may, on the other hand, be decreased.

The possibility of the change herein foreshadowed is exceedingly regretted in the South—by no one more than those who have come to know and to esteem the mountain people for their lovable qualities, for their unadulterated Americanism, their flavor of the soil. They need just such an outlet for their pent-up energies as the cotton mills of the South afford, and if commercial exigencies compel the substitution of negro operatives, it must result in many changes of a far-reaching and regrettable nature. It is not too much to say that the change will not come until Northern or English competition drives the Southern manufacturers to it as a matter of necessity and self-defense.

N. P. T. FINCH.

Birmingham, Ala., Aug. 28, 1898.

Consuls Find Trade Openings.

Among the Consular reports for the month of August is a letter from L. Edwin Dudley, United States Consul at Vancouver, in which he says he believes that there is a field there for the importation of well-bred horses, cattle, and sheep from the United States. The horses in that vicinity, he says, are all undersized and very poorly bred. Good driving horses are very scarce, and good draught horses are almost unknown. The cattle, with a few exceptions, are not of the best breed, and a few Shorthorns and Jersey bulls could be sold or used to the profit of the importer.

Louis Goldschmidt, Consul at La Guayra, writes that nearly all the coal used there is of English origin, and the consumption is considerable. The retail prices of coal by the ton of 2,240 pounds varies from $11.20 to $12.80, and these prices are paid for quantities of from one ton to twenty tons and more. The coal is put up by the Welsh miners into small bricks or briquettes, seven by eight inches in thickness and about eleven inches long. It is easy to handle in the small engines employed by the railways that carry their fuel on a small platform attached to the engine, where ordinary coal would fall off. Owing to the late coal strikes in Wales, very little coal has arrived there of late, but in spite of that no American coal has been landed at that port except a special kind of hard coal used for the manufacture of gas.

"There is an excellent opening here for United States coal," says Consul Goldschmidt, "and no doubt the same holds good in many South American countries; but our exporters must meet the demands of the trade. I have no doubt that American coal can be landed here and sold much cheaper than British coal, and still leave an excellent profit for the shipper."

A Seasonable Yearning.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

The thick coats, trousers, hats, and skirts in which Americans array themselves when humidity is taking the shape out of everything and heat is sapping their vitality are inventions of the devil. All one needs now is a sheet. In fact, all one needs now is an envelope of atmosphere, but for propriety's sake we concede the sheet. Let us off at least with Manila pajamas. Dozens of lives are sacrificed every Summer to the insane custom of wearing arctic clothes in a tropical climate. Stop it. We exhibit sense in Government; we are free in matters of religion; our morals sit easy on us, but when it comes to clothes we are the most abject slaves that walk the earth. Somebody set us free. Start a pajama society.

POLICEMAN SAW A MURDER

Fleeing Man Knocked Down by a Small Boy with a Baseball Bat.

FATAL QUARREL OF ITALIANS

Officer Who Witnessed the Affair Gave Chase and Captured the Alleged Murderer After the Timely Action of the Boy.

Policeman Degan, of the Lower Fulton Street Precinct, Brooklyn, was looking idly out of the rear windows of the station house about 6 P. M. yesterday, when his attention was attracted to two Italians who were standing at Front and Garrison Streets. They were quarreling, and the policeman watched their angry gestures indifferently. It is a common sight in that section, which is populated to a large extent by Italians, and never arouses more than a languid interest. Still, the professional instinct in the policeman led him to keep on watching the pair, instead of letting his attention drift to more interesting incidents.

The quarrel grew more animated, and one of the men shook his fist at the other. Their white teeth were gleaming and their black eyes flashing, as they jabbered Italian epithets at each other. Suddenly the younger man reached toward his pocket. The other steped back, but before he could make another movement something bright flashed in the air. There was a downward movement of the younger man's arm, and then an upward movement, and the other staggered, stepped back, and fell in a heap on the pavement.

The whole thing was done in a flash, but as the victim fell the policeman was running at his topmost speed toward the door of the station house without giving any other explanation than to shout, "A murder!" to the Sergeant at the desk as he dashed past.

Meanwhile the man with the knife had turned his attention to flight. Why he should have rushed toward the river is not known, but he evidently had some plan of escape, or else of suicide, in his mind, for he dashed in that direction as fast as he could run. The distance is only a few blocks, and the pursuing policeman who had witnessed the crime was some distance behind. The Italians in the street stood paralyzed with fright and made no movement to stop the man. As he dashed past them with his bloody knife in his hand there was a general scatter. He had the right of way.

But the presence of mind of a small boy stood between him and liberty. A party of lads were playing baseball in the street, less than a block away, and they had seen the flash of the weapon and the fall of the murdered man. Boys in that quarter of Brooklyn need no explanation of such a sight. Several of them turned to run as the murderer came running toward them. A few stood their ground, and one of them was a boy at the bat. He took a firmer grasp of the bat and waited.

As the Italian passed, only a few feet away, the plucky youngster swung his bat around his head to give it force, and hurled it at the man's head as if it had been a ball. It struck him, and he staggered and went down. He did not move, and the boy, apparently now afraid that he had killed the man, took to his heels and disappeared with his comrades.

In a few seconds, Degan, who was near enough to have seen the whole affair, was at the spot. The man had simply been stunned, though the blow, if aimed with a man's strength, might have killed him. Degan took him to the station house, where he gave his name as Antonio Ferraro, thirty-eight years old, of 67 Adams Street. The murdered man was Lucanio Machio, forty-five years old, of 55 Front Street, and the quarrel was over money matters. Machio's throat had been cut from ear to ear.

NEW TRANSATLANTIC LINER.

The Statendam, Latest Addition to the Holland-America Company's Fleet, Arrives from Rotterdam.

The Dutch steamer Statendam, which arrived from Rotterdam and Bologne on Saturday night and docked in Hoboken yesterday morning, is the latest addition to the Holland-America Line. She is a sister ship of the Rotterdam, put in the service last year, both being from the yards of Harland & Wolff, at Belfast. She is commanded by Capt. Boujer, the Commodore of the line.

The accession of the young Queen of Holland to the throne on Aug. 31, her birthday, was duly celebrated aboard ship by a special dinner to the saloon passengers, at which Otto Reuchlin, a Director of the line, presided. Speeches were made.

The latest portrait of Queen Wilhelmina, which adorns the head of the grand staircase on the hurricane deck of the steamer, was tastefully decorated with the Dutch colors festooned with garlands of flowers.

The Statendam is a twin-screw steamer, 530 feet in length, 60 feet beam, and 43.6 feet depth of hold. Her gross tonnage is nearly 11,000 tons. She has accommodations for a large number of cabin and steerage passengers. Her average speed is about 16½ knots.

THE TEMPLE HAND-IN-HAND.

First Synagogue Erected in the Bronx Is Dedicated.

The synagogue of the Congregation Hand-in-Hand, in One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street, between Willis and Brook Avenues, the first Jewish temple of worship erected in the Borough of the Bronx, was formally dedicated at 3 P. M. yesterday. The temple was filled with members of the pioneer congregation and prominent representatives of down-town synagogues.

After the procession and the lighting of Ner Tamid, the opening prayer was delivered by Rabbi Kopfstein of the One Hundred and Twelfth Street synagogue. Sermons were preached by Dr. Abraham Blum, the rabbi, and by Dr. J. Silverman of Temple Emanu-El. The dedication hymn was sung by Miss Harriet Loeb, and an interesting address was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Hilliard, pastor of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street Presbyterian Church. The volunteer choir of twelve members furnished music.

BURGLAR ASSAULTS A WOMAN.

Mrs. Hart Would Not Keep Quiet and a Negro Struck Her.

Mrs. Annie Hart, of 263 Tenth Street, Jersey City, was awakened at 3 o'clock A. M. yesterday by a man, who was ransacking the bureau. She screamed, but the burglar warned her to keep quiet or he would kill her. This did not deter her from screaming again, when the burglar seized a chair and hit her on the head, the force of the blow being broken by the chair coming in contact with the bedstead.

Mrs. Hart's screams aroused the other tenants of the house. They forced a door of her apartments and caught the burglar as he was escaping through a window. He proved to be a colored man and said he was William S Nichol, thirty-eight years old, of 209½ Brunswick Street. He was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury on charges of burglary and atrocious assault.

Arrested and Died in a Cell.

Michael Kerry, of 1,241 Second Avenue, a laborer, who was held a prisoner in the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Police Station, Saturday night, for intoxication, died yesterday morning in a cell, shortly after he had been aroused to go to court. When he was called he was seen to be a very sick man, and a hurry call was sent to the Harlem Hospital, but Kerry was dead when the doctor arrived. Heart disease was pronounced the cause of death. The body was removed to the Morgue.

Civic-Philanthropic Conference.

The second annual session of the Civic-Philanthropic Conference will be held at Battle Creek, Mich., Oct. 18 to 23. The Rev. Dr. David James Burrell of New York is President, and Dr. J. H. Kellogg of Battle Creek Vice President. Wednesday, Oct. 19, will be Health and Sanitation Day, and Thursday, Oct. 20, will be Mayors' Day, when there will be a conference of city and county officials, with Samuel M. Jones, Mayor of Toledo, Ohio, presiding.

ARMY AND NAVY EVANGELISTS

Gen. O. O. Howard, Col. John J. McCook, and Others Speak at Ocean Grove.

OCEAN GROVE, Sept. 4.—Immense crowds filled the morning, afternoon, and evening meetings held in the Auditorium to-day for the purpose of assisting in the work of the Army and Navy Commission. Addresses were delivered by Major Gen. O. O. Howard, Col. John J. McCook, the Rev. L. W. Munhall, the soldier-evangelist; A. F. Barrett of the commission, and others. The singing was led by Ira D. Sankey.

The morning meeting brought together 6,000 or 7,000 listeners. The Rev. L. W. Munhall of Germantown, the soldier evangelist, who had charge of the meetings, spoke of the recent solitary instance of a soldier dying from homesickness, and told of the thousands of similar cases that came under his notice during the civil war, and said that much of the alleviated conditions of the soldier from homesickness was due to the great work of the commission and the aid afforded it by the General Government. He said he had found the regulars more attentive to religious influence than the volunteers, and showed that this came from the fact that the volunteers, coming fresh from Christian homes, did not feel the need of religious ministrations as much as the regulars.

Col. John J. McCook of New York, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the commission, told how the records proved that 40 per cent. of the men in camp attended in one way or the other the meetings held in army and navy commission tents, and cited the instance of one regiment which was engaged in the battle of Santiago, where 7 per cent. of the men were regularly in attendance in the tents of the commission.

In the afternoon A. F. Barrett, who had charge of the Christian Commission tents at Santiago, depicted the sufferings of the men in the trenches and the work of the Red Cross.

In the evening, Major Gen. O. O. Howard said, in part: "When our war with Spain came on the Young Men's Christian Association was completely equipped and ready for the great work before it. The commission put up a double heading, first of National men, such as J. J. McCook, President; Lucien C. Warner, Morris K. Jesup, William E. Dodge, and other names known to the Nation, and they backed this by a display of intense practical workers. The workers by turns from each tent, and the Chaplains, gathered for consultation and went out systematically to all the hospitals and to different regiments, and to all the large pavilions.

"One branch of the commission had a purpose to bring together Christian workers and extend home privileges to all the soldiers, regulars and volunteers. Another branch, which we call the evangelical, had for Chairman Dwight L. Moody. The object of that branch was to carry good tidings of salvation to the thousands of young men gathered together for their country's service.

"In one of Gen. Lee's hospitals," Gen. Howard said, "two young men, one from South Carolina, and the other from Michigan, came together like Christian brothers, as they were convalescing. Gen. Lee's introduction at Camp Cuba Libre was in the same direction, 'Gen. Howard and I, who were once on opposite sides, are now, thank God, together again with one country and one flag.'

"The hurrahs of the 2,000 men present, following this statement coming from Northern and Southern men, mingled together were strong and indicative of heart-felt union."

He said that the speakers sent out by Dwight L. Moody have preached a simple gospel to more than two hundred thousand men, and no one but the Lord himself can estimate the results of their faithful labors.

MAY SUCCEED DR. JOHN HALL.

The Rev. Dr. Peyton H. Hoge Is Popular with Congregation of Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church.

The Rev. Dr. Peyton H. Hoge of Wilmington, N. C., will occupy the Rev. Dr. John Hall's pulpit at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church next Sunday. It is said that he may be chosen as assistant pastor of the church, with a view to becoming Dr. Hall's successor.

Dr. Hoge, who is thirty-seven years old, comes from a long line of Presbyterian ministers. His father at one time was associated with the Rev. Dr. Springer in the Brick Church, and his uncle is a Presbyterian minister at Richmond, Va. Dr. Hoge is regarded with favor by the younger element in the congregation, as well as by the most conservative.

Dr. Hall, who will return from Europe about Sept. 24, is in feeble health, and it is thought he may desire to withdraw entirely from his labors as pastor of the church, in which case Dr. Hoge probably will be installed at once as his successor.

STOLE DUMMY AND CLOTHES.

Two Harlem Men Become Desperate for Want of a Drink.

Patrick Brown, thirty-eight years old, of 126 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, and James Hernan, thirty-four years old, of Madison Avenue and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, were arraigned before Magistrate Meade in the Harlem Court yesterday charged with stealing a suit of clothes and the dummy on which the clothes hung last night from in front of the clothing store of Lewis Cohn, at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. James Campbell of 126 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street was standing in the doorway next to Cohn's store, at 11 o'clock Saturday night, when he noticed two men acting suspiciously. He told Cohn, and they both watched the two men from the store.

Their vigilance was soon rewarded, for the men dashed quickly up, seized what appeared to be the best suit, and ran with the dummy through One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street toward Lexington Avenue. Cohn and Campbell gave chase crying "Police!" and "Stop thief!" Officer Kane of the One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station joined in the chase and captured the two men in a saloon at the corner of Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The dummy had been stripped and left on One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. Cohn, while running did not see the inanimate object lying across the sidewalk, and his feet became entangled in the wire frame and both Cohn and the dummy became involved in an acrobatic tussle, in which the dummy came out the victor. The clothes were found on the men.

In court the prisoners told Magistrate Meade they had been drinking all day and their money gave out, and they became desperate for want of a drink. They were both held in $300 bail for the Special Sessions, which they failed to furnish.

Fell from a Car While Asleep.

Patrick Hutchinson, fifty-five years old, who refused to give his address, boarded a a north-bound cable car of the Third Avenue Line at the Post Office yesterday afternoon and fell asleep. As the car passed Chambers Street Hutchinson lurched forward and, rolling under the guard-rail at the side of the car, fell upon the down-town track of the road almost immediately in front of a south-bound car. A policeman of the Oak Street Station was at the crossing, and with the assistance of two citizens dragged the man from the track before the car struck him. Hutchinson was removed to the Hudson Street Hospital, where it was found that his skull had been fractured by the fall.

Baby Died in Her Arms.

Mrs. Margaret Spillane of 40 Beach Street, accompanied by a woman friend and carrying her fourteen-months-old child in her arms, went to the Hudson Street Hospital yesterday to have the child treated. The child was found to be suffering from measles as well as neglect, and as the hospital was crowded with heat cases and sick soldiers Mrs. Spillane was advised to take it to the Reception Hospital at the foot of East Sixteenth Street. Instead of doing this the mother walked about the street some time, and then went to the Leonard Street Police Station. Just as she entered the child died. The body was removed to the Morgue.

In a Bad Dilemma.

Bowser—You appeared to be in a terrible dilemma in Juniper's saloon last evening.

Towser—Oh, I don't know.

Bowser—Oh, yes you were; between two horns, you know.—Boston Transcript.

PLATT MEN ARE AMUSED

Treat Report that Black Faction Will Drive Him Out of Politics as Huge Joke.

SURE OF ROOSEVELT'S SUCCESS

They Say No Other Gubernatorial Candidate Will Stand the Ghost of a Chance at the Republican Convention.

The chief topic of conversation among the Republican politicians who gathered around Senator Platt at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, yesterday, was the anti-Platt movement, which, Albany reports say, is to be launched early this week by the managers of the Governor's campaign for renomination.

According to these Albany advices, Gov. Black is to signalize his return from his tour of the Southern camps by holding a war council of his chief supporters at the capital to-day or to-morrow, as a result of which, one story says, disclosures will be made "which will drive Mr. Platt out of political business." Louis F. Payn, George W. Aldridge, Cornelius Collins, and Charles S. Francis are billed to take part in this conference, but of the nature of the threatened "disclosures" no hint is given.

Platt men who commented on the report affected to treat it as unimportant, even if true. They did not seem to think that Messrs. Payn, Aldridge, and Collins were in a position to begin a campaign of disclosures, and if they did it was broadly intimated that the game was one that two could play at. The talk of the Black men about driving Senator Platt out of politics was treated as a huge joke.

The organization leaders, from Chairman Odell down, who regard Col. Roosevelt as the most available candidate for the head of the ticket, are not alarmed by these reports of the intention of the Governor's friends to carry the fight into the convention, for the reason that they think the preference for Roosevelt will be manifested so generally and unmistakably before the convention meets that no other candidate will have the semblance of a show. They regard the Governor and his chief supporters as too good politicians to insist on making a hopeless fight, and they look for the spread of the Roosevelt sentiment between now and the convention to convince the Black managers that the fight will be hopeless. The "machine" leaders, having resolved on Roosevelt, will see to it that his boom is sedulously cultivated from now on. This explains to outside observers the readiness with which pronounced Platt leaders like R. Ross Appleton of Brooklyn talk for Roosevelt, after conferring with Mr. Platt and Chairman Odell.

The Senator and the State Chairman both were at the Oriental Hotel yesterday, and while they talked no politics for publication, they listened to more or less political talk from up-State leaders who visited the beach during the day. Among these was ex-Railroad Commissioner Isaac V. Baker, who is credited with carrying the political destinies of Washington County in the hollow of his hand. Delmour Potter of Warren County, who is interested in seeing State Treasurer Colvin get the nomination for Controller, called in the interest of his friend, L. B. Gleason, Journal Clerk of the State Senate. Sheriff J. D. Lawrence and Treasurer C. S. Woodruff composed a delegation from Delaware County, who escorted ex-Assemblyman D. H. Mackie, and solicited the organization's support for Mr. Mackie's candidacy for the Senate in the Twenty-sixth District, consisting of the counties of Delaware, Chenango and Sullivan.

Chairman Odell of the State Committee does not expect to be at the Fifth Avenue headquarters to-day, having planned to take a "day off" and enjoy a sail.

Democratic headquarters in the Hoffman House were practically deserted yesterday, the heat having driven Chairman McCarren and his assistants out of the city.

FIERCE BLAZE IN HARLEM.

Fire Practically Destroys the Five-Story Factory Building of Maas, Blum & Co.

Fire yesterday afternoon practically destroyed the five-story brick factory building of Maas, Blum & Co., manufacturers of bone, rubber, horn, and ivory goods at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth Street and First Avenue. The fire was one of the fiercest that the department has combated in months, and for an hour the destruction of the entire block of buildings was threatened. The work of the flames was so rapid that within half an hour after their discovery the four upper stories of the building had crumbled and fallen with a mighty crash into a heap of ruins. More than 300 persons, largely girls, will be thrown out of employment as a result.

The attention of Policeman E. F. Miley of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station was called to the fire at 12:40 o'clock by Charles Ruhe, who from his home at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and First Avenue had seen flames issuing from a window of the fifth story of the building. Before an alarm could be sent in tongues of flame were leaping from every window on that floor, and by the time the first engines arrived three floors of the building were ablaze. In quick succession four alarms were sent in, and eighteen engines, four hook and ladder companies, and the fireboats Havemeyer and Robert A. Van Wyck were soon at work. Chief Bonner early decided that the building was doomed, and his efforts were directed to saving the adjoining property. The residents in near-by buildings hurried panic-stricken from their homes, and the streets were soon filled with portable property of all kinds.

At 1:45 o'clock, when the fire was raging at its worst, the southeast wall of the building fell over into the street, nearly burying Engine 35 beneath the redhot debris. The engine was badly damaged and rendered useless. Engineer Walter Jones barely escaped being crushed. Three firemen of Company 35 were standing erect at the top of a seventy-five-foot ladder which rested against the wall when they saw it totter and gradually lean toward them. They managed to slip down the ladder and scramble to one side as the wall fell into the street. The flames were under control within an hour and a half after the first alarm had been sent in, and one of the near-by buildings was damaged.

The fire is supposed to have originated in the engine room in the rear of the basement and to have quickly leaped to the top floor through the elevator shaft. The owners estimate their loss at $200,000. The building and stock were insured.

AN ELEVATED STATION AFIRE.

Structure at 145th Street and Eighth Avenue Damaged.

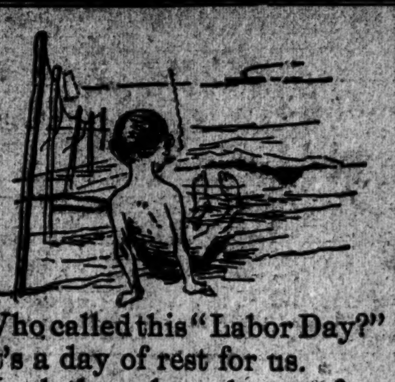
Fire caught the great platform of the elevated road at Eighth Avenue and One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street yesterday afternoon, and for a time it looked as though the entire structure, 800 feet long and 600 feet wide, would be destroyed. The platform is the one on which the tracks extend from the elevated road structure proper into the car yards.

The flames started from some unknown cause, directly under the platform, about 200 feet from the street. Because of the nature of the structure and the high wind, three alarms were sent in.

A big hole was burned in the platform and the bottoms burned from six cars, which could not be got off the platform in time. Six bicycles, which were in one of the cars, were ruined. The loss is estimated at $1,500.

Early Morning Fire in Brooklyn.

A fire early yesterday morning in Bostwick & Harrison's photographic material establishment at 41 Marion Street, Brooklyn, caused great excitement for a while among the tenants of the neighboring apartment houses. The fire was discovered on the top floor of the three-story brick building, and is believed to have been caused by an explosion, which was soon followed by two other explosions. The building is owned by Thomas McMahon, and was damaged to the extent of $500. Bostwick & Harrison suffered a similar loss. An investigation made after the fire had been extinguished showed that a thick wall had been cracked by the explosions.


Who called this "Labor Day?"
It's a day of rest for us.
No clothes, shoes, hats or furnishings till to-morrow.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Warren and Broadway.
Prince and Broadway.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

OUR NEW SEACOAST GUNS.

Modern Forty-five Calibre Weapons Nearing Completion at Birdsborough, Penn.

READING, Penn., Sept. 4.—In a very few months this country will possess quite an important addition to its resources for home defense. The first one of fifty improved, thoroughly up-to-date rapid-fire guns, now in course of construction at the Diamond Drill Works, Birdsborough, Penn., will be finished in a week or two, and the completion of the others will quickly follow.

These fifty guns are intended for coast defense exclusively. The contract for them was awarded only a few months ago, at a time when the end of the war with Spain seemed near at hand, and this demonstrates the fact that the Government has no intention to discontinue war preparations, even with no more war in sight. The Government's determination in this respect is also shown by the continued activity at the Carpenter Steel Works, in North Reading, where an immense number of steel projectiles and shells of various sizes, for army and navy use, have been finished and shipped to different points in the past thirty days, and the plant is still running day and night, just as it would were the war yet in progress and the shells being thrown against Spanish ships and fortifications.

Since Aug. 1 projectiles aggregating in value $200,000 have been made at the Carpenter plant, and the work goes on with new contracts also in sight.

The fifty coast-defense guns now being made at Birdsborough are to cost the Government half a million dollars, or an average of $10,000 each. To facilitate their rapid completion the Diamond Drill Company put up, in a very short time, a large building especially designed for gunmaking, and at a cost of many thousands of dollars equipped the structure with the most modern machinery. Twenty-five of these rapid-fire guns are to be of five-inch bore, and twenty-five of them of six-inch. All of them are to be of forty-five calibre—that is, forty-five times as long as the diameter of the bore, a proportion in gunmaking which, the inventor of these guns said, is in greatest favor with experts today, and assures the greatest destructive results.

The six-inch guns weigh about 14,000 pounds and the five-inch about 8,000. This great difference in weight in two guns with but an inch in difference of bore is due to a principle of modern gun construction, which rules that the weight of a gun increases with the cube of the diameter of its bore. To illustrate: The cube of a five-inch bore is 5 multiplied by 5 equals 25 multipled by 5 equals 125. The cube of a ten-inch bore is 10 multiplied by 10 equals 100 multipled by 10 equals 1,000. The cube of a five-inch gun is therefore but one-eighth as much as the cube of the ten-inch bore. Hence, the ten-inch gun will be constructed to weight eight times as much as one whose diameter is only half as great.

Both the five and six inch guns have breech actions, made so that they can be opened very quickly, and all use "fixed" ammunition; that is, ammunition in a metallic case, like that used in a shoulder gun.

The five-inch gun can be operated to fire from five to ten shots a minute, the number depending upon the skill of the gun's crew. The six-inch gun can be worked about half as rapidly. The five-inch can be fired so much faster than the six for the reason that the projectile and powder are in one cartridge case for use in the smaller gun, while the six-inch shell is so heavy that the projectile is put in first and the powder case afterward, requiring two movements. Both size guns are of extra high power, and will do great execution at a range of five miles. When finished they will be tested on the proving grounds at Birdsborough and, when in perfect condition, shipped to the Ordnance Department. It has not been given out as yet just where these guns will be placed.

The big Brown segmental gun, in course of construction at the Scott Iron Works in Reading, is now nearing completion, and will also be a very important addition to the harbor-defense guns of this country. It is said this monster will be one of the highest-powered ten-inch guns ever made. It has been made to stand a working pressure of 50,000 pounds to the square inch, an increase of 15,000 pounds to the square inch over the working pressure of the guns now in use in the navy. With a good smokeless powder this big gun will give a velocity of at least 3,000 feet per second, or more than 35,000 foot-tons. In other words, it will be a force sufficient to raise 35,000 tons a foot high.

It is an old rule in gunnery that large guns will penetrate one inch of wrought iron for each hundred feet of velocity. That means a penetration of thirty inches of wrought iron for the Brown ten-inch gun, which is more than sufficient to penetrate the thickest armor on any ship afloat.

This big gun, it is thought, is intended for the defense of New York Harbor. It cost the Government $33,000, which Congress appropriated for its construction.

Last week the Government again asked for bids for furnishing a large quantity of the smaller-sized shells for navy and army guns, and, all in all, it is quite evident that a policy of preparing for all future war possibilities is now being observed. There is no doubt that the unprepared condition of this country for war at the opening of hostilities with Spain has at least proved a great object lesson.

WISCONSIN'S TIMBER LANDS.

The State's Climatic Conditions Affected by Their Destruction.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 4.—According to report written by Filbert Roth, a special agent of the United States Department of Agriculture, the State of Wisconsin, with a population of about 2,000,000, and taxable property to the amount of $600,000,000, has a home consumption of over 600,000,000 feet of lumber annually, besides enormous quantities of other wood material, which, if imported into the State, would cost the State over $25,000,000. Of its northern half, a land surface of over 18,000,000 acres, only 7 per cent. is cultivated, the rest forming one continuous body of forests and waste land. From this area there have been cut during the last sixty years more than 85,000,000,000 feet of pine lumber alone, and the annual output for the past ten years has exceeded 3,000,000,000 feet every year.

The industries exploiting this resource represented in 1890 one-sixth of the total taxable property in the State, paid to over 5,000 men the sum of $15,000,000 in wages, and the value of their products was equal to more than one-third the entire output of the agricultural regions. Of an original stand of about 130,000,000,000 feet of pine, about 17,000,000,000 feet are left, beside 12,000,000,000 feet of hemlock and 16,000,000,000 feet of hardwood. The annual growth which at present amounts to about 900,000,000 feet, and of which only 250,000,000 feet is marketable, is largely overbalanced by the natural decay of old and over-ripe timber.

At present nothing is being done either to protect or to restore the denuded lands, of which fully 80 per cent. are unproductive. This policy causes a continuous and ever-growing loss to the commonwealth, which at present amounts to about 800,000,000 feet every year of useful and much needed material. A further result is that the spoliation of these forests is making a marked change in the natural climatic condition and is operating injuriously on the amount of rainfall the State should receive.

To remedy this condition, Mr. Roth is of opinion that stringent legislation will have to be immediately adopted, and measures framed to preserve and restock. He concludes his report by saying that, in his opinion, it will be necessary for the State to repossess itself of these lands, either in whole or in great part.

Stern Bros
will show Tuesday, Sept. 6th
First Shipments of
Early Fall Novelties in
Paris & Lyons
Silks and Velvets
Also
3000 yds. 24 inch
Japanese Pongees,
in desirable colors, at 38c yd.
2500 yds
Imported white Damask
Silks and Satins, at 98c yd.
Heretofore $1.50 yd.
West 23d St.

AMUSEMENTS.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
Commencing to-night at 9 P. M.,
THE BOSTONIANS.
ROBIN HOOD.
IN THE CAST:
H. C. Barnabee, W. H. MacDonald, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Helen Bertram, W. E. Philp, William Broderick, G. B. Frothingham, Josephine Bartlett, Carolyn Daniels, W. H. Fitzgerald.
Special Matinee To-day.
The Bostonians in the Serenade 3 P. M
Victor Herbert's 22d Reg't Band Daily, 3:30, 7. Sun. 3:30, 7 P.M
Pain's Manila & Fireworks Evenings 8 P.M. sharp.
BICYCLE TRACK TO-DAY:
$2,500 One Hour Paced Race,
Jimmy Michael vs. Tom Linton.
GREATEST CONTEST OF THE YEAR.
Other Events, Professional & Amateur.

14TH STREET THEATRE Corner 6th Av.
Nights, 8:15. Matinées Wed. and Sat.
EXTRA MATINEE LABOR DAY.
Reserved Orchestra Circle or Balcony 50 cents.
James H. Wallick's Triumphant Production,
DEVIL'S ISLAND.
All the important events leading to the arrest, conviction, degradation, and imprisonment of Captain Dreyfus—now proven innocent.

DALY'S Every Evening at 8:10.
A RUNAWAY GIRL.
MOST EMPHATIC SUCCESS.
"Jolly evening's entertainment."—Tribune. "Full of frolic and fantasy."—World. "Most artistic production."—Herald.
Virginia Earl, Paula Edwardes, Mabel Gillman, and Yvette Violette, James Powers, Cyril Scott, Wilfred Clarke, and Herbert Gresham.
Matinées Wednesday, Saturday, 2.

AMERICAN Second Year Opera in English. Castle Sq. Opera Company.
OPENS TO-NIGHT. BOCCACCIO
Great Production of
Lizzie Macnichol, Villa Knox, Attalie Claire, Rose Leighton, Gertrude Quinlan, J. F. Sheehan, W. G. Stewart, Raymond Hitchcock, Great Singing Chorus
Evg's, 1,000 RESERVED SEATS, 25c., 50c.
Mats., Wed., Sat., 1,100 RESERVED SEATS, 25c.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d St. Daniel Frohman, Manager. SOTHERN
At 8:15. Matinées Saturdays at 2.
THE ADVENTURE OF LADY URSULA,
................by ANTHONY HOPE................
Virginia Harned——as——Ursula

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl.
MATINEE TO-DAY.
DENMAN THOMPSON and his popular play.
Prices 25, 50-75-1.00 THE OLD HOMESTEAD
Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2. Eve., 8:15.

GARRICK Theatre, 35th St., near B'way.
Evenings, 8:15. Mat. Sat.
"A GOOD LAUGH."—Herald.
Hoyt's A Day and a Night.

5TH AV. THEATRE. Broadway & 28th St.
Commencing next Sat. Evg., Sept. 10,
MR. CHARLES COGHLAN in THE ROYAL BOX
Box office opens Tues., 10 A. M. J. W. Ward.

EXTRA MAT. TO-DAY! LABOR DAY!
THE COOL CASINO! THEATRE TO-NIGHT. YANKEE DOODLE DANDY!
Last Wk. Roof! Rice's Summer Nights!

Knickerbocker. Evs., 8:15. Mat. Sat., 2:15
FIRST TIME TO-NIGHT.
DE WOLF HOPPER IN THE CHARLATAN
By John Philip Sousa and Charles Klein.

SAM. T. JACK'S Theatre.
B'WAY AND 29TH ST.
2 Big Shows Every Day, 2 and 8.
A MODERN VENUS.
60 Burlesquers, Living Pictures.

WALLACK'S EVENINGS, 8:20. SAT. MAT. AT 2.
STUART ROBSON
in a Comic Play by Augustus Thomas,
THE MEDDLER.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE
25c., 50c. | NOON TO 11 P. M.
FRANCIS CARLYLE. ISABELLE URQUHART.
BIOGRAPH, Fresh Air, CONSTANT LAUGHTER

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St.
Evenings at 8:15. Matinées, 2.
MATINEES, EVERY DAY, 25c. EVENINGS, 50c.
HENRY V. DONNELLY STOCK CO. | THE ENSIGN

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
Special, Labor Day. To-day, 2:30. To-night, 8:30.
IMRE KIRALFY'S
GREAT NAVAL SHOW.
25c., 50c., 75c., $1.00.

WORLD IN WAX NEW WAR GROUPS
EDEN MUSEE
Orchestral Concerts. CINEMATOGRAPH.

MANHATTAN THEATRE. 33d St. & Broadway.
SCREAMING HIT! THE TURTLE.
SP'L MAT. TO-DAY!

EMPIRE THEATRE. B'way and 40th St.
Evenings, 8:20. Sat. Mat.
Wm. Gillette and the Famous Secret Service

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way.
OPENS WEDNESDAY EVENING.
Strand Comedy Company in A Brace of Partridges.

Koster & Bial's ROOF GARDEN. Adm. 50c.
CAKE WALK & 10 BIG VAUDEVILLE ACTS.
In case of rain performance in Music Hall.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE. | OPENING OF SEASON. Mat. To-day.
WHEN LONDON SLEEPS.

COLUMBUS Columbus Th. Stock Co.
THE LOST PARADISE.

HARLEM Opera House. | SPECIAL MAT. TO-DAY. THE ANGLO AMERICAN SUCCESS.
What Happened to Jones

Herald Sq. Thea. Ev'gs 8:15; Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15
To-night, 176th Perf. at this theatre of THE FRENCH MAID

THE TURF.

TO-DAY, LABOR DAY,
Autumn Twin City Handicap, Westbury Steeplechase, and Four Other Races.
CONEY ISLAND JOCKEY CLUB.
Sheepshead Bay Autumn Meeting, 1898.
Racing rain or shine. First Race, 2:30 P. M. Concert by Lander. TRAINS DIRECT TO TRACK. Leave foot East 34th St., N. Y., via L. I. R. R., at 10:50, 12:10, 12:40, (Parlor Car train 1 o'clock,) 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10. Boats leave foot Whitehall St., via 39TH ST., BROOKLYN FERRY, 11, 12, 12:20, 12:40, 1, 1:20, 1:40, 2, 2:20, 3, 3:40. Trains leave Flatbush Av., Brooklyn, 10:52, 12, 1:10, 1:50, 2:32, 3:10. Kings County Elevated, via Brooklyn Bridge, every 20 minutes. All Nassau Electric Roads transfer direct to track. ADMISSION TO FIELD, 50 CTS. Extra accommodations returning from track.

The New York Times.

WEEKLY FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

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STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Sept. 3....	2,047,477
Same week last year.........	3,210,285
Stocks to date this year......	69,938,696
Corresponding date last year..	46,075,428

Bonds for the week...........	$14,605,200
Same week last year..........	19,550,070
Bonds to date this year.......	568,700,170
Corresponding date last year..	352,208,558

Money rate range for week: Collateral loans on call, 2@3; at three months, 3½; at six months, 4 per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 3¾ per cent.

LOUISVILLE'S RECORD.

Story of the Progress of the Big Southern System—Its Extent and Its Securities.

Recent official assurances that Louisville and Nashville stockholders are soon to be substantially benefited by the company's improving business—it having been stated that future surpluses are to be applied to dividend purposes in so far as is practicable—have brought the company's stock into new prominence in Wall Street, and make apropos the following review of the history of the Louisville and Nashville road and of its present status:

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad was chartered March 2, 1850, and opened for business between Louisville, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn., 185 miles, in November, 1859. The Bardstown and Louisville Railroad, chartered March 6, 1856, and running from Junction, Ky., to Bardstown, Ky., 1,737 miles, was purchased by the Louisville at a judicial sale in 1865, and thereafter operated as the Bardstown branch. The Knoxville and Richmond branches were built under the charter of the Louisville and Nashville, and the former was opened to Lebanon, 37.30 miles, in November, 1857; to Brodhead, 54.90 miles, in January, 1868; to Mount Vernon, 7.26 miles, in November, 1868; to Lexington, 10.86 miles, in September, 1870; to Jellico, 60.48 miles, in 1882. The Richmond branch was opened in January, 1868, and completed from Junction, Ky., to Richmond, Ky., 25.88 miles, in November, 1868.

The Memphis branch, from Memphis, Ky., to the Tennessee State line, was opened in September, 1860, and operated in connection with the Memphis, Clarksville and Louisville and Memphis and Ohio Railroads. The first-named company was chartered Jan. 28, 1852, leased to the Louisville Feb. 7, 1868, and purchased Sept. 30, 1871, for $1,700,000 in bonds of the State. It operated 82.50 miles of road from Guthrie, Ky., to Paris, Tenn. The Memphis and Ohio was chartered Feb. 4, 1852, as the Nashville and Memphis Railroad. Its road, 130 miles, from Paris, Tenn., to Memphis, was leased to the Louisville for ten years in September, 1867, but before the expiration of the lease in October, 1872, it was merged into the Louisville, the latter exchanging its stock for that of the former.

Important Branches Acquired.

The Glasgow branch, from Junction, Ky., to Glasgow, Tenn., 10.50 miles, was leased for net earnings Sept. 26, 1871. A lease was taken May 4, 1872, of the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, Nashville, Tenn., to Decatur, Ala., 119.09 miles, for ten years from July 1, 1872, the Louisville assuming all funded and floating debts not exceeding $2,450,000, and agreeing to pay two years after the completion of the South and North Alabama Railroad 6 per cent. on the capital stock. The first dividend under this arrangement was paid April, 1875. The Nashville and Decatur was a consolidation Jan. 1, 1868, of the Tennessee and Alabama, chartered 1852; the Central Southern and the Tennessee and Alabama Central Railroad, chartered in 1854.

The South and North Alabama Railroad, from Decatur, Ala., to Montgomery, Ala., 182.58 miles, chartered Feb. 17, 1854, was opened Oct. 1, 1872, and operated by the Louisville, the latter owning a controlling interest in the stock and guaranteeing the first mortgage sterling bonds. A branch line of the road, from [illegible] to [illegible], Ala., [illegible] miles, was opened July 1, 1878. The Cecelian branch, from Louisville, Ky., to Cecelian Junction, Ky., 46 miles, was originally built by the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad, and opened April 14, 1874. It was purchased at decretal sale by the Louisville in January, 1877, and five years later leased to the Chesapeake and Ohio Southwestern for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of $60,000, with the option of purchasing it for $1,000,000.

Developing the System.

The New Orleans and Mobile Railroad, New Orleans, La., to Mobile, Ala., 141 miles, was leased to the Louisville May 8, 1880, for fifty years, the latter owning all the capital stock. The New Orleans and Mobile was chartered in November, 1866, under the name of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas, and opened in 1870. The company defaulted in the payment of its interest on July 1, 1874, and the road was sold under foreclosure in April, 1880, and reorganized under its present name. The Pontchartrain Railroad, from New Orleans to Lake End, 5 miles, is operated in connection with this company. The Mobile and Montgomery Railway, which was a reorganization in 1874 of the Mobile and Montgomery Railroad, running from Mobile to Montgomery, Ala., 178.80 miles, was leased to the Louisville for twenty years from Jan. 1, 1881; the rental being net earnings.

Further Marked Progress.

The Henderson Division of the Louisville, from Henderson, Ky., to Nashville, Tenn., 135.22 miles, was originally the Edgefield and Kentucky, and the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville Railroad, chartered in 1852. The two companies were consolidated into the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad in June, 1872. In the following year the consolidated company defaulted in payment of interest, and both divisions were purchased at decretal sales by the Louisville, which owns them absolutely.

Another division of the St. Louis and Southeastern—the Indiana and Illinois Division—was purchased by the Southeast and St. Louis Railway, chartered in November, 1880, and running from East St. Louis, Ill., to Evansville, Ind., 160.60 miles, with branches to Shawneetown, Ill., and O'Fallon, Ill., making in all 208 miles of road. This division was operated by the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway from Jan. 1, 1880, until April 1, 1880, under a lease, when, by an agreement, it was transferred to the Louisville, the latter having acquired a controlling interest in that company's stock. On Nov. 18, 1880, the line was sold under foreclosure, and purchased by a committee of bondholders, who transferred it to the Southeast and St. Louis Railway on condition that the Louisville should lease the road and issue its bonds in part payment, which was done.

A Florida Connection.

The Selma and Gulf Railroad, (chartered in 1858,) from Selma, Ala., to Pensacola Junction, Fla., 67.63 miles, was completed by the Louisville in 1881, having been transferred to that company by the Pensacola and Selma Railroad, which acquired it in foreclosure sale Sept. 22, 1879. The Southern Division of the Cumberland and Ohio Railroad, from Lebanon, Ky., to Greensburg, Ky., 30.50 miles, was built by the Louisville in 1880, and leased for net earnings. The Selma Division of the Western of Alabama, from Montgomery to Selma, Ala., 50 miles, was leased for five years, from May 1, 1880, at an annual rental of $52,000.

On Nov. 1, 1881, the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railway, from Louisville, Ky., to Newport, Ky., 110.10 miles, with a branch from La Grange to Lexington, Ky., was purchased and incorporated into the Louisville and Nashville system. The latter also thereby came into control of the Shelby Railroad, from Shelby Junction to Shelbyville, Ky., 19.23 miles; the Louisville, Harrod's Creek and Westport, Louisville to Prospect, Ky., 11 miles, and the Northern Division of the Cumberland and Ohio, from Shelbyville to Bloomfield, Ky., 26.72 miles, all of which had been operated by the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington.

Still Reaching Out.

The Elkton and Guthrie Railroad, Elkton, Ky., to Guthrie, Ky., 10.92 miles, chartered in 1884, was opened on Feb. 1, 18[illegible], and operated by the Louisville for net earnings. The Henderson Bridge and Railroad, from Henderson, Ky., to Evansville, Ind., [illegible] miles, was organized Sept. 21, 1880, and the bridge opened for traffic July 13, 1885. It is operated by the Louisville, which, in union with other connecting roads, guarantees to the bridge company tolls to the amount of $200,000 a year. The Clarksville and Princeton Division of the Louisville, from Clarksville, Tenn., to Princeton, Ky., 52.74 miles, was purchased in August, 1886, and in November of that year the Mammoth Cave Railroad, from Glasgow Junction to Mammoth Cave, Ky., 8.38 miles, was opened and leased to the Louisville. The Alabama Mineral Railroad, from Attalia, to Calera, Ala., 119.09 miles, and from Shelby to Columbiana, Ala., 5.82 miles, came under the control of the Louisville Jan. 1, 1891.

Valuable Additions.

In December, 1890, the latter also acquired control of the Kentucky Central Railway by purchase of its capital stock, and began the operation of the road as part of the system on Feb. 1, 1891. The Kentucky Central extends from Covington to Lexington, Ky., 149.88 miles; Maysville to Paris, Ky., 49.46 miles; Paris Junction to Lexington, Ky., 17.94 miles; Estill Junction to Rowland, Ky., 30.43 miles—a total of 247.71 miles. This company was organized in May, 1887, and took over the Kentucky Central Railroad, which was sold under foreclosure April 23, 1887. On May 4, 1891, the Pensacola and Atlantic Railroad, from Pensacola to Rider Junction, Fla., 160.28 miles, was sold under foreclosure, and purchased by the Louisville. The company had been in existence since 1881, and its road was completed in 1883.

The Louisville also acquired all the stock of the Owensborough and Nashville Railway, Owensborough to Adairville, Ky., 84 miles; Mud River Branch, 4.49 miles, and a majority of the capital stock of the Nashville, Florence and Sheffield Railway, Columbia, Tenn., to Sheffield, Ala., 82.13 miles; West Point Branch, Iron City to Pinkney, 11.78 miles; Napier Branch, Summertown to Napier, 10.92 miles; total, 104.83 miles. This company was a consolidation May 16, 1887, of the Nashville and Florence and Tennessee and Alabama Railroads. The Cumberland Valley Branch of the Louisville was extended in 1891 to a connection with the Clinch Valley Division of the Norfolk and Western. The Louisville Transfer Company, previously leased, was merged into the Louisville and Nashville in 1894.

More Recent Purchases.

The Montgomery and Prattville Railroad, Prattville Junction to Prattville, Ala., 10.35 miles, chartered March 29, 1895, and opened March, 1896, is owned and operated by the Louisville. The Shelby cut-off—Shelbyville to Christiansburg, Ky., 85 miles—was also constructed during 1896. The Sheffield and Tuscumbia Railroad, Sheffield to Tuscumbia, Ala., 2.63 miles, originally organized as a street railway company, was purchased by the Louisville in April, 1895, rebuilt and leased to the Nashville, Florence and Sheffield for twenty years from March 9, 1896, at a nominal rental. In April, 1896, the Louisville purchased the Middlesborough Railroad, a belt line at Middlesborough, Ky., about 30 miles of track, and also that portion of the Knoxville, Cumberland Gap and Louisville Railway, including the Cumberland Gap Tunnel, lying north of the junction in Claiborne County, Tenn., between the lines of the Louisville and the first-named company. The Tennessee Midland and the Paducah, Tennessee and Alabama Railroads, which were purchased by the Louisville in 1895, were leased to the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis in September, 1896. With the latter company the Louisville jointly leased in 1897, for ninety-nine years, terminal property in Nashville belonging to the Louisville and Nashville Terminal Company.

Capital Stock and Funded Debt.

The capital stock in 1874 was $8,948,600; in 1875, $8,988,301; 1876 and 1877, $9,003,219; 1878, $9,007,819; 1879, $9,052,950; 1880, $9,059,361; and 1881, $18,130,913. The increase in 1881 was made through the declaration of a 100 per cent. stock dividend payable Nov. 13, 1880. In 1882 the capital stock was $18,133,513; in 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, and 1887, $30,000,000; in 1888, $31,518,000; in 1889, $32,024,520; 1890, $46,969,020; 1891, $47,893,820. In July, 1891, it was voted to increase the stock from $48,000,000 to $55,000,000 for the purchase of the Kentucky Central and other purposes, and of the new stock $4,800,000 was taken by the stockholders at 70. The capital stock in 1892 was $52,703,120; in 1893, $52,706,120; in 1894, $52,707,820. An increase in stock to $60,000,000 was authorized in November, 1893, but the present amount outstanding is $52,800,000, with $2,200,000 in the company's treasury. The remaining $5,000,000 authorized has not been issued.

The funded debt in 1874 was $14,767,000; in 1875, $17,206,810; 1876, $16,555,710; 1877, $16,484,230; 1878, $17,440,720; 1879, $17,396,770; 1880, $30,978,020; 1881, $48,485,440; 1882, $59,572,778; 1883, $59,320,630; 1884, $58,910,512; 1885 $62,808,314; 1886, $61,556,254; 1887, $61,999,596; 1888, $64,046,660; 1889, $65,726,660; 1890, $57,643,910; 1891, $66,722,660; 1892, $75,397,660; 1893, $77,330,660; 1894, $84,131,660; 1895, $84,158,660; 1896, $86,624,660; 1897, $93,520,660, of which $80,503,660 is outstanding, $12,167,000 in the treasury of the company, and $850,000 deposited with a trust company as collateral for the Georgia Railroad lease.

The funded debt is listed on the New York Stock Exchange as follows:

Louis. & Nash., Cecilian br'ch 7s	1907	$490,000
Do N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s	1930	5,000,000
Do do 2d g. 6s	1930	1,000,000
Do E. H. & Nash. 1st g. 6s	1919	2,030,000
Do Gen. g. 6s	1930	10,058,000
Do Pensacola div. 1st g. 6s	1920	580,000
Do St. Louis div. 1st g. 6s	1921	3,500,000
Do do 2d g. 3s	1980	3,000,000
Do Nash. & Dec. 1st 7s	1900	1,900,000
Do Sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s	1910	1,942,000
Do So. & Nth. Ala. con. gtd. g. 5s	1936	3,763,000
Do Gold 5s	1937	1,764,000
Do Unified g. 4s	1940	14,994,000
Do do	registered	
Do Pens. & At. 1st gtd. g. 6s	1921	2,573,000
Do Collaeral trust g. 5s	1931	5,129,000
L. & N. & Mob. & Montg. 1st g. 4½s	1945	4,000,000
Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st gtd. g. 5s	1937	2,096,000
Kentucky Central g. 4s	1987	6,742,000
L. & N. Louis., Cin. & Lex. g. 4½s	1931	3,258,000
Total		$73,909,000

Dividend Record.

The cash dividends paid by the company since its organization have been as follows: 1864, 6 per cent.; 1865, 8 per cent.; 1866, 8 per cent.; 1867, 8 per cent.; 1868, 7 per cent.; 1869, 7 per cent.; 1870, 7 per cent.; 1871, 7 per cent.; 1872, 7 per cent.; 1873, 7 per cent. Dividends ceased until August, 1877, when 1½ per cent. was paid. The rate in 1878 was 3 per cent.; in 1879, 4 per cent.; in 1880, 8 per cent.; 1881, 6 per cent.; 1882, 3 per cent. No dividends were paid from 1883 to 1887. In 1888 and 1889 and 1890 stock dividends were paid, and in the latter year 1 1-10 in cash. In 1891 50 per cent. cash was paid; in 1892, 4½ per cent.; in 1893, 4 per cent., and none since.

Mileage and Earnings.

The average mileage operated in 1880 was 1,705 miles; gross earnings were $7,435,843, and net earnings, $3,227,644; in 1881, mileage, 1,845; gross, $10,911,650; net, $4,198,518; in 1882, mileage, 1,971; gross, $11,987,744; net, $4,558,374; 1883, mileage, 2,032; gross, $13,234,915; net, $5,135,320; 1884, mileage, 2,065; gross, $14,351,093; net, $5,227,310; 1885, mileage, 2,057; gross, $13,936,346; net, $5,754,001; 1886, mileage, 2,022; gross, $13,177,018; net, $4,963,723; 1887, mileage, 2,022; gross, $15,080,584; net, $6,033,531; 1888, mileage, 2,027; gross, $16,360,241; net, $6,092,706; 1889, mileage, 2,161; gross, $16,599,396; net, $6,273,310; 1890, mileage, 2,198; gross, $18,846,004; net, $7,426,911; 1891, mileage, 2,250; gross, $19,220,729; net, $7,162,284; 1892, mileage, 2,857; gross, $21,235,721; net, $7,443,579; 1893, mileage, 2,942; gross, $22,403,639; net, $8,020,997; 1894, mileage, 2,955; gross, $18,974,337; net, $7,110,552; 1895, mileage, 2,955; gross, $19,275,994; net, $6,998,221.

Report for Last Fiscal Year.

The preliminary statement for the year ended June 30, 1898, has been issued, and it makes the following comparison with 1896 and 1895:

	1897-98 (est.)	1896-97.	1895-96.
Gross earnings..	[illegible]	$20,372,307	$20,389,711
Op. expenses....	14,[illegible]	13,[illegible],218	13,505,206
Net earnings....	7,1[illegible]	[illegible],089	6,885,505
P. c. of exp. to earnings......	67.66	67.98	66.23
Income from investments, &c..	580,776	427,063	434,371
Total net income.	7,694,290	6,950,152	7,319,876
Disbursements—			
Interest.........	4,815,540	4,826,232	4,983,095
Rents..........	156,594	155,761	
Taxes..........	647,028	589,515	579,961
Ga. R. R. loss..	164,800	25,429	37,570
Loss other roads.	11,660	49,975	39,959
Sinking fund....	162,008	194,662	156,548
Unfunded disc'nt	26,875	20,947	14,727
S. & N. A. R. R.	89,142	108,441	90,155
Total disb'sem'ts.	6,073,147	5,970,972	5,942,373
Surplus........	1,621,143	979,180	1,377,[illegible]

Accompanying the report was the following statement by August Belmont, Chairman of the Board of Directors:

"The general results of the operations for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, show an estimated surplus of $1,621,143

Continued on Page [illegible]

[illegible]	September 2.	*49	August 15.	52¾	[illegible]	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	[illegible]	Oct. 1, '98.	1½	47	52¾	47	52¾	...	11,114
[illegible]	January 11.	11	March 12.	25	[illegible]	− 1½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	[illegible]	....	..	24	24½	23½	23½	26½	[illegible]
9	September 2.	4½	June 6.	7½	8	..	Colorado Midland	[illegible]	....	..	6	8	6	8	...	[illegible]
*19¼	June 4.	14	June 23.	17½	17½	..	Colorado Midland preferred	[illegible]	....	..	15	15½	15	15½	...	[illegible]
7	August 22.	4½	July 5.	6½	6½	..	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	....	..	6½	6½	6½	6½	...	[illegible]
6½	February 10.	4½	July 30.	5½	6	..	Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo	[illegible]	....	..	5	5	5	5	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	June 8.	[illegible]	March 2[illegible].	187	[illegible]	− 1	Consolidated Gas	[illegible]	June 15, '98.	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	September 8.	22½	March 2[illegible].	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ [illegible]	Consolidated Ice	[illegible]	Aug. 15, '98.	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	August 3[illegible].	*82	March 25.	94	96	+ [illegible]	Consolidated Ice preferred	[illegible]	July 2[illegible], '98.	1¾	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	February 3.	103	July 11.	[illegible]	[illegible]	− ¾	Delaware & Hudson	[illegible]	June 15, '98.	1¼	109	109	[illegible]	[illegible]	120	[illegible]
[illegible]	February 3.	[illegible]	April 2[illegible].	149	151½	..	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	[illegible]	July 20, '98.	1¾	151	151	151	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
14¾	September 1.	10	April 21.	14¾	15	+ ¾	Denver & Rio Grande	38,000,000	....	..	14½	14¾	14¾	14¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	August 27.	40	April 21.	55¾	56	..	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 15, '98.	1¼	55¾	56	55	55¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	June 16.	8¾	April 21.	17¾	18	− ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	[illegible]	....	..	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	15	[illegible]
[illegible]	July 8.	45	April 22.	63	65	+ 2¾	Detroit Gas	[illegible]	....	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	61¾	63¾	44½	[illegible]
[illegible]	July 1.	*115	April 22.	133	134	− 1¾	Edison Electric Illuminating of N. Y.	[illegible]	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	August 19.	[illegible]	April 1.	...	...	..	Edison Electric Illuminating of Brooklyn	4,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	124	124½	124	[illegible]	...	[illegible]
[illegible]	February 4.	11	April 21.	14	14⅝	+ ¼	Erie	112,232,700	....	..	14¼	14	14¼	14¼	17¼	[illegible]
[illegible]	February 11.	29¾	April 22.	37½	38	− ¾	Erie first preferred	[illegible]	....	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	37½	37½	42¾	[illegible]
[illegible]	February 11.	15¾	April 22.	19¼	19¾	+ ¾	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	....	..	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	24	[illegible]
[illegible]	September 2.	*20	February 17.	28	30	+ 1	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '98.	7½	28¾	28	28¾	28	—	[illegible]
[illegible]	September 2.	*37	April 18.	62¾	65	+ 7½	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	[illegible]	Apl. 25, '97.	1	56	[illegible]	56	[illegible]	...	[illegible]
[illegible]	September 2.	29¾	March 12.	46¾	46¾	+ 5¾	General Electric	30,460,000	....	..	41	40¾	40¾	40¾	33¾	[illegible]
[illegible]	June 30.	123	July 1.	137	138	− ¾	Great Northern preferred	50,000,000	‡Aug. 1, '98.	1½	136	136	135¾	137¾	141	[illegible]
[illegible]	August 26.	*87½	June 20.	90	...	− 2	H. B. Claflin Co.	[illegible]	July 15, '98.	1½	92	92	92	92	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	February 15.	15¾	April 23.	26½	26¾	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	....	..	26¾	26¾	26¾	26¼	—	[illegible]
*56	September 1.	48	April 2.	56	...	..	Homestake	12,500,000	Aug. 25, '98.	50c	56	56	56	56	—	[illegible]
[illegible]	August 17.	98	April 21.	112¾	112¾	+ ¾	Illinois Central	52,500,000	Sept. 1, '98.	2½	112½	112¾	111¼	112¾	107	[illegible]
[illegible]	September 1.	44½	April 21.	73	73¾	+ 2¾	Illinois Steel Company	[illegible]	July, '98.	1½	73	74¾	69	73	49¾	[illegible]
[illegible]	August 22.	49	August 18.	57	57¾	− 3¾	International Paper Company	[illegible]	....	..	61	61	56¾	57¾	—	[illegible]
[illegible]	August 22.	[illegible]	August 18.	91	92	− ¾	International Paper Company preferred	[illegible]	July 11, '98.	1½	90½	91¾	90¾	91¾	...	[illegible]
37¾	August 16.	26	April 22.	35½	36½	− 1¾	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Apl., '98.	1	37	37	36	36	41¾	[illegible]
24¾	February 10.	15	April 16.	19	19¾	− 1	Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf	23,000,000	....	..	19	19	18¾	19	...	[illegible]
[illegible]	June 14.	*18½	March 9.	16	17	− ½	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,600	Jan. 15, '98.	90c	16¾	16¾	16	16	...	[illegible]
[illegible]	August 9.	37½	March 25.	50½	51	− 2	Laclede Gas	7,500,000	Feb. 15, '98.	1¼	51¾	51¾	50¾	50¾	45¾	1,400
[illegible]	August 8.	85	March 12.	95	96	− 1	Laclede Gas preferred	2,500,000	June 15, '98.	2½	95	95	95	95	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	August 22.	12½	March 14.	18	18¾	− 1¾	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	....	..	18¾	19	17¾	18	22¾	[illegible]
[illegible]	August 19.	66	March 14.	76	77	..	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	75	76	74¾	76	76¾	[illegible]
[illegible]	January 31.	44	April 21.	57¾	58	− 1¾	Louisville & Nashville	[illegible]	July, '98.	2	[illegible]	59¾	[illegible]	58	63¾	[illegible]
[illegible]	January 24.	2	August 31.	3	6	..	Manhattan Beach	[illegible]	....	..	2	2	2	2	...	[illegible]
120¾	January 14.	91	March 26.	97¾	97¾	− ¾	Manhattan Consolidated	[illegible]	July 1, '98.	1	98¼	98¾	94¾	97¾	106¾	[illegible]
171½	February 14.	125½	March 26.	152½	153	+ 4	Metropolitan Street Railway	30,000,000	July 15, '98.	1¼	165½	170	149	153	...	[illegible]
6¾	January 8.	4½	June 15.	5¾	6¾	− ¾	Mexican Central	47,841,100	....	..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	[illegible]
*60	August 25.	*54	January 29.	...	...	..	Michigan Peninsular Car preferred	5,000,000	Aug. 27, '98.	2	57	57	57	57	52	[illegible]
30¾	February 15.	24	March 11.	26½	28	− 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	....	..	27	27	27	27	28	[illegible]
91	June 27.	*80	April 11.	89½	91	..	Minneapolis & St. Louis first preferred	2,500,000	July 15, '98.	2½	90¾	90¾	90¾	90¾	59	[illegible]
63	June 8.	46	March 26.	60	61	− 1	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '98.	1½	60¾	60¾	60¾	60¾	[illegible]	[illegible]
99¾	September 1.	57	January 20.	98½	99	+ ½	Minnesota Iron	16,500,000	July 15, '98.	1½	99	99¾	96½	99	60	[illegible]
14¾	January 26.	10	April 13.	12¾	12¾	..	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	....	..	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	15¾	[illegible]
41	January 28.	28¾	March 12.	35½	35¾	− ¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	....	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	35¾	35¾	36	[illegible]
[illegible]	August 11.	22	March 12.	36	36¾	− 1	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '98.	1	36¾	36¾	35¾	36	39¾	[illegible]
32½	February 4.	24¾	April 19.	28	29	− ¾	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	29¾	[illegible]	28¾	28½	31¾	[illegible]
[illegible]	August 23.	26¾	March 26.	37	37¾	− 1	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Feb. 15, '98.	1	38	38	37	37¾	39	4,000
*115	August 24.	99	April 12.	110½	112¾	− 2¾	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	June 15, '98.	1¾	111	112¾	111	111	106¾	[illegible]
[illegible]	May 23.	4	July 26.	6	6¾	− ¾	National Linseed Oil	18,000,000	Sept. 15, '95.	1	6¼	6¾	5½	6¾	21	[illegible]
[illegible]	August 15.	30¾	August 1.	32	33¾	+ 1¾	National Biscuit Company	29,000,000	....	..	32	33¾	31¾	33¾	...	[illegible]
[illegible]	August 9.	94½	August 1.	96	97	..	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	1¾	95¾	96	95½	96	...	[illegible]
[illegible]	January 8.	86½	March 26.	90	91	− 3¼	New Jersey Central	[illegible]	Aug. 1, '98.	1	93	93	89	90	99¾	[illegible]
100	August 18.	14	April 5.	98½	100	+ 7¾	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1898.	6	90¾	99¾	88	97½	29¾	[illegible]
120¾	August 8.	105	March 26.	118¾	118¾	..	New York Central	100,000,000	July 15, '98.	1	118¾	118¾	117¾	118¾	111	[illegible]
[illegible]	August 22.	*178¾	January 7.	191	194	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	50,437,500	June 30, '98.	2	194	194	194	194	...	[illegible]
40¾	January 28.	28	March 25.	34½	36	− 2¾	New York, Chicago & St. Louis second pf.	11,000,000	....	..	35	35	34	34¾	41½	[illegible]
17	February 7.	11¾	April 21.	15	16	− ¾	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	....	..	15	16	15	16	15	[illegible]
[illegible]	February 7.	42½	March 12.	54¾	54¾	− ¾	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Aug. 24, '98.	2	54¾	54½	54	54¾	44	[illegible]
7¾	August 23.	4¾	January 15.	6¾	6¾	− ¾	North American	39,733,100	....	..	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾	5½	[illegible]
41½	August 26.	19	February 24.	39¾	39¾	− ¾	Northern Pacific	[illegible]	....	..	40	41	38¾	39¾	18¾	[illegible]
79¾	September 2.	56¾	March 12.	79¼	79¼	+ 2¾	Northern Pacific preferred	75,000,000	June 3, '98.	1	77½	79¾	75¾	79¾	52¾	[illegible]
18¾	February 2.	13¾	April 25.	16½	16¼	− ¾	Ontario & Western	58,113,982	....	..	16¾	16¾	15¾	16¾	18¼	[illegible]
[illegible]	August 22.	35½	January 7.	57	59	− 4	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	60	60	57	57	38¾	[illegible]
[illegible]	August 31.	65½	March 29.	76½	77½	+ ¼	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '98.	2	76	77½	76	77½	72¾	[illegible]
37¾	August 27.	19¾	January 3.	36¾	36½	− 2	Oregon Short Line	27,435,700	....	..	36¾	36¾	35¾	35¾	22¾	[illegible]
47¾	August 19.	34½	July 20.	45	46	− ½	Pacific Coast	6,800,600	....	..	44½	45¾	44	45¾	—	[illegible]
91	June 28.	*83	August 12.	84	87	..	Pacific Coast first preferred	1,515,500	July 20, '98.	5	85¾	85½	83	84	...	[illegible]
67¾	August 19.	57	July 20.	65½	66	− ½	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,914,400	July 20, '98.	1	64¾	65½	64½	65½	...	[illegible]
[illegible]	August 22.	21	April 21.	34¾	34¾	..	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 2, '98.	1	34½	35¾	33¾	34¾	37¾	[illegible]
120¾	February 7.	110¾	March 12.	118¾	119	− ¾	Pennsylvania Railroad	[illegible]	May 31, '98.	2½	119½	119¾	118½	119	113¾	[illegible]
108	August 31.	86½	March 26.	106½	106¾	+ ½	People's Gas, Chicago	25,000,000	Aug. 25, '98.	1½	105¾	108	105¾	106¼	104½	[illegible]
2¾	May 23.	¾	January 7.	1¾	1¾	− ½	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	....	..	1½	1½	1½	1½	2	[illegible]
47½	May 2.	38¾	January 8.	43¾	45	− 1¾	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	24,347,100	....	..	44½	44½	43¾	43¾	22	[illegible]
9¾	September 1.	5¾	June 11.	9	10	+ ½	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000	....	..	9¾	9½	9¾	9¼	9	[illegible]
[illegible]	July 5.	165	March 12.	187½	189¾	+ 1¾	Pullman Palace Car Company	36,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	$2	184	187½	184	187¾	189¾	[illegible]
23¾	January 6.	15½	March 26.	18¼	18½	− ¾	Reading	69,900,000	....	..	19	19½	18½	18¾	27¾	[illegible]
54¾	February 3.	36	March 12.	43	43½	− 1¾	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	....	..	44¾	44¾	41¾	43¾	55¾	[illegible]
29	January 6.	18¾	March 26.	21	22	− ¾	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	....	..	22	22	21½	21¾	33¾	[illegible]
[illegible]	August 27.	50¾	March 15.	68	69¾	− ¾	Rio Grande Western preferred	6,500,000	Aug. 1, '98.	1¾	69	69	69	69	55½	[illegible]
*125	August 31.	*116¾	March 28.	123½	125	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	16,000,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1¼	123½	125	123½	125	119	[illegible]
9¾	February 11.	5½	March 7.	7	7¾	+ ¼	St. Joseph & Grand Island	4,600,000	....	..	7¾	7¼	7¾	7¼	9	[illegible]
63	June 11.	45	February 28.	60	61	− ¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island first preferred	5,491,000	July 15, '98.	2½	60	60½	60	60½	50¾	[illegible]
23¼	June 11.	13½	April 25.	19	20	− 1¾	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	8,500,000	....	..	20	20	19½	19½	20	[illegible]
9	August 25.	6	March 26.	8¾	8¾	− ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco	[illegible]	....	..	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾	7¾	[illegible]
68¼	August 22.	52½	March 12.	66½	66½	− 1	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '98.	2	66½	66¾	66	66	55½	[illegible]
34¾	August 24.	22½	February 24.	33½	33¾	− ⅜	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	July 6, '98.	1	33½	33¾	32¾	33¾	21	[illegible]
6¾	August 10.	3¾	January 24.	5½	6	− ¼	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500,000	....	..	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾	6½	[illegible]
14½	August 18.	7¾	March 12.	13	13¾	+ ¾	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	....	..	13	13½	12½	13	15¾	[illegible]
*90½	September 2.	78	April 20.	85	92	..	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,738,123	Sept. 1, '98.	4½	90½	90¾	90¾	90¾	87	[illegible]
171	August 23.	*121½	January 6.	167	171	− 3	St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba	[illegible]	Aug. 1, '98.	1½	168	168	168	168	121½	[illegible]
87	August 17.	65	March 12.	[illegible]	84¼	− ¾	St. Paul & Omaha	21,403,293	Feb. 21, '98.	2	85	85¼	83¾	84¼	80	[illegible]
155	February 28.	*148	January 5.	155	165	..	St. Paul & Omaha preferred	12,646,833	Aug. 20, '98.	3½	154	155	154	155	145	[illegible]
22¾	August [illegible].	12	April [illegible].	22	22¾	− ¾	Southern Pacific	108,232,270	....	..	22¾	22½	22½	22¼	23¼	[illegible]
10	August 23.	7	April 22.	9¾	9¾	− ½	Southern Railway	119,900,000	....	..	9¾	9¾	9½	9¾	11¾	[illegible]
36¾	August 27.	23¾	March 26.	36	36¾	− ½	Southern Railway preferred	57,290,400	Jan. 20, '98.	1	36¾	36¾	35¾	36	36¾	[illegible]
10½	August 26.	3¾	January 3.	8¾	9	+ ¾	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	....	..	9½	9½	9½	9½	8	[illegible]
34½	August 22.	17	March 12.	31	31½	− ¾	Tennessee Coal & Iron	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	32½	32½	30¾	31¾	33	[illegible]
16¾	August 24.	8¾	March 12.	15	15½	− ¾	Texas Pacific	[illegible]	....	..	15¾	15¾	15	15	14½	[illegible]
194½	February 16.	155	April 21.	177	180	..	Third Avenue	10,000,000	Aug. 31, '98.	2	178	178	178	178	...	[illegible]
30¾	September 2.	19¾	April 14.	29	33	+ 4	Twin City Rapid Transit	[illegible]	....	..	27½	30¼	27¼	30	...	[illegible]
[illegible]	August 30.	16¾	March 25.	33¾	34	− ¼	Union Pacific	61,000,000	....	..	34	34½	32½	33¾	...	[illegible]
67¾	August 27.	45½	March 12.	67	67¾	..	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000	....	..	66¾	67½	65½	67¾	...	[illegible]
10¾	February 18.	4¾	August 3.	6	6¾	+ ¾	Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf trust receipts	27,894,000	....	..	5¾	6¾	5¾	6¾	...	8,415
8¾	May 24.	5¾	April 25.	7½	7¾	− ¾	United States Leather	[illegible]	....	..	7¾	7½	7	7½	10	[illegible]
74¾	August 22.	58¾	March 26.	72¾	72¾	− ¾	United States Leather preferred	[illegible]	July 1, '98.	1¾	72¾	73¾	71¼	72½	70¾	[illegible]
[illegible]	August 17.	14¾	March 12.	44½	45	− 1¾	United States Rubber	20,166,600	Feb. 15, '97.	2	45	45¾	42¾	44½	19¾	[illegible]
[illegible]	August 17.	60	March 12.	105¼	106	+ ¾	United States Rubber preferred	[illegible]	July 30, '98.	2	105	106¾	103½	105½	69¾	[illegible]
9¼	August 31.	6¾	March 25.	8¾	9	+ ¾	Wabash	28,000,000	....	..	8¾	9¾	8¾	8¾	9½	[illegible]
24¾	August 31.	14¾	March 7.	22½	22¾	+ ¾	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	....	..	22¼	24¼	21¾	22¾	22¾	[illegible]
*125	August 31.	*112¾	May 5.	120	125	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '98.	3	122	125	122	122	109	[illegible]
102¾	January 8.	87¾	April 25.	...	...	+ ¼	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	Aug. 15, '98.	1½	95¾	95¾	95½	95¾	...	[illegible]
95¾	August 17.	82¾	March 26.	94¼	94½	− ½	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	July 15, '98.	1¼	94¾	94¾	93¾	94½	85¾	[illegible]
2¾	August 20.	2½	August 30.	2¾	2¾	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie, $3 assessment paid	10,894,800	....	..	2¾	2¾	2½	2¾	...	[illegible]
15¾	August 29.	14½	August 29.	14½	14¾	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie pf. $5 ass't paid	[illegible]	May 15, '94.	2	14½	15¾	14½	14¾	...	[illegible]

Note—The highest and lowest prices in this table, unless otherwise designated, are based on sales of 100-share lots. *Sales of less than 100 shares. †And 10 per cent. in stock. ‡And 50 per cent. in Seattle and Montana stock, exchangeable for 40 per cent. of Great Northern preferred.

Of the amount of stock outstanding credited to Lake Shore and Michigan Central, $[illegible] of the former is in the New York Central collateral trust and $15,291,500 of the latter.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 2, 1898.

BONDS.

Sales Week End'g Sept. 2.$14,605,200

BONDS.	Week Ending Sept. 2. First	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	102½	102½	100	100	13½
Alabama Midland 1st 5s	93½	93½	93½	93½	5
Albany & Susquehanna consol. 7s	125	125	125	125	5
American Cotton Oil 8s	107½	107½	107½	107½	2
American Spirits Manufacturing 6s	88½	90	87	87½	48
American Tobacco scrip	99	99	99	99	15
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	88	88	88	88	1
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	95	95	94⅝	94⅝	893½
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	72½	72¾	71¼	72⅛	839½
Austin & Northwestern 1st 5s	86½	86½	86½	86½	7
Balt. & Ohio 5s, 1885-1925, certs	113	113	112⅝	113	20
Brooklyn Elevated 1st 6s, trust receipts	94	94¼	94	94	39
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	105¾	106	105	105⅛	46
Brooklyn Union Gas 5s	115	115¼	115	115¼	18
Brooklyn Wharf & Warehouse 5s	92	92	92	92	8
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg gen. 5s	107½	107½	105	105	7
Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Nor. 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	8
Canada Southern 2d 5s	110¼	110¼	109⅝	109⅝	8
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	90¼	90½	90	90½	199
Central of Georgia 1st preference income 5s	41½	42¼	41	42¼	66
Central of New Jersey general 5s	114	114	114	114	12
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	89⅞	90	87½	87¾	225
Chesapeake & Ohio consolidated 5s	115½	116	115½	116	42
Ches. & Ohio, Rich. & Alle. Div. 1st con. 4s	104	104	104	104	10
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	100½	101½	100½	101½	82
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	116	116	116	116	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	110	110½	109½	110½	16
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy conv. 5s	120	120	116	116	47
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	108	108	108	108	3
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	112½	112½	111½	111½	2
Chicago Gas Light & Coke 1st 5s	106	106	106	106	2
Chicago & Indiana Coal Railway 1st 5s	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	2
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	90½	90⅝	89½	89½	96
Chicago & Western Indiana general 6s	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	120⅛	33
C., C., C. & St. L., Cin., Wab. & M. Div. 4s	90	90	90	90	1
C., C., C. & St. L., St. Louis Div. 4s	100	100	99¾	99¾	10
C., C., C. & St. L., White Water Val. Div. 4s	87	87	87	87	1
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol. 5s, $65 paid	79	79	79	79	3
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	100	100	100	100	11
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	65	73	65	73	125
Colorado Midland 2-4s	58	61⅜	57	61⅜	228
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	97⅞	97⅞	97	97½	30
Denver & Rio Grande 1st 7s	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	4
Des Moines & Fort Dodge 1st 4s	95	95	95	95	4
Detroit City Gas 5s	94	94⅜	94	94	90
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	105½	106⅞	105½	106⅞	53
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic 5s	112¼	112¼	112¼	112¼	5
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. con. 5s	113½	113½	113	113½	9
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s	106½	106½	106¼	106¼	12
Elizabeth, Lexington & Big Sandy 5s	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	11
Erie prior lien 4s	93¾	93¾	93	93¼	38
Erie general lien 4s	74¼	74¼	72⅞	73	168
Evansville & Indiana 1st consol. 6s	85	89½	85	89½	11
Evansville & Terre Haute general 5s	85	89	85	89	118
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	95	95	95	95	37
Flint & Pere Marquette, Pt. Huron Div. 5s	95½	95½	95½	95½	1
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	77¼	77¼	76½	77	15
Fort Worth & Rio Grande 1st 3-4s	62	62	62	62	16
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	98	98¼	96½	98	47
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	96	97	96	97	8
General Electric debenture 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	83	83¼	83	83¼	15
Houston, East. & West. Texas 5s	94⅛	94¼	94	94	12
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼	1
Illinois Central, Louisville Division 3½s	94	94	94	94	15
Illinois Central, St. Louis Division 3½s	94	94⅜	94	94⅜	55
International & Great Northern 2d 5s	91	91	87	87	12
Iowa Central 1st 5s	104	104	104	104	2
Kansas City & Pacific 1st 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	75¾	15
Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf 1st 5s	77¼	78	76⅞	78	80
Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	90	90½	89¼	89¾	62
Kansas & Texas 2d g. 4s	65	65⅝	64⅞	65	117½
Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	89	89	87½	87½	8
Laclede Gas Light of St. Louis 1st 5s	105½	105½	105	105	19
Lake Shore 2d 7s, coupon	117	117	117	117	1
Lake Shore 1st 7s, registered	116½	116½	116½	116½	4
Lehigh Valley of New York 1st 4½s	101	101	101	101	2
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	111	111	111	111	1
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre con. 7s, assented	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Louisville & Nashville collateral trust 5s	104	104	104	104	3
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	90	90	88½	88½	106
Louis. & Nash., Nash., Flor. & Shef. 1st 5s	97	97	97	97	1
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	95½	95½	95	95	4
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	117¼	117¼	117	117	21
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	113	113½	113	113½	15
Mexican International consol. 4s	77⅞	78¼	76	76¼	55
Michigan Central 5s, 1902	105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾	20
Mil., Lake Shore & Western ext. & imp. 5s	116	116	116	116	4
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	108	108	107	108	8
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	102	102	102	102	10
Missouri Pacific 1st collateral 5s	78½	78½	78½	78½	2
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	105½	106	105½	106	26
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	86¼	86¼	86¼	86¼	3
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	80⅞	81	80⅞	81	22
Mobile & Ohio 1st, Montgomery Div. 5s	102	102	102	102	22
Morris & Essex 7s of 1871	107	107	107	107	1
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	15
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	104½	104¾	104½	104¾	10
New York Central, Mich. Cent. collat. 3½s	94	95	94	95	139
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	94	94¼	93¾	93¾	69
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	116½	117	116½	116½	20
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	106	106	106	106	10
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. certs. 4s, small	155	155	155	155	*7
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	101½	102	99½	99½	21
New York, Ontario & Western consol. 5s	107¼	107¼	107	107	10
New York, Sus. & Western general 5s	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	10
New York, Sus. & Western refdg. 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Norfolk & Western, New River 1st 6s	124	124	124	124	14
Norfolk & Western improvement 6s	117½	117½	117½	117½	5
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	86	86	85½	86	38
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67¾	68¾	67½	68⅝	894
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	100½	101⅛	100½	101⅛	927
Northern Pacific terminal 6s	114	114	114	114	14
Northern Railway of California 5s	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	23
Northwestern 25-year debenture 5s	109½	109½	109½	109½	3
Ohio & Miss. 1st 7s, Springfield Div	106	106	106	106	10
Ohio Southern general mortgage 4s	8½	8½	8½	8½	1
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	100⅛	100⅛	99⅞	100⅛	72
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	107	107	107	107	7
Oregon Short Line Income A	81	81	75½	75½	10
Oregon Short Line Income B	58	58	57¼	58	56
Oregon Short Line 6s	127½	127½	127½	127½	1
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
Peoria & Eastern 1st 4s	79	79⅝	79	79⅝	13
Peoria & Eastern income	20⅛	21	20⅛	21	29
Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. 4½s, Series A	112½	112½	112½	112½	2
Pittsburg & Western 1st 4s	92	92	91⅝	91⅝	20
Reading general 4s	83½	83½	82½	82½	131
Rio Grande Western 1st 4s	90	90¼	90	90¼	12
Rochester & Pittsburg consol. 6s	123	123	123	123	1
Rock Island general 4s	104⅝	104⅝	104	104½	41
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	79½	79⅞	79½	79⅞	9
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	99	99¾	98½	99	57
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 1st ext. 4½s	107	107	107	107	1
St. Louis & San Francisco gen. 5s	106	106¼	106	106¼	7
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d 6s, Class B	115⅛	115½	115⅛	115½	2
St. Louis & San Francisco 4s	80½	81	80	81	63
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 4s	79¾	79¾	78½	78⅞	57
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income 4s	34⅝	34⅝	33	33	44
St. Paul 1st, Southern Minnesota Div. 6s	118	118	118	118	2
St. Paul 1st, Iowa & Dakota ext. 7s	151½	151½	151½	151½	25
St. Paul general 4s, Series A	105¼	105¼	105¼	105¼	18
St. Paul & Duluth 2d 5s	107	107	107	107	3
St. P., M. & M., East. Minn. 1st Div. 1st 6s	110½	110½	110½	110½	1
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Montana ext. 4s	99½	99½	99½	99½	2
St. Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 6s	132	132	132	132	3
St. P., M. & M. consol. 6s, reduced to 4½s	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	1
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	68	68½	68	68	33
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	89½	89½	89½	89½	1
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	99	99	99	99	10
Southern Pacific of New Mexico 1st 6s	109¼	109⅜	109¼	109⅜	36
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 5s	109¼	109½	109½	109½	15
Southern Pacific of California consol. 5s	102¼	102½	102¼	102½	20
Southern Railway 5s	98⅜	98½	97	98½	123
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	78	82	78	81½	210
Standard Rope & Twine income	23¼	23⅜	20⅜	23	795
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st 6s, Birm. Div	93½	93½	93	93	9
Tenn. Coal & Iron 6s, Tennessee Div	92	92	92	92	8
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	101	101¼	101	101¼	15
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	107	107	106	106½	15
Texas & Pacific 2d inc. 5s	43½	45½	43½	45½	675
Toledo & Ohio Central 5s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	104	1
Union Pacific collat. trust 4½s, tr. r.	55	56	55	56	23
Union Pacific new 4s	98⅝	99	98⅜	98⅞	1,332
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf 1st 5s, t. r.	77	77¼	75¾	76⅞	580
Virginia Midland gen. mtge. 5s	108	108	108	108	1
Wabash 1st 5s	111¾	112½	111¾	112	55
Wabash 2d 5s	89	90½	88¾	90½	211
Wabash debenture, Series B	37	37¼	34¾	35	2,102
West Shore guaranteed 4s, registered	109½	109½	109½	109½	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie consol. 4s	39	39	39	39	10
Wheeling & Lake Erie, Wheel. Div. 1st 5s	100	100	100	100	2
Wisconsin Central 1st 5s, trust receipts	52½	53	52	53	100
Total sales					$13,453,600

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 3, 1898.

	First	High	Low	Last	Sales
District of Columbia 3-65s	117	117	117	117	10
United States 5s, coupon	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	5
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	126¾	127	126¾	127	2
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	111	111	111	111	2
United States 3s, when issued	105⅛	105⅛	104¾	105	613½
United State 3s, small, when issued	104½	104½	104½	104½	*1
Total sales					$632,600

*In $100.

STATE BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Sept. 3, 1898.

	First	High	Low	Last	Sales
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9¼	9½	9	9	519
Total sales					$519,000
Grand total					$14,605,200

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	98½	Mch. 22	98	Apr. 4	98	Apr. 4
United States 4s, 1907, registered	113½	Feb. 4	106	Apr. 27	111½	Aug. 19
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114¼	Feb. 8	107	Apr. 26	111	Aug. 30
United States 4s, 1925, registered	129½	Jan. 11	116¾	Apr. 19	127½	Aug. 17
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	129¾	Jan. 12	117⅝	Apr. 19	127	Aug. 30
United States 5s, 1904, registered	115	Jan. 12	109¾	May 2	112	Aug. 24
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	115	Jan. 14	109¾	May 2	112⅛	Sept. 2
United States currency 6s, 1899	104	Jan. 22	102¼	Aug. 11	102¼	Aug. 11
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, when issued	105½	Aug. 18	104	July 23	105	Sept. 2
United States 3s 10-20, 1918, small, when is.	105½	Aug. 4	104½	Sept. 2	104½	Sept. 2
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg., w. issued.	105	Aug. 12	105	Aug. 12	105	Aug. 12
District of Columbia 3-65s	117	Sept. 2	115	Mch. 28	117	Sept. 2

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	109	May 14	108½	Mch. 8	109	May 14
Alabama, Class A, small	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10	105	Aug. 10
Alabama, Class B	105⅛	Aug. 17	105⅛	Aug. 17	105⅛	Aug. 17
Alabama, Class C	100	Feb. 28	98	Aug. 5	98	Aug. 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	104	July 21	100	May 14	104	July 27
Louisiana consolidated 4s, small	100½	Mch. 14	98	Mch. 3	100½	Mch. 14
North Carolina 6s, 1919	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23	128	Feb. 23
North Carolina consolidated 4s	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6	101	Jan. 6
Tennessee settlement 3s	93½	Aug. 18	87	May 10	93	Aug. 26
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	88	Jan. 5	87	May 25	88	June 16
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	74	Aug. 12	65	Apr. 22	74	Aug. 12
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9½	Aug. 30	4½	Feb. 15	9	Sept. 2

BANK STOCKS.

Transactions on New York Stock Exchange from Jan. 1, 1898.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
America	356	Mar. 9	350	Jan. 25	350	May 5
American Exchange	175	Mar. 11	167	June 13	169	Aug. 30
Central National	165	June 9	165	June 9	165	June 9
City	1100	June 10	1100	June 10	1100	June 10
Columbia	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4	150	Apr. 4
Chatham	295	Mar. 2	290	May 12	290	May 12
Commerce	210	Mar. 1	200	May 9	204½	Aug. 17
Continental	130	Jan. 4	125	May 18	125	May 18
Corn Exchange	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4	290	Feb. 4
Importers & Traders'	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30	480	Aug. 30
Market & Fulton	233	Mar. 4	230	Feb. 16	233	Mar. 4
Mechanics'	185	Feb. 11	175	May 18	175¼	June 2
Mechanics & Traders'	120	July 9	120	July 9	120	July 9
Merchants'	148½	Jan. 4	146	Mar. 8	146	Aug. 30
New York	235	Apr. 14	235	Apr. 14	235	Aug. 26
Ninth	92½	Feb. 9	90	Mar. 9	90	June 15
North America	135¼	Feb. 15	135	June 4	135	June 9
Park	343	Aug. 25	263	Jan. 28	343	Aug. 25
Phenix	90	Aug. 13	85	Aug. 11	90	Aug. 13
Republic	157	Mar. 31	155¾	July 6	155¾	July 6
Shoe & Leather	100	Jan. 13	99½	Jan. 20	99½	Jan. 20
State of New York	103	Aug. 17	102	June 18	103	Aug. 17
Tradesmen's	110	Feb. 15	105	Jan. 21	110	Feb. 15
West Side	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10	275	Jan. 10
Western National	155	Jan. 28	145	Mar. 30	150	Apr. 22

Last sales on the New York Stock Exchange in 1897 of bank stocks not yet dealt in there this year:

		Date.			Date.
Broadway	242	Nov. 19	Gallatin	310	Aug. 19
Butchers & Drovers'	98	Nov. 27	Manhattan	230	Nov. 13
Chemical	4300	Feb. 2	Metropolis	475	April 21
Citizens'	132	Nov. 19	New York County	800	March 23
East River	140	Nov. 26	Seaboard	170	July 19
Fourth National	195	Nov. 30	Third National	85	March 14

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 4.—The market last week was dull, but not depressed. Yarns were firm, especially for prompt delivery, in the coarser counts, which were scarce and occasionally slightly dearer.

The spinners' margin perceptibly improved. The cloth demand was good and varied, but Eastern business was hindered by the low limits. There was a fair trade in the miscellaneous markets, but the profit margins were most dangerously attenuated. Gladbuch reports that some of the spinners are selling largely ahead at low figures. The Rouen market was quiet, with a slight downward tendency.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned at 2@3 per cent.

Time money, 3 per cent. for sixty days, 3½ per cent. for ninety days, 3½@4 for four months and 4 per cent. for five to six months. Commercial paper rates 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4@4½ per cent. for choice single names, and 4½@5½ per cent. and upward for others.

The Bank of England lost £62,124 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities remained at 48.30 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 2½ per cent. The Bank of France lost 3,550,000f gold and 500,000f silver.

Foreign exchange market weaker. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.86 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82⅞@$4.83 for sixty-day bills, $4.84¾@$4.85 for demand, $4.85¾@$4.85½ for cable transfers, and $4.82@$4.82½ for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.22½ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94 7-16 and 95, and guilders at 40 1-16 and 40 3-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—50c discount. Boston—20c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 17½c premium; telegraphic, 20c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1 discount; bank, $1 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 1-16c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25@40c discount; over counter, par. St. Louis—Par.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Sept. 3	$838,054,779	$45,586,208
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,082,328
Aug. 20	843,316,542	44,082,593
Aug. 13	778,612,666	46,768,251
Aug. 6	741,158,272	56,354,966
July 30	644,528,336	39,372,795
July 23	630,290,419	46,140,432
July 16	720,893,050	47,100,838
*July 9	617,814,853	44,564,178
July 2	826,863,622	62,660,979
June 25	655,289,867	43,167,523
June 18	763,433,231	47,170,993
June 11	747,874,044	37,216,335
*June 4	719,788,431	41,451,405
May 28	706,878,309	40,433,231
May 21	756,408,491	44,270,061
May 14	819,486,982	46,850,109
*May 7	778,748,624	42,742,666
April 30	631,653,506	41,238,796
April 23	628,188,250	35,903,111
April 16	630,947,708	35,834,274
April 9	635,828,308	36,559,229
April 2	782,961,674	58,889,842
March 26	611,638,204	38,966,193
March 19	785,675,895	48,968,653
March 12	732,221,310	39,548,544
March 5	904,747,377	50,181,172
*Feb. 26	808,511,568	41,639,433
Feb. 19	996,690,610	48,226,[illegible]
Feb. 12	725,199,643	37,429,764
Feb. 5	928,210,988	54,212,451
Jan. 29	825,012,146	51,576,574
Jan. 22	852,827,085	46,681,[illegible]
Jan. 15	891,167,231	46,965,[illegible]
Jan. 8	1,042,[illegible]	62,870,[illegible]

*Five days.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Sept. 2, 1898.

	Range for Year 1898.				Last Sale.		Bid.	Ask.
	Highest.		Lowest.					
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928	[illegible]	Aug [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Aug [illegible]	..	[illegible]
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	[illegible]	Aug [illegible]	[illegible]	Apr [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	[illegible]	Aug [illegible]	[illegible]	Apr [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..
Do., registered	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	[illegible]	Aug [illegible]	[illegible]	Mar [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Pacific income	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 4s, 1948	90¾	Jun 24	85	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Balt. & Ohio 1st 6s, Park'b. Br., 1919	113½	Feb 11	100	Apr [illegible]	[illegible]	Aug 27	..	115¾
Do., do., trust receipts	114	Aug 19	113¾	Aug 19	[illegible]	Aug 10	..	115½
Do., gold 5s, 1885-1925	115½	Aug 11	89	Jan 12	115½	Aug 11	115½	..
Do., registered	112½	Jul 19	105½	Jun 17	112½	July 19	..	..
Do., eng. certs. of deposit	115¾	Aug 11	90	Jan 25	115	Aug 30	114	..
Do., do., registered	113¾	Jun 27	95	Feb 4	111¼	Aug 1	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1988	117½	Aug 12	97	Apr 6	117½	Aug 12	..	..
Do., registered	116½	Aug 19	103	May 24	116	Aug 22	..	..
Do., J. P. M. Co. certs	116½	Aug 5	97	Apr 6	116½	Aug 5	..	..
Do., do., registered	112½	Jul 20	112½	Jul 20	112½	July 20	..	..
Baltimore Belt 1st g. 5s, int.gtd., 1990	101	Aug 11	84	Jan 11	100	Aug 15	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 5s, 1990	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Monong. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104½	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	104½	Aug 5	99	Jan 27	104½	Aug 5	103	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int.g.5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	102½	Nov., 96	..	..
Do., coupon off	105	Aug 9	100	Jul 21	105	Aug 12	102½	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	107¼	Jul 28	105½	Jun 24	107¼	July 28	..	..
B. & O. S.W. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	103	Jun 13	98½	Jan 17	102	Aug 22	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	..	....	..	....	60	Jun 9, 97	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	27½	Jun 8	27	Jun 6	27½	June 8	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	9½	Feb 3	8	May 28	9	June 6	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	122½	Jul 12	120	Jul 6	122½	July 12	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	108	Aug 13	102½	May 2	106	Sept 2	106	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	105⅛	Jan 31	104	Aug 11	105	Aug 23	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	108	April, 92	..	..
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	113	May 27	112	Jul 1	112	July 1	..	..
Brooklyn El. Tr. Co. ctfs., 1st g.6s, 1924	94¼	Aug 23	79	Apr 8	94	Sept 2	94	..
Do., Tr. Co. ctfs., 2d g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	43	Jun 19, 97	..	..
Do., do., 3d installment paid	68	May 24	68	May 24	68	May 24	..	..
Do., all installments paid	86	Jun 27	86	Jun 27	86	June 27	..	..
Sea & B.B.Tr.Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	70½	De 14, 97	..	..
Union El. Tr. Co.cts., 1st gtd.g.6s, 1937	94	Aug 23	80	Apr 14	93¾	Aug 24	..	94¾
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	106	Aug 25	91	Apr 2	105½	Sept 2	104	106
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sept., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	108	Aug 19	104½	Jan 18	105	Sept 1	..	..
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	127	Jan 26	127	Jan 26	127	Mar 2	123½	128½
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	124¾	Aug 23	122	Jul 16	123	Aug 31	123	..
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	..	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109	Feb 4	104¾	Jun 17	107	Aug 29	..	..
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	109	Jan 17	100	Apr 28	107	July 29	109	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C.R., Iowa Falls & N.W. 1st g.6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	De 10, 97	107	..
Do., do., 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	105	Jan 4	..	..
Canada South. 1st., int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111⅛	Jun 28	107¾	Apr 27	109¾	Aug 25	..	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	111	Feb 17	105	Apr 16	109⅝	Aug 30	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Jan 30, 97	..	..
Cent.RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s, 1937	93½	Feb 16	87	Apr 21	92½	June 30	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	119½	Jan 13	114	Mar 25	114½	June 3	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	92¼	Jan 22	84¾	Apr 29	90½	Sept 2	90	90¼
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44½	Jan 6	36	Mar 25	42¼	Sept 2	42	43
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15¼	Jan 6	10½	Jul 26	14	Aug 19	..	13
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	8½	Jan 21	4½	Jul 26	6½	Aug 22	6	7½
Do., Macon & Nor.Div.1st g.5s, 1946	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	92	Jan 6	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	99	Jul 6	95¾	Jan 19	99	July 6	..	..
Cent. of New Jersey 1st con. 7s, 1899	104¾	Feb 2	103	Jul 19	103	Aug 9	103¼	..
Do., 1st conv. 7s, 1902	..	....	..	....	113½	Dec 3, 97	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	110½	Feb 15	110	Jul 21	110	July 21	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	115	Jun 30	109½	Apr 27	114	Aug 30	..	114½
Do., do., registered	114¾	Feb 14	108¾	Apr 28	113¼	Aug 23	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes Coal con.ass.7s, 1900	103½	Feb 18	99½	May 25	101¾	Aug 31	99½	100
Do., 5s, 1912	93	Feb 18	90	Jan 5	91	July 20	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116	Mar 4	110	Apr 26	113⅝	Aug 18	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cent. Pac. g. 6s, 1898, Speyer certs	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series A,B,C,D, 1898	103⅛	Feb 23	103	Feb 18	103	Feb 24	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	102	Feb 21	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. ctfs. dep. E, 1900	102	Jul 14	101¾	May 5	102	July 14	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	105	Feb 23	102½	Jun 17	102½	June 17	104	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939	..	....	..	....	84½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	100½	Feb 23	100	Feb 23	102	Mar 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	101	Jan 18	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	104	Jun 29	101	Mar 17	104	June 29	102	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Aug 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	103½	Aug 8	100	Jan 6	103¼	Sept 2	..	..
Cent. Wash. Tr. Co ctfs., 1st g.6s, 1938	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	40	Feb 2	..	..
Ches. & Ohio pur. mon. fund. 6s, 1898	101⅛	Jan 7	101⅛	Jan 7	101⅛	Jan 7	..	..
Do., g. 6s, Series A, 1908	120½	Feb 14	118½	Jun 22	119	July 27	..	120
Do., g. 6s, 1911	120½	Aug 2	115½	Apr 20	120½	Aug 2	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	117	Feb 11	111	May 2	115½	Aug 29	..	..
Do., do., registered	114½	Jan 31	113	Jan 3	114	Feb 7	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	90	Aug 16	73½	Mar 26	87¾	Sept 2	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con.g.4s, 1989	105½	Jun 30	99	Apr 25	104	Aug 31	..	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	94	Jan 12	90¼	Jul 29	90	Aug 1	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	99½	Feb 7	95	May 24	95½	May 27	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s, 1902	104	Jan 13	97½	Apr 11	103¼	Aug 30	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	113½	Apr 21	112½	Feb 7	113⅛	Apr 21	..	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	111	Jan 7	107	Mar 23	108	June 15	105⅝	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	107	Jul 20	107	Jul 20	107	July 20	107⅝	..
St. L., Jacksonv. & C. 2d gtd. 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	104¾	Mr 25, 97	..	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	110½	Jul 30	105	Mar 25	110½	Aug 11	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	118	Jun 29	113¼	Apr 20	116	Aug 30	115	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	107	Feb 24	103½	Aug 8	105	Aug 24	104⅝	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	110½	Aug 31	104⅞	May 16	110½	Sept 1	..	110½
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	121½	Aug 26	104½	Mar 25	116	Sept 1	117	118
Do., Iowa sink. fund 5s, 1919	111	Aug 23	109½	Feb 17	111	Aug 23	..	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	104	Feb 4	98	Apr 4	102	Aug 26	102	105
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	101½	Jan 7	97	Apr 1	101¼	Aug 22	..	..
Do., 4s, 1921	100	Jun 9	99	Jun 15	100	Aug 6	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	..	....	..	....	107½	Jan., 96	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	101½	Sep 2	95	Mar 25	101½	Sept 2	101	101¼
Do., do., registered	97¼	Mar 19	97	May 9	97	May 9	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	123	Jan 29	119	Mar 9	123	Aug 24	..	..
Chi. & East Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Feb 3	114½	Jul 15	114½	July 15	115¼	116½
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	132	Aug 26	122	Apr 19	132	Aug 26	..	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	108½	Jun 10	101¼	Jan 11	108	Aug 31	106	108
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jun 7	101	Jan 4	106¼	June 7	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	109	Feb 11	100¼	Jan 14	105¾	Sept 1	102½	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	115½	Jun 10	112	Feb 25	115½	June 10	..	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 5s, 1947	92	Aug 24	80	Mar 12	92	Aug 24	91	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	107	Aug 23	90	Mar 29	107	Aug 23	..	110
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	147	Aug 6	140	Jan 29	147	Aug 6	..	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	145	Jul 19	137½	Jan 3	145	July 19	..	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	144	Feb 16	140	Jan 13	141	Apr 6	151	155
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	156	Aug 22	138	Jan 4	156	Aug 22	..	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	151½	Aug 30	139¼	Jan 5	151½	Aug 30	..	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	119¾	Jan 19	116	May 13	117	Aug 10	..	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	110	Mar 14	..	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Feb 8	114¼	Apr 20	118	Sept 2	117¾	118
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	130¼	Jan 13	128	Aug 15	128	Aug 15	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109	Oct 5, 97	..	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 28	118	Mar 11	118½	July 19	..	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	117½	Jun 28	111	Apr 26	117¼	Aug 26	..	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	117	Feb 10	110⅝	May 23	114½	Aug 12	..	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	110	Jan 17	107	Jan 5	109½	Apr 16	..	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	113½	Mar 2	112	Apr 21	112	Apr 21	..	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	115⅛	Feb 11	111	Apr 29	111½	July 1	..	..
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	115	Feb 7	111	Apr 1	113	July 18	..	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	127¼	Jan 27	127⅛	Jan 5	127¼	Jan 27	..	..
Do., con. sk. fd. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	114	Jun 21	109	Apr 7	112	Aug 22	112	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	107	Feb 4	102	May 3	105¼	Aug 31	105¼	..
Do., do., registered	105½	Feb 19	104¾	Feb 1	105½	Feb 19	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	122½	Jan 19	120	Mar 15	120	Mar 18	120½	121
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	123	Feb 7	117	Apr 30	121	Aug 1	..	121
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145	Jan 10	138	May 6	142½	Aug 16	..	143
Do., gold 7s, 1902	116½	Feb 15	113	Apr 27	115	Aug 19	..	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Feb 15	112¼	May 27	114⅝	Aug 8	..	115
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	124½	Aug 26	113¾	Jun 2	124½	Aug 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	115	Jul 13	114	Jun 14	115	July 13	..	..
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	111½	Feb 2	106	Apr 2	111	Aug 18	111½	113½
Do., do., registered	107½	Jul 13	107½	Jul 13	107½	July 13	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	119	Feb 2	114	May 23	119	Aug 23	118	..
Do., registered	119	Feb 21	117	Mar 8	117	Mar 8	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1909	110½	Feb 9	107½	May 18	109½	Aug 30	..	110
Do., do., registered	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	109½	Mar 19	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	116	Aug 12	111	May 9	116	Aug 26	115¾	..
Do., do., registered	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	117¾	Feb 7	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	107	Feb 4	104	Mar 8	105¼	Aug 23	..	..
Do., registered	103	Jun 10	103	Jun 10	103	June 10	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	103⅛	Aug 19	99	May 16	103⅛	Aug 27	..	103⅛
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	107¾	May 26	106	Apr 21	107¾	May 26	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	102¼	Apr 12	101½	Jan 3	102¼	Apr 12	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	127	Au 17, 96	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	117	Jan 12	105	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	109	Mar 3	105	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	105	Apr 22	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	137	Jan 6	132½	May 21	136¼	Aug 22	..	..
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. & imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	118	Aug 22	113½	May 26	116	Aug 31	..	..
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	134	Mar 22	133	Mar 22	134	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	135	Feb 26	133	May 19	133	May 19	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	113	Apr 21	112	Apr 26	112	Apr 26	..	..
Chicago, Rock I. & Pacific 6s, 1917	132	Apr 21	129⅝	Jul 28	131	Aug 16	131½	..
Do., do., registered	131¼	Jan 29	128	Apr 2	130	Aug 12	130	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	107⅞	Feb 2	104¾	Mar 25	107	July 22	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	105½	Aug 11	102¾	May 7	104½	Sept 2	..	105
Do., do., registered	105⅛	Aug 13	103¼	May 11	105⅛	Aug 13	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	95	Sep 2	85	Jan 15	95	Sept 2	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	70½	Feb 11	69¼	Jan 10	70	Feb [illegible]	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1905	..	....	..	....	[illegible]	Mr 15, 97	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	109	Feb 17	108	Apr 21	108½	Aug [illegible]	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	136	Jan 24	126½	Apr 25	136	Aug [illegible]	..	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	135	Aug 12	128	May 13	135	Aug 12	..	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	132½	Jan [illegible]	[illegible]	Apr 16	132	Aug 15	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	108	Jul 22, 97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	122½	Feb 17	117½	Apr 1	120½	Aug 30	..	..
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	90⅝	Aug 27	79½	Mar 26	89¼	Sept 2	89½	90½
Chi. & West. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	95½	Nov., 96	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	119	Oct 26, 97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103½	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s, 1941	111½	Feb 11	107½	May 10	111	Aug 24	..	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	105¾	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr. Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	78½	Feb 4	69½	May 3	70	Aug 19	..	..
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g. 4s, 1993	82	May 13	82	May 13	82	June 29	..	..
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	90¾	Aug 11	88	Jun 8	90	Aug 23	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	100	Aug 30	90¼	May 9	99¾	Sept 1	..	100
Do., do., registered	93	Mar 15	90	Mar 24	90	Mar 24	..	..
Spring & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 13	80	Jun 13	87	Aug 31	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g.4s, 1991	90½	Aug 26	89	Feb 28	90	Aug 29	90	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	102	Feb 11	98¾	May 17	99½	May 26	101	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Clev. con. 1st g. 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	114	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	107½	Fe 19, 97	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	80	Aug 18	70	Mar 14	79¾	Sept 2	79¾	80
Do., income 4s, 1990	21	Sep 2	14	May 7	21	Sept 2	20¾	21½
C., C., C. & Ind. 1st sk. fd. 7s, 1899	105½	Mar 5	102	May 9	104	Aug 23	103¾	..
Do., con. 7s, 1914	137	Jan 17	131¼	Jun 4	135½	July 26	130	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	127¾	May 11	125	..
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.C.C. & I. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107½	Oct 16, 97	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g. 5s, 1933	103	May 10	100	Mar 18	103	May 10	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	120¼	July, 96	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	61¾	Sep 2	50	May 26	61¾	Sept 2	..	62¼
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	73	Sep 1	65	Aug 8	73	Sept 2	..	..
Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. con. g. 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	68½	My 15, 97	..	..
Do., J.P.M. & Co. eng. cts., $35 paid	79	Sep 2	79	Sep 2	79	Sept 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1904	61	Feb 14	54,	Jan 11	61	Feb 14	..	..
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	128	Jan 15	122	Apr 4	122	Apr 4	..	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	126	Jul 22	125¼	Jan 3	126	July 23	124	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 4	137¼	May 21	140	July 18	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	No 23, 97	..	106¾
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	113½	Feb 28	107	Apr 21	107	Aug 31	112	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	142½	May 26	136	Apr 18	139	June 30	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	138	July, 92	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West. 1st 6s, 1921	138⅝	Jan 20	136⅝	Jul 8	136⅝	July 8	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	..	....	..	....	118½	No 17, 97	114	118
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	108	Aug 1	108	Aug 1	108	Aug 1	..	..
Del. & Hud., 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	145	Aug 11	143	May 7	145	Aug 11	142	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	May 4, 97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	125½	Jan 25	120½	May 6	125	Aug 31	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	118½	Jan 27	110	Apr 21	115	June 21	115¾	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	116½	Mr 22, 97	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	..	....	..	....	148¾	Au 18, 97	..	..
Do., do., registered	145	Feb 18	141	May 6	141	May 6	..	..
Den. & Rio Gr. 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	98½	Aug 17	89	Apr 8	97½	Sept 1	97	98
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	111¼	Aug 22	108	Apr 5	111¼	Aug 30	111	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	94¾	Aug 15	85¼	Jan 3	94⅝	Aug 25	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	100	Mar 30	97	Jan 6	99¾	June 6	..	..
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld.gt.3½s, Ser.A, 1911	19	Aug 8	16¼	Jun 8	17	Aug 24	17½	19
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	107⅝	Mar 9	104	Jan 3	106⅝	Aug 31	..	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	92¼	Feb 11	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g. 5s, 1937	112¼	Aug 29	101	May 2	112¼	Aug 29	..	..
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	116	Feb 2	112¼	Jan 4	116	July 26	113	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	119½	Aug 2	116½	May 20	119½	Aug 2	..	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	113	Aug 22	108	Apr 11	113	Aug 22	..	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	118	Jun 7	113	May 23	117	June 28	..	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	105	May 23	104½	Feb 21	104½	June 3	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 7s, 1920	147¾	Feb 11	138	May 6	145	Aug 17	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. fund. 7s, 1920	143	Jan 13	140	May 27	141	June 25	..	..
Long Dock con. g. 6s, 1935	139	Feb 25	133½	Apr 12	138	Aug 24	..	..
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie 1st 7s, 1916	133	Jun 6	133	Jun 6	133	June 6	..	..
Jefferson R. R. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1909	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	106	Feb 11	..	..
Chicago & Erie 1st g. 5s, 1982	113½	Aug 9	108	May 2	111½	Sept 2	111	111½
N.Y., L.E. & W. 1st cur. 6s, 1913	..	....	..	....	102	Aug., 96	..	..
N.Y. & Greenw'd Lake gtd. g.5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct 2, 97	..	..
Erie R.R. 1st con. g. 4s, prior bds., 1996	94½	Aug 12	84¾	Apr 26	93¾	Sept 1	..	93¾
Do., 1st con. gen. lien g. 4s, 1996	76	Aug 8	66	Apr 28	73	Sept 2	73	73½
N. Y., Sus. & W. 1st refdg. 5s, 1937	108¾	Feb 11	99	Apr 27	108	Aug 29	107	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	92½	Aug 25	84¾	Jan 6	92½	Aug 25	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1940	98	Feb 7	83	Apr 23	89¾	Aug 31	..	..
Do., terminal 1st g. 5s, 1943	111¼	Jan 28	109⅝	Jul 25	109⅝	July 25	..	..
Wilk. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	101⅞	Feb 8	93¼	Jan 3	100	Aug 26	99½	..
Midland R. of N. J. 1st g. 6s, 1910	121	Jan 4	116	Apr 18	120¾	Aug 6	..	..
Eureka Springs 1st g. 6s, 1933	..	....	..	....	65	No 10, 97	60	65
Evansville & T. H. 1st con. g. 6s, 1921	118	Jun 24	112	May 20	114	July 20	..	..
Do., 1st gen. g. 5s, 1942	89	Sep 2	82	Apr 13	89	Sept 2	..	..
Do., Mt. Vernon 1st g. 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	110	May, 93	90	..
Do., Sul. Co. Brch. 1st g. 5s, 1930	..	....	..	....	110	Sept., 91	75	..
Evans. & Ind. 1st con. gtd. g. 6s, 1926	89½	Sep 1	77½	Feb 16	89½	Sept 1	88	92
Flint & Pere Marq. g. 6s, 1920	117¼	Aug 5	110	May 2	117	Aug 26	115	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	95	Feb 3	85	Apr 29	95	Aug 30	94	..
Do., Pt. Huron d. 1st g. 5s, 1939	95¾	Aug 19	83	Jan 5	95½	Aug 30	..	..
Fla. Cent. & Peninsular 1st g. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	103	Au 14, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	80½	May, 96	96	..
Fort St. Un. Depot Co. 1st g. 4½s, 1941	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11	..	..
Ft. Worth & Den. City 1st g. 4-6s, 1921	79¾	Aug 16	65	Mar 17	77	Sept 2	76½	77½
Ft. Worth & Rio Gr. 1st g. 3-4s, 1928	64	Aug 8	54½	Jan 5	62	Sept 2	..	..
Gal., H. & H. 1st 5s, 1913	97	Sep 1	88¾	Jan 26	97	Sept 1	95½	98
Georgia & Ala. Ry 1st pf. g.5s, 1945	88	Jul 18	88	Jul 18	88	July 18	..	..
Ga., Car. & North. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1929	92	Jul 8	92	Jul 8	92	July 8	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., A	49	Jan 27	40¼	Jun 23	42½	Aug 24	..	..
Green Bay & West. deb. certs., B	6½	Jan 26	3½	Jul 9	5	Aug 18	..	..
Houston, E. & W. Texas 1st g. 5s, 1933	94⅝	Aug 26	88	Jun 9	94	Sept 2	93½	95
Illinois Central 1st g. 4s, 1951	115	Mar 10	109½	Aug 8	109½	Aug 8	110¼	..
Do., do., registered	109½	Jul 28	108½	Jun 2	109½	July 28	109½	..
Do., 1st g. 3½s, 1951	105	Mar 16	105	Mar 16	105	Mar 16	..	..
Do., registered	102⅛	Apr 15	101	Apr 24	102½	Apr 15	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1952	104	Jul 8	100	May 6	104	July 8	..	..
Do., do., registered	103	Jan 25	103	Jan 25	103	Apr 15	..	..
Do., g. 4s, 1953	102¼	Feb 2	97½	Apr 29	101¼	Aug 30	..	..
Do., 2-10s, g. 4s, 1904	..	....	..	....	100½	Jan 4, 97	..	..
Do., Western Line 1st g. 4s, 1951	105	Jan 28	101	May 20	103¼	Aug 8	..	..
Do., Louisville Div. g. 3½s, 1953	94½	Jul 12	92⅝	Jul 12	94	Sept 1	..	..
Do., Cairo Bridge g. 4s, 1950	..	....	..	....	102½	Sept., 96	..	..
Do., Middle Div. registered 5s, 1921	..	....	..	....	116½	Aug., 95	..	..
Do., St. Louis Div. g. 3s, 1951	80	Aug 25	80	Aug 25	80	Aug 25	..	80½
Do., St. Louis Div. 3½s, 1951	94⅝	Aug 13	92⅞	Jul 29	94⅝	Sept 1	94⅛	..
Chi., St. L. & New Orl. g. 5s, 1951	123¼	Feb 15	115½	Apr 23	123	Aug 13	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	118¼	Apr 1, 97	..	..
Do., Memphis Div. 1st g. 4s, 1951	103½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 24	103½	Jan 24	..	..
St.L., A. & T.H. 1st & ter. g. 5s, 1914	..	....	..	....	105	De 28, 97	..	..
Belleville & Carodt. 1st 6s, 1923	..	....	..	....	115	Ja 22, 96	116	..
St. Louis South. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	90	No 12, 97	90	..
Ind., Dec. & Wn. 1st g. 5s, 1935	104	Jan 10	97	May 2	101½	Aug 10	..	..
Ind., Illinois & Iowa 1st g. 4s, 1939	88	Jan 4	86	Jan 22	86	Jan 22	..	..
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	94¼	Nov., 95	..	..
Int. & Gt. North. 1st g. 6s, 1919	123¼	Jan 13	116	May 6	120½	Aug 19	..	124
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1909	92	Aug 16	78	Mar 23	87	Sept 2	..	87
Do., 3d g. 4s, 1921	60	Feb 7	44	Jan 14	58⅛	Aug 27	..	..
Iowa Central 1st g. 5s, 1938	105	Aug 16	97	Mar 26	104	Sept 2	..	104¼
K. C., P. & Gulf 1st & col. g. 5s, 1923	81¾	Feb 14	65	Apr 26	78	Sept 1	77½	78½
Kings Co. El., Ser. A, 1st g.5s, 1925	59	Jul 8	40	Apr 28	57¼	Aug 23	55	..
Fulton El. 1st gtd. g. 5s, Ser. A, 1929	49	Jul 9	35	Mar 11	49	July 9	..	45
Lake Erie & West. 1st g. 5s, 1937	117¼	Feb 9	115	May 10	116	Aug 26	117	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1941	104⅞	Jun 10	95	Apr 29	104	Aug 26	..	..
Northern Ohio 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1945	102	Jun 4	100½	Jan 6	101	Aug 18	..	103½
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—								
Detroit, Mon. & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	121	Apr 28	..	..
Lake Shore Div. 7s, 1899	106½	Feb 11	104¾	Aug 12	104¾	Aug 13	..	..
Do., con. 1st 7s, 1900	110	Mar 9	105½	Aug 3	105⅝	Aug 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	109⅝	Feb 9	105¼	Jun 30	106½	Sept 2	105½	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	120½	Feb 23	115¾	Jun 16	117	Aug 31	..	..
Do., do., registered	119½	Mar 1	115¾	Jun 16	115¾	June 16	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	106⅝	Jan 18	102	Apr 7	106¼	Aug 24	..	106¾
Do., do., registered	106	Feb 21	103	Mar 29	105¾	Aug 16	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M. 7s, 1901	..	....	..	....	108¼	Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal R. R. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	125	Dec 9, 97	..	..
Lehigh Valley (Penn.) col. g. 5s, 1997	104	Aug 8	104	Aug 8	104	Aug 8	..	..
Leh. Val. N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1940	104¾	Feb 17	99	Apr 29	101	Sept 1	..	..
Leh. Val. Ter. Ry 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	112½	Feb 16	107	Apr 20	111	Aug 31	..	111
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	110	No 26, 97	..	..
Leh. Val. Coal Co. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1933	92½	Mar 22	92½	Mar 22	92½	Mar 22	..	..
Leh. & N. Y. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1945	92	Feb 18	91	Aug 10	91	Aug 10	..	..
El., Cor. & Nor. g. 1st pf. 6s, 1914	..	....	..	....	99½	Feb., 93	..	..
Do., g. gtd. 5s, 1914	..	....	..	....	101	Sep 16, 97	..	..
Litch., R., Car. & W. 1st g. 6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95	Feb., 93	..	..
L., R. & M. Tr.Co. cts. for 1st g.5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	25	Apr., 96	..	..
Long Island 1st con. g. 5s, 1931	120	Feb 2	117	May 13	119½	June 28	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	90	Jun 11	85¼	Jan 12	90	June 23	90	..
Do., ferry g. 4½s, 1922	90	Jan 31	86¾	Apr 1	86¾	Apr 6	..	..
N. Y. & Rockaway B. 1st g. 5s, 1927	..	....	..	....	100	My 25, 97	..	..
Do., 2d income, 1927	..	....	..	....	40	Mar., 96	..	..
N. Y., B. & Man. B. 1st con.g.5s, 1935	..	....	..	....	107½	De 15, 97	..	..
L. I., N. Sh. 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	103½	June, 95	..	..
L., E. & St. L. 1st con. g. 5s, 1939, t. r.	40	Aug 8	32	Jan 6	40	Aug 10	..	40
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	9½	Au 21, 97	..	..
Louisv. & Nashv., Cecilian Br. 7s, 1907	..	....	..	....	106	No 11, 97	102½	..
Do., N. O. & Mobile 1st g. 6s, 1930	124½	May 31	120⅝	Jan 6	122¾	Aug 12	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 6s, 1930	108	Aug 2	106	Jul 19	108	Aug 2	..	..
Do., E. H. & Nashville 1st g.6s, 1919	117	Feb 9	113	Mar 29	115	Aug 19	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1930	120½	May 27	116½	Apr 21	119	Aug 17	..	..

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Do., Pensacola Div. g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	103½	Sep 24,97	108	..
Do., St. Louis Div. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121	Jul 12,97	..	..
Do., do., 2d g. 3s, 1980	..	....	..	....	67	May, 95	..	..
Do., Nashville & Dec. 1st 7s, 1900	105	Jul 1	105	Jul 1	105	July 20	..	..
Do., sk. fd. (S. & N. Ala.) g. 6s,1910	..	....	..	....	94¼	Jan., 92	..	..
Do., gold 5s, 1937	104½	Feb 8	100½	May 6	104	July 15	..	..
Do., unified g. 4s, 1940	91½	Feb 11	83	Apr 25	88½	Sept 2	89½	90
Do., Pens. & Atl. 1st gtd. g. 6s,1921	109	Jan 8	99	Apr 21	103½	Aug 2	..	..
Do., collateral trust g. 5s, 1931	108¾	Feb 24	101½	Apr 6	104	Aug 30	..	..
Do., Mob. & Mont. 1st g. 4½s, 1945	109½	Jul 18	103	May 5	109½	July 18	..	..
N., F. & S. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	98	Jul 26	87½	Apr 5	97	Aug 24	..	..
South & North A. con. gtd. g. 5s,1936	101	Jun 2	94	Feb 5	100½	Aug 16	..	..
Kentucky Central g. 4s, 1978	91	Feb 14	85	Apr 12	91	Aug 11	91	..
Louis. Railway Co. 1st con. g. 5s,1930	109	Mar 19	103	Mar 9	109	Mar 19	..	..
L. & N. L., C. & Lex. g. 4½s, 1931	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	103	Jan 18	..	..
Manhattan R'Way con. g.4s, 1990	98½	Jan 13	90	Apr 23	95	Aug 31	..	95⅛
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	119½	Feb 8	114⅛	Apr 6	117	Sept 2	117	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	105	Jan 26	101	May 5	103½	Aug 16	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. cl. tr. g. 5s, 1997	116¼	Jan 14	108½	Apr 28	113½	Sept 2	..	114
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	122½	Jan 14	114½	Apr 25	120¾	Aug 19	..	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	123¼	Jan 14	116	Apr 21	122½	Aug 26	..	..
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1993	123¼	Jan 12	117	Mar 12	120	July 1	..	..
Mexican Central con g. 4s, 1911	66	Feb 10	63	Apr 25	63	Apr 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	39	Apr., 90	..	..
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	..	....	..	....	11⅛	Sep 16,96	..	..
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	78¼	Aug 31	70⅝	Feb 10	76¼	Sept 2	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90	Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	..	....	..	....	42⅝	No 12,96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	..	....	..	....	13	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	123	Jan 28	110	May 16	115	Aug 19	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	106⅝	Feb 1	102½	May 25	105¾	Sept 2	..	..
Do., 6s, 1909	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	122	Feb 25	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	127	Jan 10	121	Apr 26	121¼	June 21	..	..
Do., do., registered	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	125½	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	106	Feb 25	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	143	Jul 22,97	140	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	108¼	Feb 1	100½	Apr 26	108	Aug 31	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	..	....	..	....	127	No 22, 97	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	..	....	..	....	129	May, 96	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	121¼	Au 31,97	..	130
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	92⅛	Aug 11	82¾	Apr 25	89¾	Sept 2	89	89¼
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	67½	Jan 27	57	Mar 25	65	Sept 2	65	65½
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	88	Aug 9	83¾	Jan 28	88	Aug 9	..	..
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	89	Aug 23	80	Mar 12	87½	Aug 31	..	86½
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	76	Aug 11	71	Jan 4	75¾	Aug 31	73	76
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	84¼	Feb 18	75	Apr 25	84	Aug 25	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1942	102	Aug 22	93½	Apr 1	102	Aug 31	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	107¼	Aug 23	93	Mar 26	106	Sept 2	105	106
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	112	Jul 13	103½	Apr 26	111½	Aug 26	111½	112
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	87½	Aug 15	65½	Jan 19	86¼	Aug 29	..	85
Do., 1st col g. 5s, 1920	80	Aug 16	60	Apr 28	78½	Sept 2	..	..
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	106	Jan 31	100	May 3	103¾	Aug 5	101½	105½
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	109	Jun 30	106¼	Jul 7	106¼	July 7	..	..
St. L. & I. Mt. 1st ext. 4½s, 1947	110½	Jan 7	107½	Feb 7	107	Aug 29	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jul 27	102½	May 5	107½	July 28	107¾	..
Do., Arkans. Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	108	Feb 8	102	Mar 26	105¼	July 25	106¼	..
Do. gen. con. ry. & ld; grt.g.5s,1931	100½	Jul 22	86	Apr 6	99	Sept 2	99	99½
Do. gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	100	Aug 10	86	Feb 26	100	Aug 10	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	123	Feb 7	118½	May 24	122	Aug 27	122	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	119	Dec 6, 97	..	119½
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	81	Aug 8	70	Apr 26	81	Aug 31	75	79
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	102	Aug 19	97½	May 27	102	Aug 31	..	102½
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84	April, 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	131½	May 23	128	Apr 4	131	Aug 19	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅝	De 17, 97	..	106
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	105	Feb 10	100	Apr 8	104¾	Aug 29	102¼	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M. W. & Al.,1917	..	....	..	....	108	Mar., 96	..	..
No. O. & N. East. pr. lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½	Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	119½	Jun 23	113¼	Apr 21	116½	Sept 2	116	..
Do., do., registered	118	May 31	113½	Apr 20	115¾	Aug 24	116	..
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	112	Feb 23	106	Apr 21	115¾	Aug 24	108½	..
Do., do., registered	111¾	Feb 8	106	Apr 1	110⅝	July 15	108½	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	108¾	Feb 19	108½	Feb 21	108½	Feb 21	108½	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	Feb 9	102	Apr 9	105	Aug 11	104¾	..
Do., do., registered	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	105⅛	May 31	100½	May 6	104⅝	July 8	105	..
Do., registered	105	Feb 7	104	Mar 26	104⅝	June 30	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	107¼	Aug 26	105½	Jul 22	107¼	Aug 26	106½	..
Do., do., registered	104⅛	Jul 6	104⅛	Jul 6	104⅛	July 6	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s, 1998	95	Jul 30	91¼	Jun 23	93¾	Sept 1	..	94¾
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	96½	Jul 29	94	Jun 23	95	Sept 1	..	96
Do., registered	95	Jul 1	94	Aug 8	94	Aug 19	..	..
West Shore 1st 4s, gtd., 2361	110½	Feb 17	102¾	Apr 25	109¼	Aug 26	109	110
Do., registered	110	Feb 7	101½	Apr 26	109½	Sept 2	108¾	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108½	No 16, 97	..	..
Do., registered	106	Jun 17	106	Jun 17	106	June 17	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	95	Jul 27	95	Jul 27	95	July 28	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104	Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	109½	Feb 3	107½	May 25	107½	June 13	107	..
Do., do., registered	109⅛	Jan 27	107⅛	Jun 3	107¼	Aug 25	107	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103	May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	124½	Aug 12	119½	May 12	124½	Aug 12	..	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	109	Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	110	Oct., 94	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	107	Aug 13	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1991	..	....	..	....	100	Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	126	Feb 14	123	Jun 23	123	June 23	124	127
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	107½	Jan 12	100	Apr 21	106	Sept 2	106	106¼
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	No 4, 97	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	160	Aug 18	145	Jan 6	160	Aug 18	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	158⅛	Aug 23	145	Jan 6	155	Sept 1	..	..
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	126⅛	Aug 26	126⅛	Aug 26	126⅛	Aug 26	125	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½	Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	120⅛	Aug 19	119	Feb 11	120⅛	Aug 19	120⅛	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	114	Aug 18	113½	Jul 19	114	Aug 18	114	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	109	May 31	106	Mar 7	107	Aug 30	107	107¼
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	102¼	Feb 11	96	Mar 16	99½	Sept 2	99½	100
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	119½	Feb 9	112	Mar 25	114	Aug 13	112¾	..
Do., do., registered	119	Feb 11	112	Mar 28	116	June 4	113½	116
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	130	Aug 22	124	Jun 8	130	Aug 22	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	127	Jun 27	124½	Jun 15	127	July 12	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry pr. lien 4s, 1997	101⅛	Aug 31	90⅛	Apr 21	101⅛	Sept 2	101	101⅛
Do., registered	100¾	Aug 19	93	Apr 6	100¼	Aug 23	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	68¾	Sep 2	57	Apr 21	68⅝	Sept 2	68¾	69
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	114	Aug 30	104	Jan 5	114	Aug 31	112	114
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	105	Mar 5	102	Jun 27	102	June 27	102	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	125½	Jan 17	120	Mar 15	122	Aug 8	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	124	Aug 3	118	Mar 17	124	Sept 1	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	119¾	Jan 20	117	Feb 9	117½	Aug 30	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 23, 97	..	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	91½	Aug 18	82	Apr 14	89½	Aug 31	..	..
Nor. & West. Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	87½	Aug 8	74¾	Apr 21	86	Sept 2	85	86
Ogden. & L. Cham. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94	April, 96	..	95
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82	Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	102¼	Jan 26	102	Jan 12	102¼	Jan 26	..	104
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85	De 16, 97	..	..
Ohio Southern 1st g. 6s, 1921	85½	Aug 9	80	Jan 13	85½	Aug 9	80	90
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1921	15	Jan 20	8	Aug 18	8½	Aug 29	..	8½
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	14¾	Jan 20	10	Mar 31	10	June 9	..	..
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	82	Jan 3	75	Aug 11	80	Aug 19	..	83
Oreg. Imp. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	108	Sep 21,97	..	..
Do., en. Trust Co. certs. of deposit	114	Jun 9	100¼	Apr 25	114	June 22	..	..
Do., cons. 5s, tr. r., all in. paid	62½	Feb 15	49¾	Apr 28	61½	June 27	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1909	116	Jun 15	111	Apr 20	112	Aug 15	..	115
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	100⅞	Aug 19	89	Apr 26	100½	Sept 1	100	100½
Oregon Short Line 1st g 6s, 1923	128	Jul 25	118	Apr 16	127½	Sept 2	127	127½
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	121	Jun 14	121	Jun 14	121	Jun 18	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102	My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	108½	Aug 22	96	Apr 27	107	Sept 2	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	81½	Aug 8	58	Jan 5	75½	Sept 2	75	75½
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	58¾	Aug 19	39	Jan 4	58	Sept 2	57¾	58
Pacific Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	106½	Aug 19	102	Jun 23	105½	Sept 2	..	..
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101½	Dec., 96	..	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	114	Jan 26	108	Apr 21	113	Aug 17	..	..
Do., do., registered	110	Jul 8	110	Jul 8	110	July 8	..	..
P., C., C. & St.L. gtd. g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	113	Feb 8	109½	May 13	112½	Aug 30	..	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	113	Jan 21	108	May 6	111	June 28	..	..
Do, do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	111	Jun 17,97	..	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	102	Oct 9, 97	..	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 6	106¾	Mar 1	108	June 6	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼	Ap 28, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	140¼	Jan 25	140	Jan 10	140¼	Jan 25	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140	Jan 4	140	Jan 4	140	Aug 18	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	..	....	..	....	126	Aug., 96	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110½	Jul 8, 97	117¾	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	109	Apr 19	107	May 25	107	May 25	108	109½
Do, gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	..	....	..	....	113½	April, 96	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	..	....	..	....	110	Jun 27,96	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102	No 10,97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108	My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	115½	Feb 14	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101½	Aug 12	95	Apr 12	101½	Aug 12	98	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	De 28, 97	..	..
Do., do., en. Trust Co. certs	96	Feb 15	96	Feb 15	96	June 28	93	96
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s, 1926	17	May 23	15	May 19	17	May 23	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	18½	Jun 2	18½	Jun 2	18½	June 2	..	20
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 22	120	Apr 22	120	May 11	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	85½	Feb 23	85½	May 23	85½	May 23	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137	No 17,97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	106½	April, 93	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	124	Mar., 96	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1928	..	....	..	....	114	Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117	Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	95½	April, 95	..	90
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	109¼	Aug 17	104	Apr 2	109	Aug 22	..	109¼
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98	Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	94	Jul 18	78½	Apr 28	91½	Aug 31	91	93½
Do., g. 5s, 1891-1941	53	Jul 22	50	Jun 15	50	Aug 17	..	..
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	87¾	Feb 3	77¾	Apr 26	85½	Sept 2	85¼	85¾
Rio Grande West. 1st g. 4s, 1939	91	Aug 17	78½	Apr 25	90¾	Aug 31	..	..
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	91½	Feb 18	91	Jun 15	91	June 15	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 3-4s, 1940	58	Jun 16	54	Feb 2	58	June 16	..	58
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	81	Aug 26	68¼	Apr 29	79⅞	Sept 2	79½	80
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A,1906	116¼	Feb 15	111	May 2	114	July 20	..	116½
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	116¼	Feb 17	111⅛	May 6	115⅛	Aug 30	..	116½
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	116¼	Feb 23	113	May 24	114	Aug 16	..	116½
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¼	July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	120¾	Aug 24	114	Apr 20	120⅝	Aug 27	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	106¾	Jun 30	98½	Apr 25	106¼	Sept 2	105	107
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	100	Jun 23	92½	Apr 14	100	July 12	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105	Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. R. R. g. 4s, 1996	82¾	Aug 18	69	Apr 26	81	Sept 2	80¾	81
St. L. & S. F. S.W. Div. 5s, 1947	97½	Aug 10	90	Apr 6	97½	Aug 13	..	..
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	81	Aug 18	70	Apr 26	78⅞	Sept 2	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	35	Aug 22	25	Mar 25	33	Sept 2	..	..
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	90	No 8, 97	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	117	Mar 7	115	Mar 12	117	Mar 14	112½	118½
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	109	Feb 16	105	Jun 27	107	Aug 30	106½	107
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	122¾	Jan 28	120	Jun 21	122½	Aug 16	123	124¾
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	123	Aug 3	118½	Mar 25	122	Aug 12	120½	..
Do., 1st con, g. 6s, 1933	132	Aug 30	128	Jan 5	132	Aug 31	132	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾	Sep., 96	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	108¾	Sep 1	105½	May 10	108¾	Sept 1	108½	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½	My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	101⅛	Aug 16	94½	Jan 10	99½	Sept 2	..	..
Do., do., registered	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	96	Feb 19	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	122½	Jan 13	123	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	132	Jun 11	118½	Apr 19	129	Aug 27	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	109½	Mar 18	107	Apr 29	109½	May 24	..	..
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	110½	Aug 18	105½	Apr 12	110½	Sept 2	..	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	113	Aug 26	113	Aug 26	113	Aug 26	111⅝	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115	Ap 24,96	..	..
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100½	Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	114	Jan 25,97	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	104½	Oct 18,97	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	104¾	Feb 5	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931,ass.pd.	80	Jan 21	42	Jan 6	80	Jan 25	..	..
South Carolina & Ga. 1st g. 5s, 1919	99½	Aug 18	92	Apr 29	99	Aug 30	98½	98¾
Southern Pacific Co.—								
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	107	Jan 20	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	105½	May 17	100	Jan 17	105	July 22	105	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	98¼	Aug 31	92	Jan 4	98	Sept 2	..	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	102	Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	111½	Jul 28	107½	May 25	110½	Aug 27	..	..
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	110	Jul 1	105	May 11	109	Aug 1	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	83½	Aug 22	76¾	Apr 2	83¼	Sept 1	..	..
Morgan's La. & Tex. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114	No 17,97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	127	Feb 26	127	Feb 26	127	Apr 30	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	75	Jan 6	..	..
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	71	Aug 1	55½	Apr 25	68	Sept 1	67½	69
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	110	Mar 17	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¼	No 17,97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	101¼	Sep 1	96½	Jan 3	101¼	Sept 1	..	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	109½	Aug 19	100¼	Jan 4	100¼	Aug 30	..	109
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	110½	Aug 10	106¾	May 20	110½	Aug 10	110	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	102½	Aug 25	92½	Jan 6	102½	Sept 2	..	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	87¼	Jan 15	81½	Jul 25	86½	Aug 30	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	110¼	Jun 28	105½	Jan 5	109¾	Sept 1	..	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	98½	Aug 24	87	Apr 28	98⅛	Sept 2	97¾	98
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	100	Feb 3	96	Jan 19	100	Aug 12	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼	Au 17,97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	..	....	..	....	119	De 22, 97	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jun 13	105½	Jul 14	106¼	Aug 2	106¼	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	115	Feb 10	112½	Feb 28	114½	Aug 19	113¼	114
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	113½	Aug 27	107	Apr 16	113½	Sept 2	113½	114
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	123	Jun 6	118	Apr 13	119	July 28	..	122
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	117⅛	Feb 18	112	Apr 28	115½	Aug 24	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	125¼	Jun 24	118	Apr 16	122½	Aug 11	..	125
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	101	No 22,97	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	105	Feb 19	95	May 3	96	June 3	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	108	Jul 21	100	Mar 24	108	Aug 30	107	108
Do., do., gtd., stamped, 1936	107	Jun 8	102	Apr 14	107	June 8	107	108
Wash., Ohio & W. 1st cy gtd. 4s,1924	90	Aug 25	87¾	Jul 29	90	Aug 25	..	..
West. No. Car. 1st con. g. 6s, 1914	116½	Jan 11	110½	Apr 22	113½	Aug 25	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	103	Jul 19	103	Jul 19	103	July 21	104¼	..
Term. Ass. of St. L. 1st g. 4½s, 1939	112¼	Aug 16	109	May 18	112¼	Aug 16	..	114½
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1894-1944	110	Jul 22	105½	Apr 14	110	July 22	107¼	..
St. L. Mhts.' Bge. Ter. gtd. g. 5s,1930	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 27,97	..	..
Tex. & Pac. Ry, E. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1905	110½	Feb 14	107¾	Aug 18	108	Aug 25	107¾	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 2000	107½	Aug 5	96½	Mar 12	106½	Sept 2	..	107
Do., 2d g. income 5s, 2000	50½	Aug 24	28	Jan 4	46¾	Sept 2	46¼	46¾
Third Avenue 1st g. 5s, 1937	124	Feb 21	117¼	Apr 26	122½	June 20	..	..
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st g. 5s, 1935	105	Jun 13	102½	Jan 3	104	Sept 1	104	..
Do., Western Div. 1st g. 5s, 1935	105	Aug 19	102½	Jan 3	105	Aug 19	104	..
Kanawha & Mich. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1990	82½	Feb 23	76	May 26	80	Aug 8	..	..
Toledo, Peo. & W. 1st g. 4s, 1917	78	Aug 17	69½	Mar 22	77	Aug 19	77	79
Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st g. 6s, 1916, t. r.	90	Jan 10	85½	Apr 4	90	Aug 16	88	..
Ulster & Delaware 1st c. g. 5s, 1928	104	Jan 7	98	Jun 4	100¼	Aug 23	100	101
U. P. RR. and ld. grt. g. 4s, 1947	99½	Aug 16	88½	Apr 21	98⅞	Sept 2	98¾	99
Do., do., registered	98⅞	Aug 25	98⅞	Aug 25	98⅞	Aug 25	..	..
Do., Tr. Co. cts. g. 4½s, 1918	59¾	Jul 19	44	Apr 22	56	Sept 1	..	..
Kansas Pacific 1st g. 6s, 1896	..	....	..	....	114	Sep 29,97	..	..
U. P., D. & G. t. r., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	79	Aug 24	48½	Jan 6	76⅛	Sept 2	76	76¾
Wabash Railroad Co. 1st g. 5s, 1939	112¾	Aug 15	104½	Mar 12	112	Sept 1	111¾	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1939	91½	Jul 28	74½	Mar 24	90½	Sept 2	..	91
Do., deb., Series B, 1939	39	Aug 27	21	Apr 27	35	Sept 2	35	35½
Do., 1st g. 5s, Det. & Chi. ext., 1941	105½	Jun 21	97	Apr 19	104½	Aug 16	..	..
St. L., K.C. & N.St.C.B.1st g. 6s,1908	110	Jan 5	108½	Mar 12	110	June 7	..	..
West. N. Y. & Penn. 1st g. 5s, 1937	110	Jun 29	103	Apr 25	108½	July 28	..	109
Do., gen. g. 3-4s, 1943	59½	Aug 22	47¼	Apr 26	58	Aug 26	..	..
Do., inc. 5s, 1943	16⅝	Aug 19	10	Jan 7	16	Aug 27	..	..
West Chi. St. 40-year con. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	99	De 28, 97	..	..
West Va. Cent. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	107¼	Oct 21,97	..	..
Wheel. & L. E. 1st g. 5s, 1926	101½	Feb 16	100½	Jan 11	101½	Mar 7	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1926, trust receipts	103	Mar 1	100	Mar 18	100	Mar 18	..	..
Do., Wheel. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1928	108	Aug 8	90	Mar 18	100	Sept 2	..	..
Do., exten. and imp. g. 5s, 1930	92½	Mar 11	92½	Mar 11	92½	Mar 11	..	..
Do., con. g. 4s, 1992	39	Sep 2	35	Jul 23	39	Sept 2	..	..
Wisconsin Cen. Co. 1st tr. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	34	No 16,97	..	..
Do., Eng. Trust Co. cts	55	Aug 8	33½	Jan 3	53	Aug 31	52	53
Do., income g. 5s, 1937	7½	Jan 17	4	Jul 12	5¾	Aug 9	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

	Range for Year 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Adams Express col. tr. 4s, 1948	102½	Aug 29	98½	Jun 27	100	Sept 2	..	101
American Cotton Oil deb. g. 8s, 1900	109	Jan 10	102½	Mar 14	107½	Sept 1	..	..
American Spts. Mfg. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1915	90	Aug 29	64	Mar 14	87½	Sept 2	87½	88
Boston Un. Gas tr. cts., sk.fd.g.5s,1939	91	Jan 7	90¼	Jan 26	90¼	Jan 26	..	..
B'klyn Union Gas Co. 1st con.g.5s,1945	115¼	Aug 18	109½	Apr 27	115¼	Sept 1	114	..
B'klyn Whf. & W.H. Co. 1st g. 5s,1945	100½	Jan 28	91⅝	Aug 19	92	Sept 2	..	..
Chi. Jc. & Stk. Yds. col. g. 5s, 1915	105	Jan 7	105	Jan 7	105	Jan 7	..	..
Colorado Coal & Iron 1st con. g.6s,1900	102	Jul 25	95	Jan 6	100	Aug 31	100	..
Col. Coal & Iron Dev. Co. gtd. 5s, 1909	..	....	..	....	59	May, 93	..	..
Col. Fuel & Iron gen. s. f. g. 5s, 1943	84	Jan 12	80	May 9	80	May 27	..	82
Colorado Fuel Co. gen. g. 6s, 1919	104	Jan 13	100	Jan 10	104	Jan 13	..	..
Commercial Cable Co. 1st g. 4s, 2397	105½	Feb 3	101½	Apr 28	101½	Apr 28	..	..
Do., registered	104	Feb 16	104	Feb 16	104	Feb 16	..	..
Detroit Gas Co. 1st con. g. 5s, 1918	103	Feb 2	89	May 20	94	Aug 10	..	..
Detroit City Gas 5s	95½	Jun 29	90	May 20	94	Sept 2	..	..
Edison El. Ill. N. Y. 1st conv. g.5s,1910	112¾	Feb 18	108	Apr 9	112	Aug 25	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1995	119	Jun 3	114½	Mar 25	117¾	Aug 25	116¼	..
Do., Brooklyn 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	....	..	....	113½	Jul 23,97	..	..
Eq. Gas & Fuel of N. Y. 1st	102	Feb 14	102	Feb 14	102	Feb 14	..	..
Erie Tel. & Tel. 5s	98¼	Mar 9	98¼	Mar 9	98¼	Mar 9	..	..
Gen. Electric Co. deb. g. 5s, 1922	108	Aug 11	96	Apr 26	108	Aug 31	107	..
Grand River Coal & Coke 1st g.6s,1919	..	....	..	....	95⅛	Jan 19,97	..	..
Hend'son Bdge Co. 1st sk. fd. g.6s,1931	..	....	..	....	111	Au 23,97	..	..
Illinois Steel Co. deb. 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	97	Oct., 95	..	..
Do., non-conv. deb. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	70	Ap 23, 97	..	..
Jeff'son & Clearfd. C. & Ir.1st g.5s,1926	..	....	..	....	107	My 22,97	..	..
Do., 2d g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	80	May 4,97	..	..
Lac. Gas L. Co. of St. L. 1st g. 5s,1919	105½	Sep 2	100	Apr 18	105	Sept 2	..	105½
Madison Sq. Garden 1st g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	102	Jul 8, 97	..	..
Manh. Br. H. & L. lim. gen. g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	55	July, 96	..	..
Mich. Penin. Car Co. 1st g. 5s, 1942	..	....	..	....	85	Jun 5, 97	..	..
National Starch Mfg. Co. 1st g.6s,1920	108	Jun 8	105	Jan 11	107½	Aug 25	108	..
N.Y. & N.J. Telephone gen. g. 5s, 1920	..	....	..	....	108	Jun 4, 97	..	..
N. Y. & Ontario Land 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	92¼	May, 96	..	..
Peo. Gas & C. Co. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1904	..	....	..	....	111	No 16,97	..	..
Do., 2d gtd. g. 6s, 1904	109	Feb 4	102	Mar 29	107½	July 27	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1943	120	Jan 19	115	Jun 27	117½	Aug 23	..	119
Mutual Fuel Gas Co. 1st gtd. 5s, 1947	105¼	Sep 2	105¼	Sep 2	105¼	Sept 2	..	..
Chi.. Gas Lt. & Coke 1st gtd. g. 5s,1937	106¼	Jan 24	103	Mar 28	106	Aug 29	..	105
Con. Gas. Chi. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1936	105½	Feb 10	101	Apr 19	104	July 21	..	105
Eq. Gas & Fuel Chi. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1905	106	May 10	102	Jul 12	102½	July 12	..	..
Pleasant Valley Coal 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	106¾	Oct., 95	108	..
Procter & Gamble 1st g. 6s, 1940	113	Apr 4	113	Apr 4	113	Apr 4	..	..
So. Yuba W. Co. of N.Y. con. g.6s,1923	..	....	..	....	101	Fe 19, 97	..	..
Stand. Rope & Tw. Co. 1st g. 6s, 1946	82	Sep 2	51	Mar 12	81½	Sept 2	80	81½
Do., inc. g. 5s, 1946	24½	Aug 26	11	Mar 23	23	Sept 2	22	23
Tenn. Coal, I. & R.T. Div. 1st g.6s,1917	92½	Aug 18	79	May 9	92	Sept 2	..	..
Do., Birm. Div. 1st con. 6s, 1917	93½	Aug 26	79	Mar 25	93	Aug 29	..	95
Cahaba Coal M. Co. 1st gtd.g.6s,1922	..	....	..	....	81	No 6, 96	..	..
De Bardeleben C.& I.Co.gtd.g.6s,1910	83	Jan 26	83	Jan 26	83	Jan 26	..	..
U. S. Leather Co. s. f. deb. g. 6s, 1913	116	Feb 18	111¼	May 5	116	Aug 10	116	..
United States Mortgage & Trust Co.—								
Real estate 1st g. col. trust bonds—								
Series C, 5s, 1900-1915	..	....	..	....	..	....	100	..
Series D, 4½s, 1901-1916	..	....	..	....	..	....	100	..
Series E, 4s, 1907-1917	..	....	..	....	..	....	100	..
Series F, 4s, 1908-1918	..	....	..	....	..	....	100	..
Series G, 4s, 1908-1918	..	....	..	....	..	....	100	..
Western Union deb. 7s, 1875-1900	105½	Feb 25	105½	Feb 25	105½	Feb 25	104	..
Do., do., registered	105½	Jan 14	105	Mar 11	105	Mar 11	..	..
Do., debenture 7s, 1884-1900	..	....	..	....	106	Sep 30,97	..	..
Do., collateral trust cur. 5s, 1938	112	Aug 24	105	Apr 21	112	Aug 24	112	113
Mutual Union Tel. sk. fd. 6s, 1911	111	Mar 16	111	Mar 16	111	Mar 16	..	..
Northwestern Telegraph 7s, 1904	..	....	..	....	107	Mar., 89	..	..
Western Gas Co. col. trust g. 5s, 1933	101	Mar 16	101	Mar 16	101	Mar 16	103½	..
Wheel.,L.E. & Pitts. Coal 1st g.5s,1919	..	....	..	....	..	....	29	..

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Sept. 5.

Holiday—Stock Exchange closed.

Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad—Annual meeting.

Tuesday, Sept. 6.

Chicago Telephone Company—Dividend payable.

Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad—Annual meeting.

Northern Pacific Railway—Dividend payable on preferred stock.

Oxford University Press—Annual meeting.

Toledo and Ohio Central Railroad—Books open.

Wednesday, Sept. 7.

Chicago Telephone Company—Books open.

Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railroad—Books open.

National Rice Milling Company—Annual meeting.

Oregon Short Line Railway—Meeting income B bondholders.

Thursday, Sept. 8.

National Rice Milling Company—Books open.

Postal Telegraph and Cable Company—Special meeting.

Friday, Sept. 9.

Canadian Pacific Railway—Books close for dividend.

Welsbach Commercial Company—Dividend payable on preferred stock.

Saturday, Sept. 10.

Little Miami Railway—Dividend payable.

Union Pacific Railway—Books close for annual meeting.

Welsbach Commercial Company—Books open.

TRANSACTIONS AND CHANGES.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ending Saturday, Sept. 3, total transactions included 2,047,477 shares of stock, $13,453,600 bonds, with $632,600 Government and $519,000 State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings compared as follows with those of the corresponding week last year:

STOCKS.

	Sept. 4, '97.	Sept. 3, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	$3,210,285	$2,047,477	*$1,162,808
Banks	......	7	†7
Mining	4,000	10,200	†6,200

BONDS.

	Sept. 4, '97.	Sept. 3, '98.	Differences.
R. R. & Misc.	$19,550,070	$13,453,600	*$6,096,470
State	10,000	519,000	†509,000
Government	221,900	632,600	†410,700

*Decrease. †Increase.

⁂

Net changes in stocks for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Malting	1¼	Evans. & T. H. pf.	7⅞
Am. Steel & Wire	3½	Gen. Electric	5⅝
Am. Steel & Wire pf.	2½	Ill. Steel Co.	2¼
B., R. & P. pf.	7¼	Met. Street Ry.	4
Can. Pacific	3⅛	Nat. Biscuit	1¼
Central Pacific	4¾	N. Y. Air Brake	7½
Clev., Lorain & W.	1	North. Pacific pf.	2⅛
Consol. Ice	5⅝	Pullman Car	1¼
Detroit Gas	2¼	Twin City R. T.	4
Evans. & T. H.	1		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	1½	Laclede Gas	2
Am. Tobacco	2½	Laclede Gas pf.	1
Brooklyn R. T.	2	L. E. & Western	1⅝
Brunswick City	1	Louis. & Nash	1¾
Can. Southern	1¼	Minn. & St. Louis	1
Chi. Gt. West	1⅛	M. & St. L. 2d pf.	1
Chi., I. & L. pf.	1⅛	Mo. Pacific	1
Chi. & E. Ill.	1¼	Nat. Lead	1
Chi. & E. Ill. pf.	2	Nat. Lead pf.	2⅞
Chi. & Northwest	1½	N. J. Central	3¾
C., C., C. & St. L.	1½	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	2¼
Chi., M. & St. P.	1⅝	Oreg. R. R. & N.	4
Chi., R. I. & P.	1⅝	Oreg. Short Line	2
Col. Fuel & Iron	1¼	P., C., C. & St. L.	1½
Consol. Ice	1	Reading 1st pf.	1⅛
Ed. El. Ill. of N. Y.	1⅜	St. J. & G. I. 2d pf.	1⅝
H. B. Claflin	2	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	1
Int. Paper	3½	St. P., M. & M.	3
Iowa Central pf.	1⅞	U. S. Rubber	1¼
Kan. C., P. & G.	1		

⁂

Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Col. Mid. 1st, 2-4s	4⅝	N.Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s	7	Nor. Pac. gen. lien	1¼
Gal., H. & H. 5s	1	N. P. Term. 6s	1½
K. C., P. & G. 1st	1½	Stand. R. & T. 6s	3½
Mo., K. & E. 1st	1	Wabash 2d	2

Bonds Declined.

Ann Arbor 1st	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	1
C., B. & Q. conv. 5s	2¾	Roch. & P. con. 6s	1¾
Chi. Term. Trans. 4s	1⅝	St. L. Southwest. 1st	1
Erie gen. lien	1¼	St. L. Southwest. 2d	1¾
Int. & Gt. Nor. 2d	1½	San A. & A. P. 4s	1
M., L. S. & W. ext. and imp. 5s	2	Tex. Pac. 2d	2
Mo., K. & T. of T. 5s	1¼	Tol. & O. C. 1st	1
Or. Short Line con.	1	Wabash deb., B	1½

SALES OF MINING STOCKS.

The following sales of mining stocks were made during the past week:

ON THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alice	.77	.77	.77	.77	200
Breece	.75	.90	.75	.90	2,000
Iron Silver	.65	.65	.65	.65	100
Phenix	.19	.20	.17	.17	9,300
Total sales					11,600

ON THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.38	.38	.38	.38	200
Best & Belcher	.15	.15	.15	.15	400
Breece	.65	.65	.65	.65	100
Brunswick	.10	.10	.10	.10	1,000
Chrysolite	.13	.13	.13	.13	200
Creede & Crip. C.	.04	.04	.04	.04	2,500
Cripple C. Cons.	.09	.09	.09	.09	3,300
Con. Cal. & Va.	.39	.42	.35	.42	700
Golden Fleece	.26	.26	.26	.26	400
Hale & Norcross.	.70	.70	.70	.70	400
Iron Silver	.72	.72	.72	.72	100
Isabella	.27	.27	.26	.26	600
Mollie Gibson	.20	.20	.20	.20	300
Mount Rosa	.12	.13	.12	.13	600
Ophir	.60	.60	.60	.60	200
Pharmacist	.04	.04	.04	.04	500
Portland	1.42	1.42	1.42	1.42	400
Sierra Nevada	.60	.60	.60	.60	700
Utah	.08	.08	.08	.08	500
Total sales					14,100

ON THE MINING EXCHANGE.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Alamo	.03½	.04	.03¼	.03½	20,000
Anaconda	.41	.42	.41	.42	1,000
Anchoria	.85	.86½	.82	.83	1,600
Crip. Cr'k con.	.08⅝	.09	.08½	.09	6,300
Elkton	1.15½	1.17	1.15	1.16	1,900
Garfield Con.	.12	.13½	.11½	.12	13,000
Gold Magnet	.002¼	.002¼	.002¼	.002¼	6,000
Golden Fleece	.22	.26	.22	.26	4,700
Jefferson	.07	.07½	.07	.07½	5,000
Justine	.04	.04	.04	.04	4,000
Lillie	1.05	1.22	1.05	1.22	1,600
Mollie Gibson	.21	.22	.20	.21	6,000
Mount Rosa	.13½	.17½	.13	.17½	2,200
Portland	1.42	1.44	1.40	1.42	1,600
Rocky Mount.	.11½	.14	.11	.12⅛	18,000
Sentinel	.005	.006	.005	.006	81,000
Union	.13½	.16½	.13½	.16½	3,500
Total sales					127,400

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	108	110
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	110
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	90	..
Bleecker St. & F. F'y stock	24	26½
Bleecker St. & F. F'y 1st 7s	101	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	212	220
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	108	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	111	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d	106	107
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	85	88
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	112	115
Brooklyn City Railroad	214	215
B'lyn City & Newtown stock	205	210
B'lyn City & Newtown 1st 5s	113	115
Brooklyn El., when issued	28½	29½
Brooklyn El. pf., when issued	59	60½
B'klyn, Queens Co. & Sub'n 5s	108	111
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	110¼	111
Buffalo Street Railway stock	79½	81
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	112½	114
Central Cross-Town	265	..
Central Cross-Town 1st 6s	119	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	177	185
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	118
Christopher & Tenth Street	160	165
Christopher & Tenth Street 1st	101	104
Citizens' Ry. (Indianapolis) 5s	76½	78
Cleveland City Railway	68	72
Cleveland Cable 1st 5s	103	104½
Cleveland Electric Railway	74	78
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	104	106
Coney Island & Brook. stock	207	..
Coney Island & B'lyn 1st 5s	103	105
C. I. & B'lyn 5 per cent. ctfs.	101	..
Columbus (Ohio) stock	48	50
Columbus (Ohio) cons. 5s	97	100
Columbus Cross-Town 1st 5s	100	101½
D. D., E. B'way & B. stock	180	..
D. D., E. B'way & B. 1st 5s	115	117
D. D. & B'y & B. 5 p. c. scrip	101	103
Eighth Avenue	350	370
Eighth Avenue 6 p. c. scrip	107	..
42d St. & Grand Street	345	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	60	64
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	113	116
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	93	97½
Kings County Elevated	5	6
Kings County incomes	9½	10½
Louisville St. R'y. com.	34	39
Louisville St. R'y. pref.	96	100
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (B'lyn)	105	106
New Orleans Traction com.	1	2
New Orleans Traction pf.	6	8
New Orleans Traction notes	..	75
North Shore Traction com.	10	11½
North Shore Traction pf.	78½	80
Ninth Avenue	183	190
Providence & Pawtucket 1st	107	108
Rochester Ry.	15	20
Rochester Ry. con 5s	95	100
Second Avenue stock	175	180
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	108	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	115½
Scranton Traction	11	13
Sixth Avenue R. R. stock	200	210
South Ferry 1st 5s	107	112
S. I. Rapid Transit 1st 6s	107	..
S. I. Rapid Transit 2d	60	70
Steinway R. R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	117
Third Avenue Railroad	175	180
Twenty-third Street	310	..
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	103	107
Twin City R. Transit Co. com.	30	31
Twin City R. Transit Co. pf.	90	100
Union Railway	175	190
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	114
West Chicago Street	95	96
West End (Boston)	87	87¼
West End (Boston) pf.	105¼	106
Worcester Traction common	14	17
Worcester Traction pf.	92	94

Ferry Securities.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry stock	90	91
Hoboken Ferry 5s	106¾	108
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	108	110
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry 5s	97	99
N. Y. & E. R. Ferry stock	71	73
Union Ferry	39	39½
Union Ferry bonds	101	103

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	160	175
Atlantic	137½	..
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	190	..
Brooklyn	..	402
Central	1360	..
Colonial	196	201
Continental	187½	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	900	950
Fifth Avenue	340	360
Franklin	225	232
German-American R. E.	..	80
Guaranty	425	..
Hamilton	230	240
Kings County	280	..
Knickerbocker	240	280
Lawyers' Surety	100	105
Lawyers' Title Ins.	150	156
Long Island Loan & Trust	220	225
Manhattan	165	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	235	..
Mercantile	409	..
Metropolitan	300	..
Nassau	150	..
National Surety	..	202
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust Co.	1200	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	375	..
People's	..	256
Produce Exchange	203	..
Real Estate Trust Co.	200	..
Standard	105	..
State	..	205
Title Guarantee & Trust	280	290
Union	1040	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	290	300
United States	1190	..
Washington	225	..

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Commonwealth	..	105
Continental	430	..
Citizens'	108	111
Eagle	238	245
Empire City	90	95
Farragut	..	100
German-American	430	..
Germania	240	265
Greenwich	155	..
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	150	..
Home	195	203
Kings County	170	180
Nassau, Brooklyn	150	..
New York	108	115
Niagara	160	165
North River	125	..

Insurance Companies—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Pacific	150	160
Phenix, Brooklyn	170	175
Peter Cooper	115	125
Rutgers	110	120
Stuyvesant	75	85
United States	110	118
Westchester	220	..
Williamsburg City	370	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	352	..
American Exchange	167	170
Astor Place	220	..
Bowery	..	295
Broadway	230	240
Butchers & Drovers'	60	70
Central	168	174
Chase	265	..
Chatham	290	300
Chemical	3700	4000
Citizens'	125	130
City	1000	1200
Colonial	137	..
Columbia	..	155
Commerce	204	206
Continental	125	130
Corn Exchange	275	300
East River	130	..
Eleventh Ward	225	..
Fifth Avenue	2500	..
Fifth National	225	..
First National	2500	..
First Nat. of Staten Island	120	180
Fourth National	172	..
Fourteenth Street	130	160
Gallatin	330	..
Gansevoort	..	100
Garfield	950	..
German-American	112	117
Germania	365	..
German Exchange	265	..
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	105	..
Hanover	390	..
Hide & Leather	85	95
Home	..	155
Hudson River	140	..
Importers & Traders'	480	500
Irving	147½	..
Leather Manufacturers'	170	..
Liberty	150	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	220	230
Market & Fulton	220	228
Mechanics'	170	178
Mechanics & Traders'	110	115
Mercantile	165	..
Merchants' Exchange	117	..
Merchants'	151	..
Metropolis	..	400
Mount Morris	100	..
Mutual	100	120
Nassau	150	..
National Union	225	..
New Amsterdam	250	..
New York	235	242
New York County	1000	..
New York National Exchange	75	90
Nineteenth Ward	..	110
Ninth National	80	90
North America	130	..
Oriental	140	..
Pacific	180	185
Park	340	360
People's	200	..
Phenix	90	95
Plaza	290	310
Produce Exchange	110	117
Republic	155	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	176	..
Second National	450	..
Seventh National	120	..
Shoe & Leather	93	98
Sixth National	250	..
State of New York	103	..
Tradesmen's	..	95
Twelfth Ward	125	..
Twenty-third Ward	100	..
Union Square	175	..
Western	140	..
West Side	275	..
Yorkville	175	..

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bald Eagle Valley	195	200
Beech Creek	99	101
Boston & Providence	275	277
Cayuga & Sus.	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	200	..
Delaware & Bound Brook	169	172
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	90½	..
Erie & Pittsburg	138	142
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	130	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	112	115
Kal., Allegan. & G. Rapids	140	..
Kan. City, St. L. & C. pf.	140	145
Little Miami	182½	185
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	165	..
Mahoning Coal	100	..
Mahoning Coal pf.	106	..
Naugatuck	245½	..
New York & Harlem	350	355
N. Y., Lack. & Western	123	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	200	..
Old Colony	185	188
Oswego & Syracuse	202	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
P., Ft. W. & Chi. special	160	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	137	139
Providence & Worcester	260	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	160	..
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	255	256
Valley of New York	112	113
Warren	171	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	98	101
American Bank Note Co.	40	41
American Brake	89	92
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	9
American Press Association	..	110
American Soda Fountain Co.	4	8
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	47	53
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	15	25
Am. Typefounders, new stock	42	44
Atlantic Mu. Ins. scrip, 1897	102½	104½
American Graphophone	127½	..
American Graphophone pf.	135	140
Anderson Tobacco	10	15
Automatic Vending	25	..
Barney & Smith Car common	13	16
Barney & Smith Car pf.	..	55
Barney & Smith Car 6s	97	100
Bliss, E. W.	110	125
Bliss, E. W., pf.	102½	110

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
Carter-Crume pf.	58½	60
Celluloid Company	70	75
Central & South Amer. Tel.	105	108
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	47	..
Claflin (H. B.) 1st pf.	92	97
Claflin (H. B.) 2d pf.	92	..
Commercial Cable	175	185
Consolidated Car Heating	32½	37½
Consolidated Fireworks com.	..	16
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	40	..
Cramps' Ship & Eng. Bldg.	70	74
Diamond Match Company	142¼	143¾
Electro-Pneumatic, as. pd.	1¼	1¾
Empire & Bay State Tel.	68	78
Eastman Kodak Co.	95	100
Erie & Western Trans.	65	80
Electric Vehicle	10	13
Electric Vehicle pf.	70	80
Glucose Sugar Refining com.	59⅝	60
Glucose Sugar Refining pf.	106½	107½
Gorham Mfg. Co. common	..	90
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	110	114
Great Falls Ice	110	125
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	58	61
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	92	94
Herring-Hall-Marvin com.	¾	1½
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	5	8
Hoboken Land & Imp.	100	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	69	73
International Paper 6s	109½	111
Iron Steamboat	2½	4¾
Iron Steamboat 6s	55	60
J. B. Stetson com.	45	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	100	110
Journeay & Burnham com.	..	22
Journeay & Burnham pf.	67½	72½
Lanston Monotype	72½	80
Lorillard pf.	117	120
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Mechanical Rubber com.	10	15
Mechanical Rubber pf.	30	40
Mergenthaler Linotype	185	185½
Michigan Pen. Car com.	9	11
Mich. Pen. Car pf.	54½	57½
Mich. Pen. Car 1st 5s	89	91
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	105
National Saw pf.	..	25
National Casket Co.	60	80
National Wall Paper deb. stock	60	70
N. Y. Loan & Imp.	50	..
N. Y. Biscuit bonds 6s	114	116
New Jersey Zinc & Iron	100	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	149	..
Nicaragua Construction	7	10
Northwestern Telegraph	115	..
Old Dominion Steamship	85	95
Penn. Salt Manufacturing	102	104
Penn. Water com.	10	12
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	130	142½
Pittsburg Bessemer	23	23½
Pneumatic Gun Carriage	2	2½
Pratt & Whitney com.	4	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	245	..
Procter & Gamble pf.	160	165
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe	..	10
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	30	40
Safety Car Heating & Light	100	105
Simmons Hardware com.	105	..
Simmons Hardware pf.	116	120
Singer Mfg. Co.	405	425
Standard Distilling	23	23½
Standard Distilling pf.	70½	72
Standard Oil	413	415
Susquehanna Coal 6s	116	..
Swift & Co.	99	101
Swift & Co. 1st pf.	106	..
Texas & Pacific Coal	50	55
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	102	..
Trenton Potteries com.	7	10
Trenton Potteries pf.	34	39
Trow Directory	33	43
Union Switch & Signal	64	65
Union Switch & Signal pf.	110	116
Union Typewriter com.	11	13
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	100½	102
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	88	92
U. S. Glass common	25	25½
U. S. Glass pf.	70	80
Wagner Palace Car	176	178
Westinghouse Air Brake	310	325
Wool Exchange of New York	..	102½
Worthington Pump	24	28
Worthington Pump pf.	92	95

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	65½	66½
Baltimore Con. 1st 5s	110	110½
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, w. i.	95¼	96½
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	23	24
Central (N. Y.)	175	..
Central Union Gas bonds	104½	105
Central Union Gas con. deb. 5s	108½	111
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	103	105
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 6s	102½	105½
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	117	119
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106½	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con. 6s	118	120
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	105	108
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	36	38
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	98	100
Columbus (Ohio) Gas stock	86	89
Columbus (Ohio) 1st 5s	101	104
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	75	80
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	16	21
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	76	81
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	100	103¾
Detroit Inc. 5s	93½	96½
Equitable 1st 6s	101	102½
Equitable 1st con. 5s	116	117½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	71	76½
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	89	90¾
Grand Rapids stock	80	83
Grand Rapids bonds	99½	101½
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	54	58
Indiana Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	73	75
Indianapolis stock	115	125
Indianapolis 1st 6s	104¾	106½
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	83	86
Lafayette 1st 6s	85	87¾
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	52	56
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	72	73
Madison (Wis.) Gas	60	64
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	98½	101
Mutual of New York	325	330
New Amsterdam	29½	30½
New Amsterdam pf.	69½	70½
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	102	102½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	111	113
N. Y. & E. R Gas Co. con.	108	109
Ohio & Indiana stock	54	58
Ohio & Indiana bonds	71	73
St. Joseph (Mo.)	35	38
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	90	95
St. Paul Gas stock	47	50
St. Paul Gas bonds	78	82
Standard Gas, New York	139	141
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	157	165
Standard Gas, New York, 1st	112	114
Syracuse Gas stock	17	18
Syracuse Gas 5s	87	90
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	87½	89
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	102	104
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103½

LOUISVILLE'S RECORD.

Continued from Page 1.

There has been appropriated out of this surplus the following amounts:

For couplers and air brakes	$500,000
For rolling stock	500,000
For reduction of grade	248,441
Making a total of	$1,248,441

"The amount for the purchase of couplers and air brakes is sufficient to equip fully in accordance with the requirements of the Inter-State Commerce Commission all of the cars in the service of the company. While the rolling stock has been fully kept up and added to, the increased business of the company has required an addition to the same, the cost of which it was not deemed advisable by the board to charge to capital account. The reduction of the salaries of the officers and employes which went into effect in 1893 has been restored 50 per cent., commencing July 1, 1898, and 50 per cent. Jan. 1, 1899, which will appear in operating expenses for the coming fiscal year. The above appropriations complete the extraordinary expenditures which appear necessary to be made, and the surplus earnings which accrue hereafter will be applicable to dividends."

Fluctuation in the Stock.

The shares of the Louisville and Nashville were first dealt in on the Stock Exchange in September, 1872, and although the company was paying 7 per cent. in dividends, the price of the stock was 80@80½. In October, 1872, it advanced to 81, dropping to 79 in December. In only two months of 1873 were there any dealings in Louisville—March and December. Sales were made in the first-named month at 79, and in December at 56, a drop of 29 points in the interim. Dividends ceased in 1874, but the price of the stock had rallied to 59 in February, dropping to 54 in March, and not being dealt in thereafter during that year. No further dividends were paid until August, 1877, and Louisville was dealt in only occasionally in 1875 and not at all in 1876. In 1875 it sold at 46 in February and 36½ in April, and was not quoted again until March, 1877, when it sold at 26, advancing to 30 in May, reacting to 28½ in August, and, with the resumption of dividends, rising to 41 in December.

There were no transactions in 1878 until June, when sales were made at 36½, with a decline to 35 in October, and a recovery to 39 in December. Three per cent. was the dividend rate in 1878, but in 1879 it was increased to 4 per cent., and the stock for the first time became active and scored a sharp advance, rising from 35 in February to 89½ in December. The dividend rate doubled in 1880, 8 per cent. being paid, and in addition to that 100 per cent. in stock. The price of the Louisville shares rose in the great boom from 86⅛ in January to 174 in November, selling in that month, less the 100 per cent. stock dividend, at 84, and advancing to 89 in December. In 1881 there was an advance from 79 in February to 110½ in May, followed by a decline to 90 in August and a recovery to 108⅝ in December. The dividend rate was reduced in this year to 6 per cent., but in 1882 only half that rate was paid, and the price of the shares fell from 100⅝ in January to 46½ in November, rallying to 55⅝ in December.

Low Prices Scored.

Dividends ceased altogether from 1883 to 1887, and in the first-named year there was a decline from 58⅛ in January to 40⅝ in July, with a turn upward to 53⅝ in September. After a decline to 42⅝ in January, 1884, there was a rally to 47½ in March, but in the panic following the Marine Bank and the Grant-Ward failures, the price fell to 22¼ in June, recovering to 37¼ in July, and again dropping to 22½ in November. From 22 in January, 1885, there was an advance to 51⅞ in November, followed by a reaction to 33⅞ in May, 1886, and a further gain to 68 in December, 1886. In 1887 sales were made in January at 67⅝, but a month later the price was down to 57. From this point there was a rise to 70⅛ in April, followed by a recession to 54¼ in October.

Again at High Figures.

In 1888 and 1889 stock dividends of 5 per cent. were paid, and in 1890 6 per cent., the latter partly in cash. In the first-named year Louisville [illegible]

[illegible] fered with all stock-market values in that year, falling from 77⅜ in January to 47½ in July, rallying to 58 in August, and making a further drop to 39¾ in December. Dividends ceased with 1893, but in 1894 the stock advanced from 40⅝ in January to 52⅝ in April, reacting to 43¼ in June, and rising to 57⅝ in September.

Quotations in Later Years.

After selling at 46⅛ in March, 1895, there was a rise to 66⅛ in August, followed by a decline to 39 in the Venezuelan panic in December. The price rallied to 55⅝ in February, 1896, but in the "Free Silver Panic" of August dropped to 37⅝, recovering to 58⅛ after President McKinley's election in November. By April, 1897, Louisville had reacted to 40⅝, but in the subsequent bull movement reached 63⅝ in September, receding to 51⅝ in November. This year, after selling at 60⅝ in January, the price fell in the panic following the Maine disaster to 44 in April, but has since recovered to 60⅝, reaching that price Aug. 25.

INACTIVE STOCKS, LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1898 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given.

Closing Sept. 2.		STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend.		Range in 1898. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Bid.	Asked.										
190	220	Albany & Susquehanna	$3,520,000	July, 1898	3½	*186	Feb. 3	*183	Jan. 4	*186	Feb. 3, 1898
..	..	American Bank Note	....	June 30, 1898	1	*48	Mar. 5	*48	Mar. 5	*48	Mar. 5, 1898
115	130	American Coal	1,500,000	Sept. 1, 1898	5	..	....	..	....	125	Sept. 16, 1897
105	108	Boston Air Line pf.	1,428,000	July, 1898	2	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9	*105	Mar. 9, 1898
..	..	Brooklyn Elevated certificates	13,283,600	....	..	28	Aug. 22	25½	Aug. 17	28	Aug. 23, 1898
75	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1898	2	75	July 1	*65	Mar. 10	*74	Aug. 13, 1898
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	July 1, 1898	75c.	70	Jan. 25	62	Jan. 4	70	Jan. 25, 1898
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	[illegible]	....	..	..	....	..	....	20¾	Oct. 18, 1897
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,784,800	Sept. 1, 1898	1¾	166¼	Feb. 11	*150	Mar. 14	*159½	Aug. 26, 1898
170	..	Chicago & Alton pf.	3,479,500	June 1, 1898	1¾	*168	Mar. 24	*168	Mar. 24	*168	Mar. 24, 1898
175	..	Chicago & Northwestern pf.	....	July 6, 1898	1¾	*178	Mar. 2	165	Jan. 3	*175¼	Aug. 27, 1898
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1898	4	..	....	..	....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf.	6,500,000	July 1, 1898	1½	120	June 4	120	June 4	120	June 4, 1898
..	..	Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	10,000,000	July 20, 1898	1¼	90½	Aug. 16	77½	Mar. 9	*90	Aug. 19, 1898
169	..	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,242,738	Sept. 1, 1898	1¾	*174	Aug. 8	*169½	June 24	*172	Aug. 11, 1898
..	⅝	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	5,506,000	....	..	⅞	Jan. 28	¼	Apr. 7	½	Aug. 17, 1898
1½	8	Colorado Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	500,000	....	..	2½	Jan. 7	2	June 6	2½	June 6, 1898
..	90	Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	2,000,000	Feb. 20, 1897	4	75	Aug. 13	65	Aug. 8	75	Aug. 19, 1898
17	23	Col., Hock. Val. & Tol. pf.	2,500,000	Jan. 2, 1897	2½	27½	Feb. 10	17	Jan. 17	23	Aug. 18, 1898
..	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1, 1898	1¾	189	July 12	180	July 12	*180	July 15, 1898
46	..	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb. 1, 1898	2	*48	June 27	40	May 17	*41	Aug. 26, 1898
..	..	Consol. K. C. Smelt. & Ref. pf.	976,325	July 15, 1898	1¾	99½	May 24	99½	May 24	99½	May 24, 1898
50	..	Des Moines & Ft. Dodge pf.	763,500	Aug. 2, 1898	6	..	....	..	....	*70	Dec. 31, 1897
3	4½	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	....	..	2⅝	Aug. 5	2⅝	Aug. 5	2⅝	Aug. 5, 1898
6½	8½	Duluth, South Shore & Atl. pf.	10,000,000	....	..	8¾	Aug. 23	5	Apr. 4	7½	Aug. 27, 1898
..	40	Eastern Elevator	1,000,000	....	..	68	Mar. 11	†67	July 23	†67	July 23, 1898
350	..	Eighth Avenue	1,000,000	July, 1898	3¾	*350	July 29	*335	June 18	*350	Aug. 5, 1898
..	..	Erie Tel. & Tel.	48,000,000	May 16, 1898	1	..	....	..	....	75	Oct. 14, 1897
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette	3,298,200	....	..	15	Aug. 22	*9⅛	Apr. 15	14½	Aug. 26, 1898
..	..	Flint & Pere Marquette pf.	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1898	2	43	Jan. 28	*27	Mar. 26	40½	Aug. 23, 1898
..	..	Ft. Worth & Den. City, stamped	2,555,000	Mar. 15, 1898	2	28	Mar. 15	19¼	Jan. 24	*23	Aug. 25, 1898
10	15	Ft. Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	....	..	16¾	Jan. 31	10	May 19	15½	Aug. 23, 1898
..	..	General Electric pf.	4,252,000	July 1, 1898	3½	..	....	..	....	75	Mar. 22, 1898
..	..	Gold & Stock Tel.	5,000,000	July, 1898	1½	..	....	..	....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	....	..	*32½	Feb. 24	*30	Jan. 7	*30	Aug. 6, 1898
90	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 1st pf.	2,000,000	Aug. 1, 1898	1¼	..	....	..	....	*94½	Dec. 30, 1897
..	..	H. B. Claflin Co. 2d pf.	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1898	1½	..	....	..	....	*94	Dec. 11, 1897
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	July 1, 1898	2	*350	July 19	*329	Jan. 5	*345	July 26, 1898
96	100	Illinois Central, leased line	10,000,000	July, 1898	2	97½	Aug. 23	*94	Feb. 2	97½	Aug. 23, 1898
9½	9¾	Iowa Central	8,480,600	....	..	10½	Aug. 22	7⅛	Mar. 18	*10½	Aug. 26, 1898
5½	6½	Kanawha & Michigan	9,000,000	....	..	6⅝	Jan. 2	6	Feb. 2	6⅝	Aug. 8, 1898
..	..	Keely Motor	....	....	..	..	....	..	....	4½	Mar. 9, 1897
4	5	Keokuk & Des Moines	2,600,000	....	..	5½	June 11	*2½	Jan. 26	4½	Aug. 23, 1898
29	32	Keokuk & Western	4,000,000	Apr. 1, 1898	1	34½	Mar. 1	30	June 2	30	July 11, 1898
3	9¾	Kingston & Pembroke	4,500,000	....	..	4½	Aug. 10	2	May 19	4½	Aug. 10, 1898
192½	..	Lake Shore	49,466,500	July 29, 1898	3½	193	Aug. 4	170¾	Jan. 4	193	Aug. 18, 1898
..	..	Lake Shore certificates	....	....	..	190	May 27	*180	May 2	*188	July 7, 1898
52	57	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, 1896	1	59½	Aug. 10	40	Jan. 20	57	Aug. 17, 1898
45	52	Maryland Coal pf.	1,876,000	July 1, 1898	2	*53	June 10	45	Mar. 28	*52½	Aug. 15, 1898
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1898	5	*152	May 31	*140	Mar. 9	*152	May 31, 1898
½	1	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	....	..	1¼	May 2	1	Feb. 10	1¼	June 7, 1898
..	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 29, 1898	2	114½	Feb. 8	99½	Mar. 12	108½	Aug. 27, 1898
..	..	Michigan Peninsular Car	2,000,000	Oct. 1, 1898	2	..	....	..	....	14	Sept. 9, 1897
6	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie	14,000,000	....	..	7	Jan. 5	6½	Mar. 11	6½	Mar. 11, 1898
18	..	Minn., St. P. & S. Ste. Marie pf.	7,000,000	....	..	..	....	..	....	10	Dec. 2, 1897
170½	175	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, 1898	3½	*175	Jan. 14	*167½	Jan. 4	174	Aug. 10, 1898
..	..	Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	10,000,000	Aug. 1, 1898	1	60	June 1	60	June 1	60	June 1, 1898
7½	8	National Starch Mfg. Co.	5,000,000	....	..	9	Feb. 10	5	Apr. 25	8	Aug. 26, 1898
73	83	National Starch 1st pf.	3,000,000	May 1, 1898	2	*81	Jan. 24	66	Mar. 25	73	Aug. 11, 1898
20	30	National Starch 2d pf.	2,500,000	January, 1898	6	30	Jan. 27	15	June 29	27	Aug. 11, 1898
35	43	New Central Coal	1,000,000	....	..	41	Aug. 4	41	Aug. 4	41	Aug. 4, 1898
14	15	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	14,000,000	....	..	15⅝	Jan. 31	*11⅞	Apr. 20	14¾	Aug. 22, 1898
65	78	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf.	5,000,000	Mar. 1, 1898	2	76	Jan. 31	*65	May 10	76	Aug. 9, 1898
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	100,000,250	July, 1898	1¾	*123¾	Feb. 16	*120	Apr. 20	*123½	July 7, 1898
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	8,500,000	July 11, 1898	5	..	....	..	....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel.	5,000,000	Apr. 15, 1898	2½	..	....	..	....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
..	..	Omaha & St. Louis	621,900	....	..	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5	7	Mar. 5, 1898
4	6	Ontario Mining	15,000,000	Dec. 1, 1897	75c.	*5	June 17	*3	Mar. 8	*3⅞	July 30, 1898
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896	2	..	....	..	....	*95	Sept. 22, 1897
330	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	May 1, 1898	4	*350	Feb. 25	*325	Mar. 23	*325	Mar. 23, 1898
4	6	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	....	..	5⅛	Feb. 11	*3	Jan. 28	5⅛	Aug. 15, 1898
..	..	P. Lorillard pf.	2,000,000	July 1, 1898	2	*116	July 27	*116	July 27	*116	July 27, 1898
63	65	Pitts., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	22,649,200	Jan. 27, 1896	2	71	Feb. 7	57	Mar. 23	63	Aug. 27, 1898
172	..	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,285	July 5, 1898	1¾	*173	July 27	*168	Feb. 25	*171	Aug. 24, 1898
2	2½	Quicksilver	5,708,700	....	..	2½	Jan. 27	⅞	Jan. 7	2	Aug. 27, 1898
5¾	6	Quicksilver pf.	4,291,300	 1891	4¾	7	Aug. 22	5	June 2	7	Aug. 22, 1898
185	187½	Rens. & Saratoga	10,000,000	July, 1898	4	*185½	July 27	*182	Jan. 26	*184	Aug. 17, 1898
28	30	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	....	..	32	Aug. 23	*21½	Jan. 11	24¾	Aug. 27, 1898
22	26	St. Paul & Duluth	4,666,200	July 5, 1897	3	27	Aug. 11	*17½	July 9	24¾	Aug. 27, 1898
59¾	60½	Silver Bullion certificates	....	....	..	59½	Aug. 23	56	May 5	59½	Aug. 23, 1898
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1898	3½	..	....	..	....	195	July 19, 1897
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	July 1, 1898	1½	*147	Jan. 24	143½	Jan. 21	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf.	3,721,100	July 1, 1898	5	*144½	Jan. 8	*144½	Jan. 22	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel.	559,525	April, 1898	2½	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf.	1,000,000	July 15, 1893	4	*80	Aug. 17	*80	Aug. 17	*80	Aug. 24, 1898
..	..	Texas Central	2,639,400	....	..	..	....	..	....	10	July 18, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf.	1,324,500	Jan. 15, 1898	3	..	....	..	....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
8	9	Texas Pacific Land Trust	10,370,000	....	..	9½	Aug. 19	5	May 27	9⅜	Aug. 19, 1898
20	30	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 25, 1893	1	*15	Feb. 10	*12	Aug. 26	*15	Aug. 26, 1898
40	50	Toledo & Ohio Central pf.	3,705,000	July 25, 1896	1¼	*41	Feb. 7	*27	Aug. 26	*27	Aug. 26, 1898
..	..	Twin City Rapid Transit pf.	1,137,200	April, 1898	1¾	..	....	..	....	*95	Dec. 23, 1897
..	..	Union Ferry	3,000,000	July 1, 1898	1	..	....	..	....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July, 1898	2½	..	....	..	....	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
42	45	United States Express	10,000,000	May 16, 1898	1½	*49	Feb. 8	38	Apr. 14	*41½	Aug. 27, 1898
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	March, 1898	3½	..	....	..	....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	July, 1898	3½	..	....	..	....	167	Aug. 24, 1897
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1898	3	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17	86	Jan. 17, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	18,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897	2	8	Jan. 13	7½	Jan. 5	8	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central	12,000,000	....	..	3⅜	Jan. 17	1⅞	Mar. 22	2¼	Aug. 9, 1898
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf.	8,000,000	....	..	8	Jan. 17	5	Feb. 5	6	July 28, 1898

*Sales of less than 100 shares. †Sale buyer 10 days.

Report of Specie Imported Into District of New York Aug. 27 to Sept. 2 Inclusive.

Steamer.	Where from.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Pr. Willem IV	Port au Prince	$4,100
Pr. Willem IV	Curacao	90
Alb. Dumois	Jeremie	1,400
Navahoe	Port au Paix	600
Madiana	St. Thomas	60
American Silver Coin—		
Navahoe	Aux Cayes	600
Pr. Willem IV	Curacao	9
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Touraine	Havre	193,000
Lucania	Liverpool	98,763
Touraine	Havre	289,500
Pr. Willem IV	Curacao	581
Madiana	St. Thomas	125
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Altai	Greytown	800
Orinoco	Hamilton	853
Pr. Willem IV	Port au Prince	1,500
Pr. Willem IV	Curacao	30
Alliança	Colon	10,708
Alliança	Colon	2,173
Navahoe	Aux Cayes	100
Gold Bullion—		
Orange Nassau	Port au Prince	750
Silver Bullion—		
Arecuna	Tampico	109,414
Gold Bullion—		
Arecuna	Tampico	[illegible]
Altai	Puerto Colombia	425
American Gold Coin—		
Madiana	St. Thomas	673
American Silver Coin—		
Pr. Willem IV	Curacao	49
Madiana	St. Thomas	123
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Pr. Willem IV	Curacao	700
Lahn	Southampton	583,150
Lahn	Bremen	96,500
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Pr. Willem IV	[illegible]	84
Advance	Colon	2,133
Altai	Greytown	11,760
Total		$1,414,217

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Aug. 26 to Sept. 2 Inclusive.

Aug.	Steamer.	Destination.	Character.	Amount.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	G. C. (French)	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	London	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce for the week ended Friday last, compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise, the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	$7,218,879
Week ended Sept. 3, 1897	6,549,490
From Jan. 1, 1898	280,941,112
From Jan. 1, 1897	352,975,690

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 30, 1898	$8,171,393
Week ended Aug. 31, 1897	7,978,527
From Jan. 1, 1898	306,185,700
From Jan. 1, 1897	283,942,685

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	$1,284,085
Week ended Sept. 3, 1897	31,078
From Jan. 1, 1898	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1897	8,971,370

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	$1,347,529
Week ended Sept. 3, 1897	....
From Jan. 1, 1898	6,648,699
From Jan. 1, 1897	[illegible]

Net Exports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1897	[illegible]

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Sept. 3, 1897	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1898	[illegible]

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	[illegible]
Week ended Sept. 3, 1897	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1898	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1897	1,957,612

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	$1,142,215
Week ended Sept. 3, 1897	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1898	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1897	[illegible]

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Sept. 2, 1898	[illegible]
Week ended Sept. 3, 1897	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1898	[illegible]
From Jan. 1, 1897	[illegible]

[illegible]

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.—Prices moved considerably last week, but the closing of the Stock Exchange yesterday prevents quotations of the changes. The disarmament proclamation of the Russian Emperor strengthened the market at first; but the irritation that followed it in Paris quickly checked the upward movement. This movement was still further retarded by the de- [illegible]

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BANK STATEMENTS.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, shows a decrease in the reserve of $6,352,250. The banks now hold $14,991,050 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show an increase in loans of $82,100, a decrease in specie of $7,590,400, a decrease in legal tenders of $723,000, a decrease in deposits of $7,844,600, and a decrease in circulation of $74,800.

The following is a comparison of the average of the New York banks for the last two weeks, and for the corresponding date last year:

	Sept. 3,'98.	Aug. 27,'98.	Sept. 4,'97.
Loans	$672,173,900	$672,091,800	$569,291,200
Specie	148,378,300	155,968,700	92,423,200
Legal tenders	54,710,200	55,433,200	102,130,600
Net deposits	752,389,800	760,234,400	641,759,400
Circulation	14,048,500	14,123,300	13,954,700

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Sept. 3,'98.	Aug. 27,'98.	Sept. 4,'97.
Specie	$148,378,300	$155,968,700	$92,423,400
Legal tenders	54,710,200	55,433,200	102,130,600
Total res've	$203,088,500	$211,401,900	$194,554,000
Reserve required ag'st deposits	188,097,450	190,058,600	160,439,850
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$14,991,050	$21,343,300	$34,114,150

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding weeks in 1897 and 1896:

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Jan. 8	$22,261,575	$43,991,450	$27,183,100
Jan. 15	25,968,775	52,172,525	32,345,550
Jan. 22	31,275,200	57,067,800	37,678,500
Jan. 29	35,609,450	59,148,250	39,623,400
Feb. 5	34,781,625	54,540,050	40,182,425
Feb. 12	32,437,050	51,678,225	36,818,875
Feb. 19	25,688,450	55,665,850	28,627,050
Feb. 26	22,950,325	57,520,975	24,422,150
March 5	20,823,500	55,556,925	23,234,500
March 12	22,721,425	52,863,550	21,448,825
March 19	28,060,050	48,168,975	19,042,675
March 26	33,851,475	48,895,750	18,042,675
April 2	35,720,800	47,666,575	17,005,975
April 9	35,036,475	46,170,050	17,931,250
April 16	37,346,075	46,966,900	18,139,350
April 23	43,525,100	49,257,900	20,678,675
April 30	44,504,675	48,917,625	22,944,275
May 7	43,916,475	44,095,975	20,243,125
May 14	46,997,225	44,490,500	18,577,975
May 21	50,715,250	45,998,950	21,701,500
May 28	53,704,600	46,616,100	22,230,675
June 4	52,249,700	45,320,825	18,486,300
June 11	53,841,100	47,601,475	20,677,050
June 18	59,272,800	48,399,950	19,918,250
June 25	62,206,250	49,239,150	21,917,325
July 2	62,013,550	41,384,875	20,328,250
July 9	53,345,300	41,361,875	22,237,275
July 16	49,365,825	46,086,900	21,773,025
July 23	43,012,000	47,361,575	18,499,550
July 30	41,904,475	45,720,150	17,728,600
Aug. 6	39,893,000	41,042,125	13,815,575
Aug. 13	33,111,850	38,882,725	9,400,175
Aug. 20	28,839,250	39,753,450	9,270,150
Aug. 27	21,343,300	39,517,700	8,826,200
Sept. 3	14,991,050	34,114,150	8,248,550

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1898	$14,991,050	1893	*$1,567,525
1897	34,114,150	1892	7,630,500
1896	8,248,550	1891	9,156,400
1895	39,149,925	1890	*1,401,125
1894	65,820,825	1889	4,790,775

*Deficit.

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BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 59⅞@60½c per ounce.

Silver was quoted in London at 27⅝d per ounce, and in New York at 60¼c. Mexican dollars were quoted at 46⅝c.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company holds 323,018.59 ounces of silver bullion.

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. These figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Sept. 1, 1898	£35,003,218	......
Sept. 2, 1897	35,772,737	......
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Sept. 1, 1898	75,367,960	£49,860,894
Sept. 2, 1897	81,161,888	48,829,011
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Sept. 1, 1898	29,265,000	15,075,000
Sept. 2, 1897	28,538,000	14,702,000
RUSSIA.		
Sept. 1, 1898	109,495,000	4,376,000
Sept. 2, 1897	94,152,000	4,926,000
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Sept. 1, 1898	34,998,000	12,628,000
Sept. 2, 1897	37,996,000	12,567,000
SPAIN.		
Sept. 1, 1898	10,514,000	5,483,000
Sept. 2, 1897	9,028,000	10,690,000
ITALY.		
Sept. 1, 1898	14,958,000	2,094,000
Sept. 2, 1897	15,395,000	2,477,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Sept. 1, 1898	4,309,000	6,877,000
Sept. 2, 1897	2,633,000	6,896,000
BELGIUM.		
Sept. 1, 1898	2,853,000	1,427,000
Sept. 2, 1897	2,767,333	1,383,667
Total for the week	£316,763,204	£97,820,894
Total preceding week	316,468,808	97,672,475
Corresponding date last year	307,443,958	102,470,678

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line	3	Sep. 6	....	....
Boston & Albany (quarter)	2	Sep. 30	Sep. 3	Oct. 1
Boston & Maine (quarter)	1½	Oct. 1	Aug. 27	Sep. 6
Canadian Pacific	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 9	Oct. 2
Canadian Pacific pf.	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 2	Oct. 2
Chi., Bur. & Quincy (quarter)	1½	Sep. 15	Aug. 19	Aug. 29
Delaware & Hudson (quarter)	1¾	Sep 15	Aug. 31	Sep. 16
Little Miami (quarter)	2	Sep. 10	Aug. 31	Sep. 10
New York Central (quarter)	1	Oct. 15	Sep. 15	Oct. 5
New York & Harlem (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	Oct. 6
New York & Harlem pf. (quarter)	2	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	Oct. 6
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sep. 6	Aug. 10	Aug. 22
Portland & Rumford Falls (quarter)	1	Sep. 15	....	....
Rio Grande Western	*2	Sep. 30	Sep. 20	Oct. 1
West Jersey & Seashore (semi-annual)	2½	Sep. 15	Aug. 26	Sep. 16

*Payable in preferred stock at par.

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Chicago City Railway	3	Sep. 30	Sep. 16	Sep. 21
Metropolitan Street (quarter)	$1.25	Oct. 15	Aug. 31	Sep. 12
Niagara Falls Electric (quarter)	1	Sep. 15	Sep. 1	Sep. 16
North Shore Traction pf.	3	Oct. 1	Sep. 13	Oct. 18
Philadelphia Traction	$2	Oct. 1	Sep. 20	Oct. 1

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Calumet & Hecla Mining	$10	Sep. 30	Sep. 8	Sep. 30
Chicago Telephone	1	Sep. 6	Aug. 31	Sep. 7
Consolidated Gas (quarter)	2	Sep. 15	Aug. 31	Sep. 15
Diamond Match	2½	Sep. 12	Sep. 2	Sep. 13
Eden Musée Am. Co. (quarter)	1½	Sep. 12	Sep. 3	Sep. 13
International Paper pf.	1½	Oct. 1	....	....
Laclede Gas Light	1½	Sep. 15	Aug. 29	Sep. 16
National Lead pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sep. 15	Aug. 25	Sep. 16
Standard Oil (quarter)	3	Sep. 15	Aug. 17	Sep. 16
Standard Oil (extra)	2	Sep. 15	Aug. 17	Sep. 16
Swift & Co. (quarter)	1¾	Oct. 13	Sep. 19	Oct. 14
U. S. Leather pf. (quarter)	1¼	Oct. 1	Sep. 15	Oct. 3
Welsbach Com. pf. (quarter)	2	Sep. 9	Sep. 1	Sep. 10

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Ann Arbor Railroad	Aug. 17	Sep. 19	Sep. 17	Annual
Bell Telephone, Philadelphia	......	....	Sep. 20	Special
Chi., Ind. & Louisville	Aug. 31	Sep. 22	Sep. 21	Annual
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	Aug. 26	Sep. 19	Sep. 17	Annual
Hawaiian Sugar	......	....	Oct. 13	Special
Illinois Central	Sep. 12	Sep. 29	Sep. 28	Annual
Lake Erie & Western	Sep. 3	Oct. 3	Oct. 5	Annual
Louisville & Nashville	Sep. 23	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Annual
Michigan Pen. Car	Sep. 24	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
Minneapolis & St. Louis	Sep. 3	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
Monterey & Mexican Gulf	Aug. 27	Sep. 7	Sep. 6	Annual
National Rice Milling Co.	Aug. 17	Sep. 8	Sep. 7	Annual
New York Central	Sep. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Special
New York & Harlem	Sep. 15	Oct. 6	Oct. 5	Special
N. Y., Ontario & Western	Aug. 27	Sep. 29	Sep. 28	Annual
Oregon Short Line	......	....	Sep. 7	Inc. B.
Oxford University Press	......	....	Sep. 6	Annual
Postal Telegraph & Cable	......	....	Sep. 8	Special
St. Joseph (Mo.) Gas	Aug. 20	Sep. 22	Sep. 21	Annual
St. Louis Southwestern	Sep. 3	Oct. 5	Oct. 4	Annual
Standard Rope & Twine	Aug. 31	Sep. 21	Sep. 20	Annual
Tenn. Coal, Iron & R. R.	......	....	Sep. 15	Special
Toledo & Ohio Central	Aug. 5	Sep. 6	Sep. 5	Annual
Toledo, St. L. & Kansas City	Sep. 3	Sep. 15	Sep. 14	Annual
Union Pacific	Sep. 10	Oct. 12	Oct. 11	Annual
Wabash	......	....	Sep. 13	Annual

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